CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1933

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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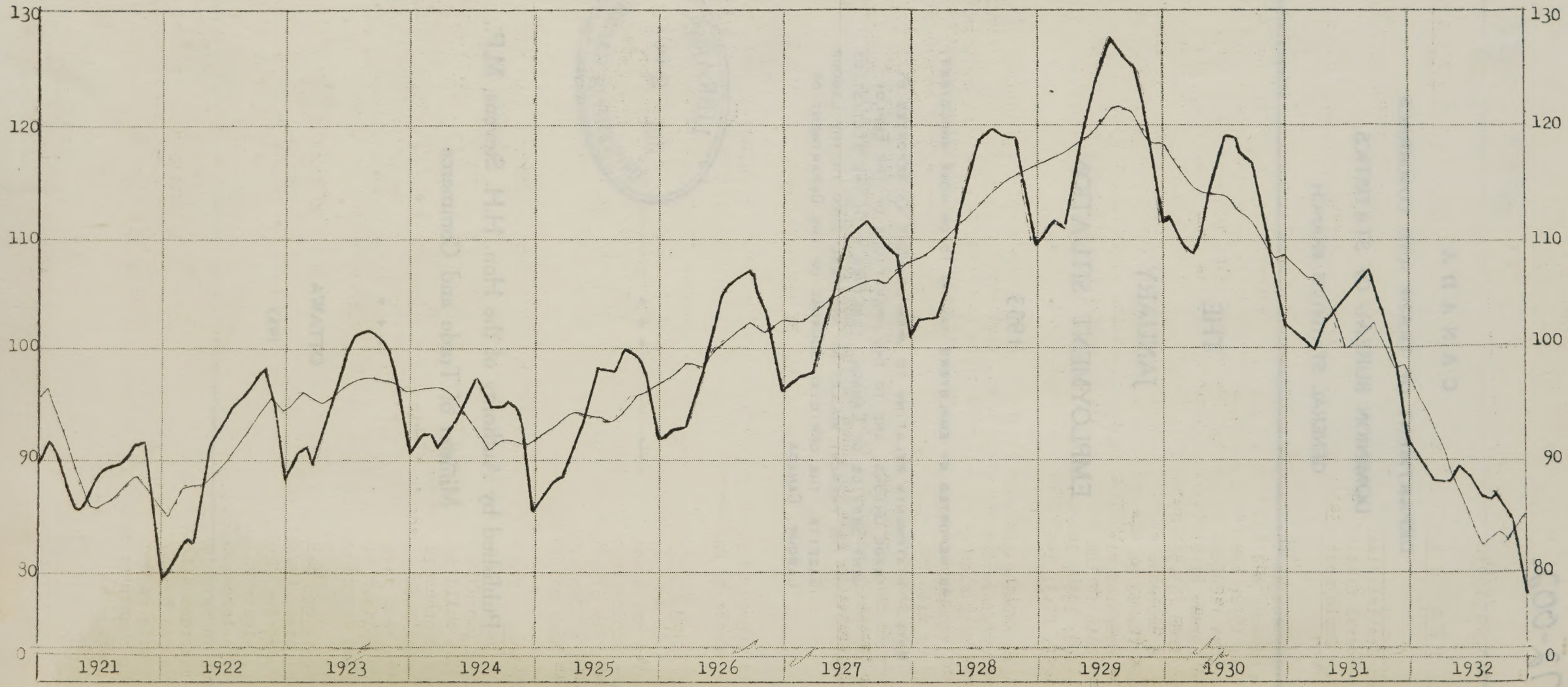
Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

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OTTAWA - CANADA.

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THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Employment at the beginning of January showed curtailment less than normal for the season, and the decline was on a decidedly smaller scale than that noted on Jan. 1, 1932; the decline during December was also considerably less than the average loss recorded at the opening of preceding years of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,947 firms whose payrolls declined from 763,561 persons on December 1 to 721,308 at the beginning of January, a decrease of 42,253 persons, or 5½ p.c. Reflecting this contraction, the index (based on the 1926 average employment as 100) stood at 78.5 on Jan.1, 1933, as compared with 83.2 in the preceding month and 91.6 on Jan. 1, 1932. On the same date in the preceding eleven years, the index was as follows:- 1931, 101.7; 1930, 111.2; 1929, 109.1; 1928, 100.7; 1927, 95.9; 1926, 90.7; 1925, 84.9; 1924, 89.8; 1923, 87.3; 1922, 78.8 and 1921, 88.8.

As is usually the case at the beginning of January, the greatest losses on the date under review occurred in manufacturing, construction and transportation, but there were also important reductions in mining and communications; trade, in which the tendency on Jan. 1 has very frequently been downward, showed an increase as compared with Dec. 1. Logging also reported a considerably larger number of employees on the date under review. Since the decreases, especially in manufacturing, were in many cases due to a temporary stoppage of work over the holiday season, and for inventory and plant repairs, it is likely that a partial recovery from these contractions will be shown in the next report.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

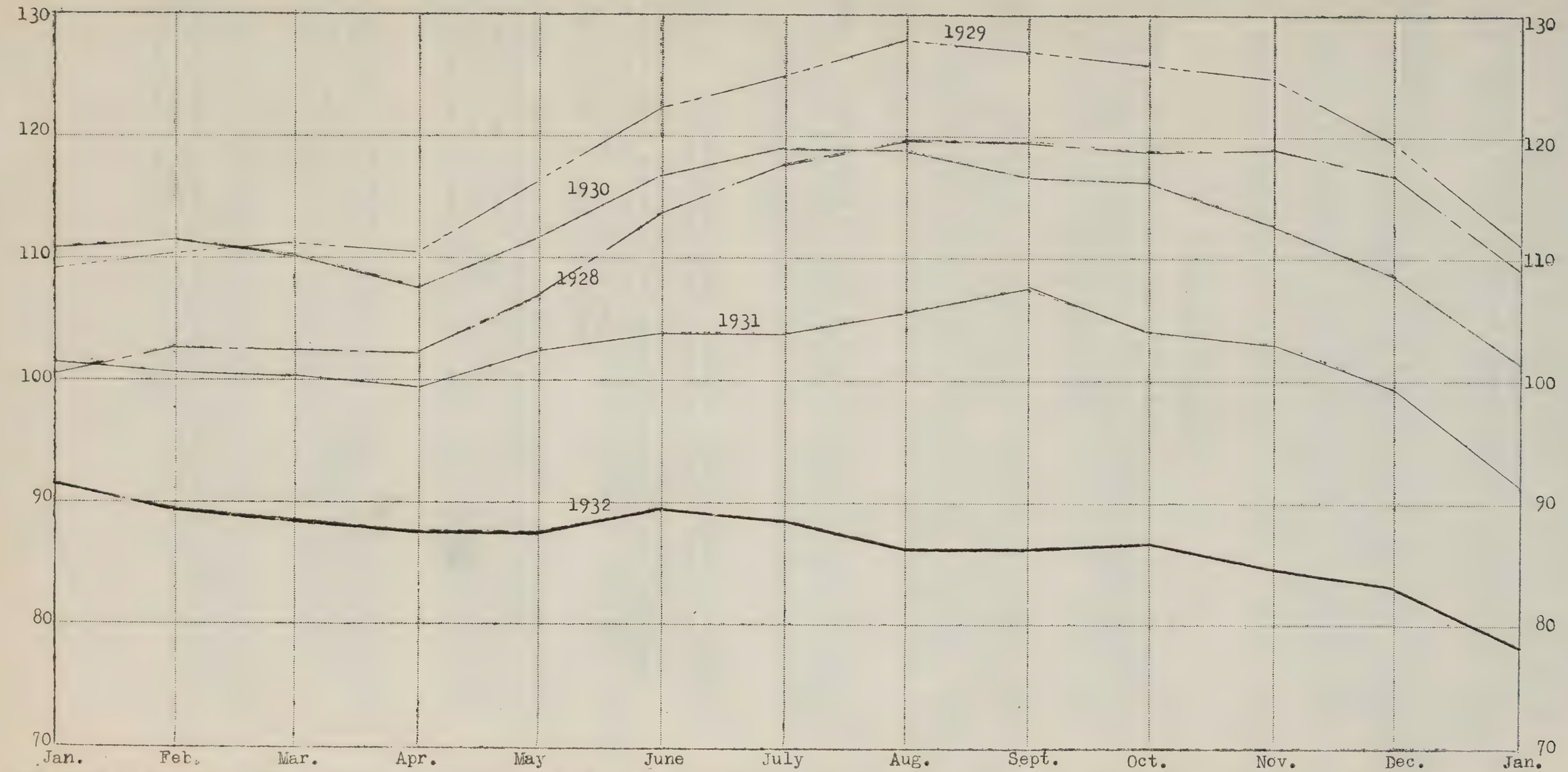
All provinces recorded reduced activity; as is customary at the time of year, establishments in Quebec and Ontario laid off the greatest number of workers.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces on Jan. 1; this occurred chiefly in manufacturing and construction, but mining and trade were also slacker. On the other hand, transportation showed seasonal improvement with the opening of the winter ports. Statements were received from 579 firms employing 55,834 persons, compared with 58,387 at the beginning of December. Losses had also been noted on Jan. 1, 1932, but the index was then many points higher.

Quebec.- The reduction in Quebec was decidedly smaller than that noted on the same date of last year, but employment was then in greater volume. Manufacturing (notably in iron and steel, pulp and paper, textile, food, leather, lumber and building material plants), construction and transportation reported the most pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in mining, while improvement took place in logging and retail trade. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed down over the holiday season. The labour forces of the 1,954 co-operating employers aggregated 210,166 workers, as against 223,940 on Dec. 1, 1932.

Ontario.- Manufacturing showed the greatest curtailment in Ontario, that in iron and steel, food, pulp and paper, textile, rubber and lumber factories being most noteworthy, although there were also important losses in the non-ferrous metal, leather, electrical appliance and other groups. In the non-manufacturing industries, there were large contractions in transportation, mining and construction, and smaller declines in services and communications. Retail trade and logging, on the other hand, recorded slightly increased activity. A combined payroll of 295,022 persons was employed by the 3,531 firms whose returns were received and who had 314,694 on their staffs on Dec. 1. This contraction involved the release of approximately the same number of persons as that indicated on Jan. 1, 1932, but the index then was higher.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industrids other than Agriculture, 1928-1933.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines on a rather smaller scale than at the beginning of January, 1932, were noted in the Prairie Provinces. Statistics were tabulated from 1,108 employers of 103,553 workers, or 2,903 less than on Dec. 1. Construction reported especially marked losses, but manufacturing and transportation also showed important curtailment; in addition, communications and wholesale trade were slacker, while logging registered seasonal improvement.

British Columbia.- The recessions in British Columbia were on a decidedly smaller scale than those indicated on Jan. 1 of last year; the then index, however, was higher. The 776 firms furnishing data reported 56,733 employees, as against 60,084 in the preceding month. Lumber, vegetable food and non-ferrous metal factories, iron and steel products, logging, trade and construction recorded curtailment, that in the last-named being most pronounced. On the other hand, pulp and paper, transportation and coal mining showed slight improvement.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while heightened activity was indicated in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, where manufacturing, especially in iron and steel, showed improvement.

Montreal.- The decrease in Montreal involved a smaller number of workers than the decline registered on Jan. 1, 1932, and the index on the date under review was lower. Statements were received from 1,108 establishments with 113,958 employees, as compared with 125,289 in the preceding month. Important declines were shown in transportation, construction and manufacturing, especially in food, textile, leather and iron and steel factories. On the other hand, retail trade was seasonally busier.

Quebec.- Manufactures reported a loss in Quebec City, and transportation and construction also afforded less employment; the 152 co-operating employers reduced their staffs from 11,992 persons on Dec. 1 to 11,569 at the beginning of January. This decline was smaller than that indicated on Jan. 1 of last year, when the index was higher.

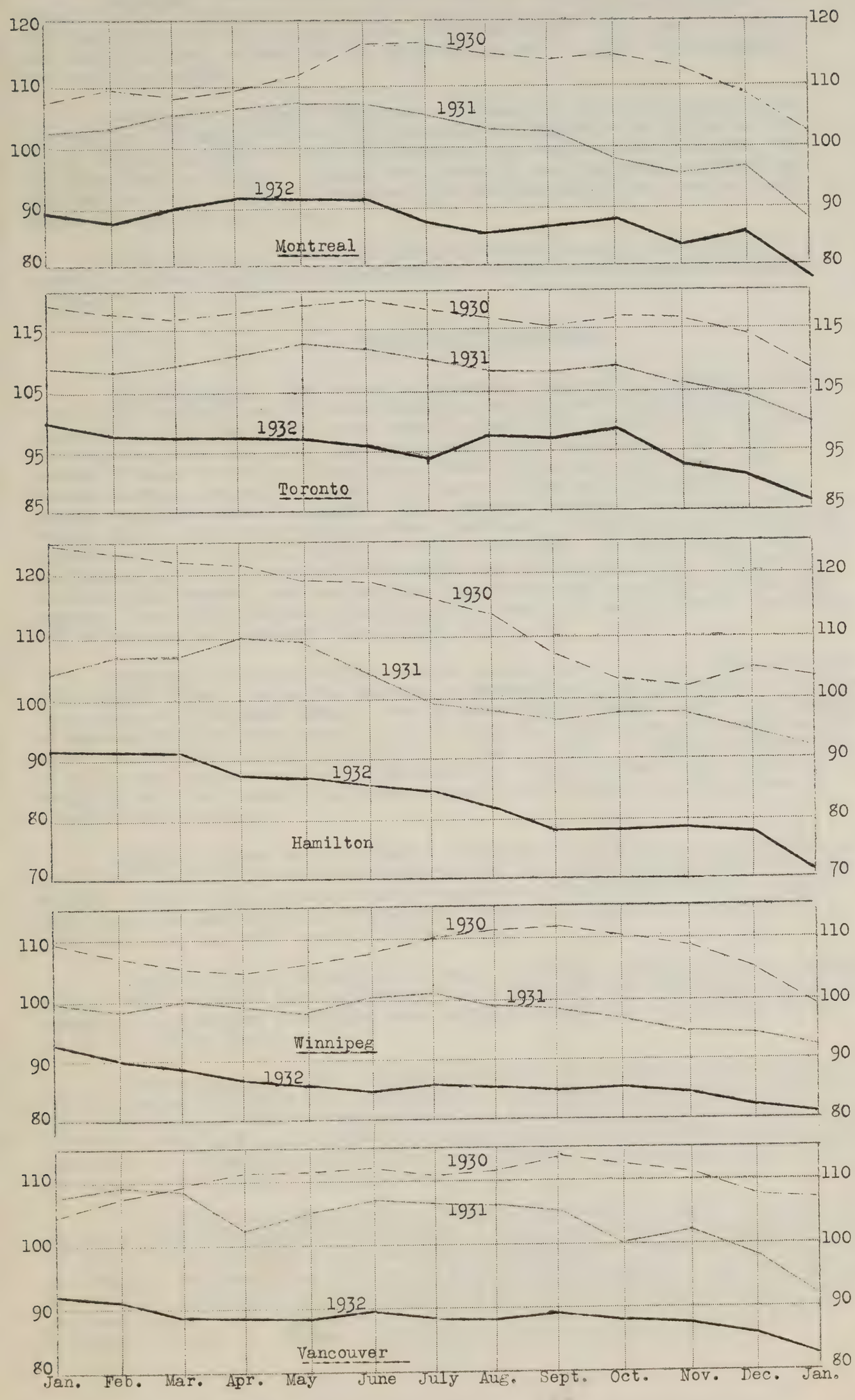
Toronto.- Toronto firms showed a smaller seasonal contraction than on Jan. 1, 1932, but employment was then in greater volume. There were losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, metal, food, printing and publishing and electrical apparatus groups; construction and transportation were also slacker, but retail trade reported considerable improvement. Returns were tabulated from 1,196 employers with 103,626 workers, compared with 109,024 in their last report.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing and construction registered seasonal curtailment, and transportation also afforded less employment. The working forces of the 157 reporting establishments aggregated 10,936 persons, or 789 fewer than at the beginning of December. This reduction involved rather more employees than that recorded on the same date of last year, when industrial activity was greater.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 235 firms in Hamilton employing 22,198 workers, as against 24,096 on Dec. 1. Manufacturing and transportation showed reduced activity, while highway construction and services reported improvement. The declines noted on Jan. 1, 1932, were larger and the index was then higher.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- There was a slight increase in the number employed in the Border Cities on Jan. 1, 1933, manufacturing showing an improvement. Returns were compiled from 132 establishments with 8,148 persons in their employ. Activity was less than on Jan. 1, 1932, when a considerable increase had been indicated.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1930-1933.



Winnipeg.- Factory employment declined in Winnipeg, but construction showed a slight improvement. The 353 co-operating firms reported 33,624 employees, compared with 34,350 in the preceding month. This reduction did not involve so many workers as that recorded on Jan. 1, 1932, but employment was then more active.

Vancouver.- Further reductions took place in Vancouver, according to returns from 341 employers of 25,385 persons, as compared with 26,488 on Dec.1. A much smaller decrease had been indicated on the same date of last year, and the index then was higher. There were losses in manufacturing, construction and trade on Jan. 1, 1933, as compared with the preceding month, while other groups did not show much change.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1930 in several of the leading industrial cities.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The losses in employment registered by manufacturers were rather smaller than the average decline reported at the beginning of January in the twelve years of the record, except 1925 and 1927, but in spite of this, the index was lower than in any other year since 1925. The most extensive reductions on the date under review were in iron and steel, food, lumber, textile and pulp and paper, but the building material, leather, non-ferrous metal and rubber industries also recorded important curtailment, and smaller losses were indicated in musical instrument, animal products, electrical apparatus, clay, glass and stone and other factories. As in previous years, the declines so generally reported were largely due to shut-downs for holidays, inventories and repairs, and considerable improvement may be expected in the next report. Statistics for Jan. 1 were compiled from 4,924 manufacturers, employing 368,548 operatives, compared with 397,705 on Dec. 1.

Logging.- Bush operations, which, on the whole, have been extremely dull this winter, showed a moderate increase in November and have continued to indicate improvement. Employment, however, was in much smaller volume than at the beginning of January of other years except 1931 and 1932, for which data are available; the index stood at 74.5, compared with 68.7 on Jan. 1, 1932. A combined working force of 20,452 was reported by the 224 co-operating firms, who had 12,388 in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in Quebec and Ontario, but the movement elsewhere was downward.

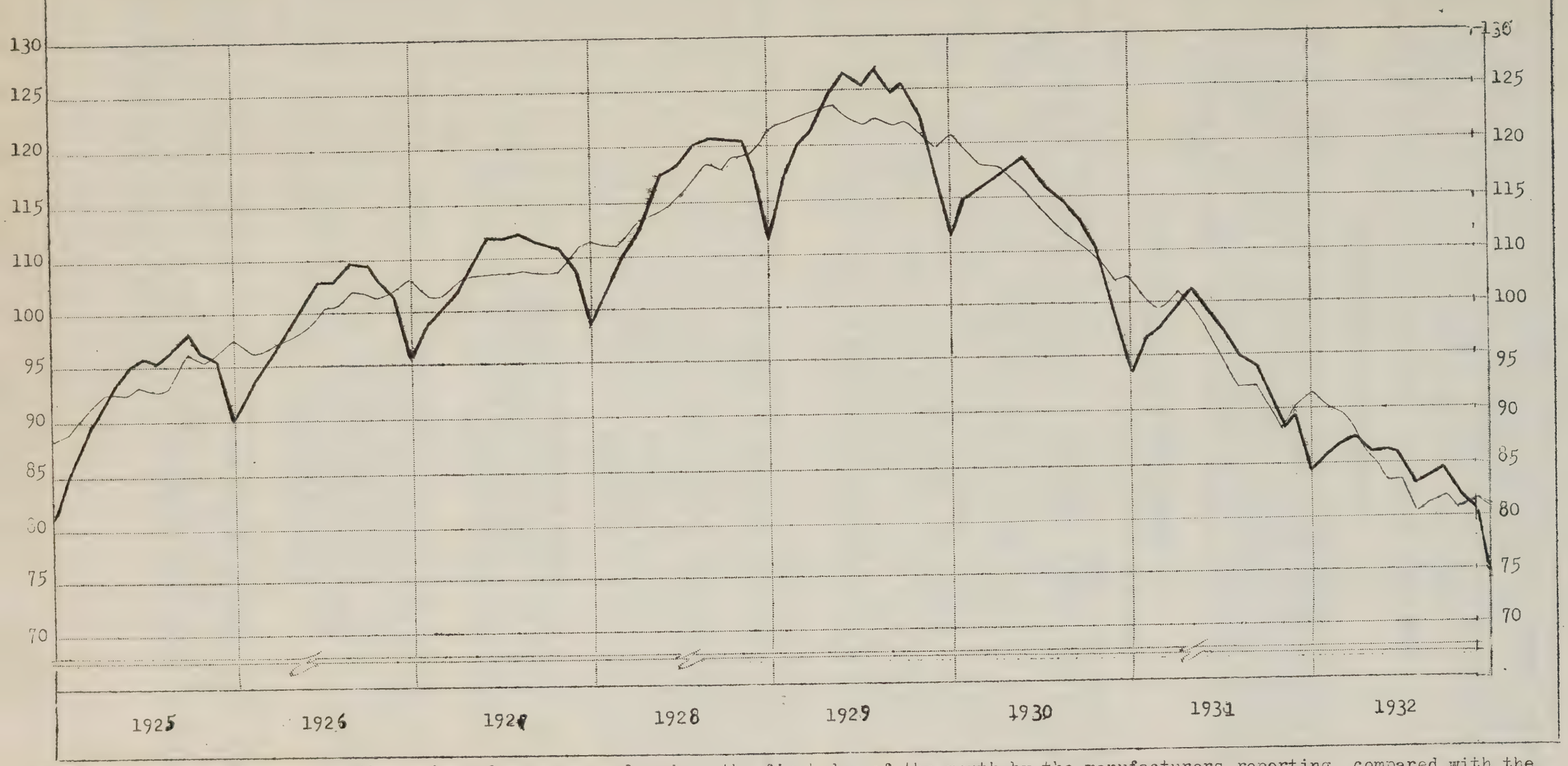
Mining.- There was a shrinkage in mining at the beginning of January; this was larger than that noted on the same date of last year, and the index then was higher. Returns were received from 230 operators with 43,795 workers, compared with 45,151 at the beginning of December. Seasonal losses were indicated in quarries, coal and other non-metallic minerals.

Communications.- Further losses were reported in telephones and telegraphs, both of which afforded less employment than on Jan. 1, 1932. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 23,490 on Dec. 1 to 23,014 on the date under review.

Transportation.- The contractions indicated in transportation involved a smaller number of workers than that noted at the beginning of January, 1932, while the index was lower than in the same month of last year. There were seasonal reductions on the date under review, in local, steam railway and water transportation, according to information received from 363 employers, who reported 92,482 workers, as compared with 99,093 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- Pronounced losses were again indicated in construction; the seasonal declines involved a larger proportion of the payrolls than on Jan. 1, 1932, although the percentage reduction was less than in most years of the record. Employment was less active than at the beginning of any other January since 1926. Statements were tabulated from 977 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 67,114, a decrease of some 10,603 workers as compared with Dec. 1. Highway construction showed the largest losses.

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1925-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the manufacturers reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Services.- There was a decline in the service group, in which 314 firms employed 20,028 persons, or 222 fewer than in the preceding month. On Jan. 1 of last year, rather smaller shrinkage had been indicated, but the index was then higher than on the date under review.

Trade.- Retail trade afforded more employment than on Dec. 1, but there were corresponding contractions in wholesale establishments, though a fair increase was shown in the group as a whole; the 632 co-operating employers had 85,506 persons on their staffs, compared with 84,406 in their last report. Curtailment is ordinarily indicated in this division on Jan. 1; on that date in 1932, however, little general change had been indicated, but the index then was higher than on the date under review.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers of employment in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was, on the whole, a further improvement in employment during November, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,808,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 22.2 on Nov. 21, 1932, as compared with 21.9 on Oct. 24, 1932, and 21.4 on Nov. 21, 1931. There were 2,799,806 persons out of work on the date under review, an increase of 152,800 compared with the preceding month, and of 184,691 as compared with a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received).

Employment in the United States decreased 0.4 p.c. in December, 1932, as compared with November, according to statements tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 68,229 establishments employing 4,476,531 workers in December. Retail trade reported the usual seasonal increases in employment resulting from the Christmas business, while bituminous coal mining, metalliferous mining and crude petroleum production also showed slight improvement. On the other hand, losses were noted in the remaining groups. The index of employment in manufactures, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 58.3, compared with 59.4 in November, and 66.7 in December, 1931. The textile, metal, lumber, chemical, stone, clay and glass, tobacco, boot and shoe and miscellaneous groups of manufactures reported reduced employment, while automobile, rubber boots and shoes, air craft and woollen and worsted factories were slightly more active. In the non-manufacturing groups there were contractions in anthracite and metalliferous mining, hotels, public utilities, wholesale trade, canning and preserving and cleaning and laundering establishments.

New York.- Sharp seasonal declines in employment were recorded during December in New York State factories, according to the Bureau of Statistics and Information. The December losses lowered the New York State factory employment index, based on the 1925-1927 average as 100, to 57.1 (preliminary), a loss of 15.7 p.c. from the corresponding period of the previous year. The payroll index, also with the 1925-1927 base, receded to 42.6 (preliminary) where it was 26.3 p.c. below the level of December, 1931. The movement was general, with but two major industrial groups, food products and water, light and power, going against the downward tendency. In New York City, the drop was somewhat less than in the State as a whole, factory employment in that city dropping 2.6 p.c. and payrolls decreasing 3.6 p.c.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,101 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 152,032 persons in December, compared with 158,028 in November, a decline of 3.8 p.c. There were increases in paper boxes, chemical and allied products and rubber footwear, but boots and shoes, cotton goods, knit goods, radio apparatus and paper and wood pulp recorded reduced employment.

Illinois.- Industrial activity in Illinois showed a decrease of 2.2 p.c. in December, 1932, as compared with November; the index of employment (based upon the average for 1925-27 as 100) stood at 57.1, compared with 68.7 in December, 1931. Activity declined, on the whole, in most of the industrial groups. Within the manufacturing division there were gains as compared with the preceding month in leather, thread and twine and miscellaneous textiles. Coal mining also advanced, but the construction, public utilities and service groups showed curtailment.

Wisconsin.- The index number of factory employment in Wisconsin stood at 56.3 on Nov. 15, 1932, as compared with 60.5 in October, and 68.2 in November, 1931, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market." The base used is the monthly average in the years 1925-6-7 as 100. The wood, leather, food and printing and publishing, construction and communications groups showed reduced employment, while metal, knitting mills and logging camps reported increased activity.

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926-100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Jan. 1, 1933.						
	100.0	7.7	29.1	40.9	14.4	7.9

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1922	74.2	-	94.0	-	-	-	87.2	69.2
Jan. 1, 1923	80.9	-	93.6	100.5	90.5	-	94.8	75.9
Jan. 1, 1924	87.4	-	94.5	97.0	83.2	-	87.3	78.9
Jan. 1, 1925	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	-	83.3	85.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1933.	15.8	1.6	14.4	1.5	3.1	1.1	4.6	3.5

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	84.3	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	81.7	150.5	104.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	32.4	102.2	119.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1933.	100.0	51.1	2.8	6.0	3.2	12.9	9.3	2.8	11.9

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Jan.1 1932	Jan.1 1931	Jan.1 1930	Jan.1 1929	Jan.1 1928
MANUFACTURING	51.1	74.4	80.3	83.9	93.7	106.5	107.3	97.9
Animal products -edible	2.3	92.0	95.0	95.1	95.5	103.3	109.8	102.1
Fur and products	.2	77.8	81.0	78.1	88.2	80.4	80.5	93.7
Leather and products	2.2	77.6	86.7	78.7	73.8	88.1	85.8	102.6
Boots and shoes	1.4	80.8	90.8	83.4	72.9	87.8	-	-
Lumber and products	3.1	43.2	50.6	55.6	66.8	83.7	84.2	78.1
Rough and dressed lumber	1.4	30.0	36.2	41.1	50.7	70.0	70.6	65.5
Furniture	.7	64.1	73.9	85.2	98.3	108.9	112.9	105.3
Other lumber products	1.0	67.0	76.2	77.2	90.1	105.8	103.3	97.9
Musical instruments	.1	22.9	43.9	58.0	56.9	83.8	110.4	102.2
Plant products - edible	3.5	88.4	102.9	94.7	95.5	100.0	98.1	87.7
Pulp and paper products	6.8	82.2	86.1	89.9	98.7	110.4	106.1	104.4
Pulp and paper	2.8	67.1	70.2	76.1	87.0	105.0	100.1	102.3
Paper products	1.0	89.4	99.3	91.7	98.0	106.9	107.2	104.9
Printing and publishing	3.0	100.5	102.9	107.7	114.6	118.7	114.6	107.9
Rubber products	1.3	75.6	86.1	82.2	106.3	128.0	142.2	116.2
Textile products	10.4	88.1	96.3	90.3	93.6	98.5	102.4	99.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	100.6	105.4	97.4	99.0	96.8	106.9	108.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	73.6	76.9	77.4	85.1	84.0	103.1	106.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	105.7	112.9	101.2	89.2	92.9	96.6	93.0
Silk and silk goods	1.0	364.9	367.2	278.7	274.1	198.6	172.9	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.3	103.0	115.1	103.3	99.9	108.5	109.4	92.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	75.3	85.0	81.4	88.3	95.5	93.0	93.9
Other textile products	.9	65.9	73.5	74.4	82.5	95.3	100.2	101.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	2.2	120.6	121.7	119.3	116.7	125.7	113.5	109.7
Tobacco	1.4	124.8	125.4	115.5	101.6	117.1	96.1	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	113.0	115.6	123.7	139.9	139.7	141.0	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	108.9	105.2	99.5	108.9	192.4	153.5	116.3
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	101.8	106.9	110.6	113.8	119.9	110.2	102.8
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	50.1	53.9	77.1	95.2	116.0	108.3	89.8
Electric current	1.9	108.3	110.6	118.4	124.7	123.8	114.1	107.8
Electrical apparatus	1.4	96.4	101.5	126.4	143.5	156.3	128.7	109.5
Iron and steel products	10.2	56.3	60.2	70.7	88.7	107.3	114.9	96.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	.8	47.6	63.7	59.2	93.2	110.2	117.6	105.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	63.1	67.7	86.9	105.2	127.9	117.4	110.7
Agricultural implements	.3	22.9	24.2	25.0	47.6	97.3	106.8	95.1
Land vehicles	5.3	64.2	62.1	75.6	88.2	100.5	113.3	92.0
Automobiles and parts	1.1	57.9	50.9	56.9	69.7	104.7	130.1	82.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	53.2	54.5	60.9	94.4	109.3	112.8	68.2
Heating appliances	.3	54.3	72.0	61.8	70.6	90.2	120.7	98.6
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	43.4	46.2	82.4	126.2	173.4	150.4	117.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	57.0	62.8	71.8	87.7	103.8	120.2	90.3
Other iron and steel products	1.4	53.2	65.3	74.3	87.5	103.5	106.8	99.4
Non-ferrous metal products	1.6	74.7	79.8	93.6	112.7	127.4	121.7	107.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.6	115.4	118.2	117.3	124.9	145.9	122.9	101.6
Miscellaneous	.5	93.5	98.4	98.4	103.2	105.5	105.4	95.5
LOGGING	2.8	74.5	56.2	68.7	107.6	200.2	171.0	163.2
MINING	6.0	96.9	99.9	105.1	114.4	122.5	116.2	112.6
Coal	3.4	91.6	93.4	99.1	106.9	112.6	111.1	113.5
Metallic ores	2.1	129.8	134.0	134.8	196.3	146.6	126.6	119.5
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.5	59.3	65.3	76.5	105.4	119.7	118.0	97.8
COMMUNICATIONS	3.2	87.5	89.3	98.1	110.6	128.2	112.6	102.9
Telegraphs	.6	83.9	84.6	98.7	108.3	123.7	117.8	99.0
Telephones	2.6	88.4	90.5	98.0	111.1	129.4	111.2	104.0
TRANSPORTATION	12.9	78.3	83.9	85.6	95.9	101.9	102.6	99.4
Street railways and cartage	3.4	114.2	116.6	112.4	117.7	125.5	113.4	104.0
Steam railways	7.9	71.6	72.9	82.5	95.2	99.9	103.5	103.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	64.7	94.2	68.0	72.3	81.5	83.4	72.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.3	32.4	67.6	104.8	110.7	92.7	87.4	78.6
Building	1.6	29.7	37.4	64.3	96.0	121.4	96.6	82.8
Highway	4.7	97.1	115.4	197.1	172.4	59.0	70.4	63.1
Railway	3.0	53.7	56.3	63.7	75.1	79.3	85.0	79.0
SERVICES	2.8	102.2	103.7	114.4	123.2	123.5	118.0	105.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	95.2	94.8	107.7	122.2	123.3	114.9	99.0
Professional	.3	116.6	125.3	128.2	121.6	115.0	113.6	107.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	109.2	111.8	120.6	125.5	126.7	124.0	113.9
TRADE	11.9	119.6	117.8	125.7	132.9	133.8	128.5	120.4
Retail	9.0	128.4	124.8	135.4	142.3	142.7	136.8	127.1
Wholesale	2.9	98.9	101.3	103.9	112.2	113.4	110.4	107.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	78.5	83.2	91.6	101.7	111.2	109.1	100.7

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 19 -6=100).

	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Jan.1 1932	Jan.1 1931	Jan.1 1930	Jan.1 1929	Jan.1 1928
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	30.9	67.5	76.4	73.9	83.7	96.6	99.6	88.0
Lumber products	2.1	29.5	35.2	47.4	50.9	72.1	67.7	56.5
Pulp and paper	5.5	121.1	130.4	120.7	140.2	122.6	104.5	101.4
Textile products	4.6	70.9	73.2	75.1	61.9	80.8	95.2	89.8
Iron and steel	9.0	61.6	73.3	68.4	93.8	114.1	115.4	100.5
Other manufactures	9.7	74.3	84.1	77.4	81.2	88.5	100.0	86.0
Logging	2.7	72.4	80.3	176.8	163.8	222.9	182.0	306.7
Mining	24.0	90.4	94.4	103.3	108.2	109.8	108.3	107.2
Communications	3.2	84.4	86.6	113.2	147.7	130.0	110.1	109.8
Transportation	19.1	92.3	63.7	105.7	116.1	138.7	103.3	106.3
Construction	11.0	68.7	97.7	220.9	228.6	108.4	80.8	62.3
Services	1.6	130.1	139.3	155.4	155.3	125.2	128.6	79.2
Trade	7.5	106.0	111.0	115.0	129.2	129.5	121.3	105.2
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	80.1	83.8	111.1	119.3	113.6	103.3	97.1
Quebec Manufacturing	59.7	78.4	83.5	87.1	97.5	107.1	105.4	100.5
Lumber products	2.6	52.2	59.0	65.2	74.1	80.7	79.1	83.5
Pulp and paper	8.0	74.0	80.0	78.9	90.3	104.5	103.0	100.3
Textile products	16.7	90.7	95.8	93.5	98.2	98.4	105.8	108.9
Iron and steel	8.9	57.0	59.4	74.4	94.6	107.6	109.6	94.0
Other manufactures	23.5	89.4	95.5	98.0	106.6	119.0	108.5	102.9
Logging	6.6	172.0	106.8	102.2	148.2	222.8	181.7	187.9
Mining	1.7	87.2	92.1	93.6	117.1	147.3	124.4	115.6
Communications	2.7	83.6	84.0	94.6	103.2	121.4	114.3	103.9
Transportation	11.1	70.1	91.4	75.7	83.3	84.2	94.1	90.2
Construction	6.4	35.2	46.0	64.8	89.0	82.7	67.0	69.9
Services	2.5	96.4	94.5	103.3	110.2	106.6	107.1	102.7
Trade	9.3	136.1	132.1	139.0	146.7	134.1	124.9	120.4
Quebec-All Industries	100.0	77.8	82.9	86.3	99.3	107.4	103.3	99.6
Ontario Manufacturing	59.6	73.3	80.3	83.2	92.2	107.7	110.3	98.1
Lumber products	3.3	45.7	55.5	69.3	71.6	84.4	88.5	82.1
Pulp and paper	7.4	83.7	88.2	93.9	98.5	113.9	110.1	107.8
Textile products	11.8	88.1	98.6	88.4	92.4	100.1	99.2	92.5
Iron and steel	12.4	52.0	56.4	65.5	83.3	108.5	117.2	97.3
Other manufactures	24.7	88.3	85.8	98.4	103.3	114.8	112.1	102.5
Logging	1.0	31.9	28.7	49.1	109.4	272.0	203.5	197.3
Mining	3.8	115.4	119.8	125.4	129.6	141.0	126.1	115.7
Communications	3.1	84.2	86.1	93.6	102.9	131.8	112.0	102.8
Transportation	8.8	72.6	78.2	82.5	92.6	102.0	102.2	96.4
Construction	8.8	76.1	81.3	141.7	114.5	114.4	105.6	92.2
Services	2.9	118.0	122.9	133.9	143.6	146.2	127.0	112.3
Trade	12.0	126.4	122.8	134.6	138.5	139.2	134.2	120.7
Ontario-All Industries	100.0	78.8	84.1	93.8	100.1	116.1	113.8	101.9
Prairie Provinces -Manufacturing	29.2	81.4	83.9	92.8	102.1	109.6	118.6	104.2
Lumber products	1.5	58.5	64.0	63.2	78.0	110.2	129.3	104.3
Pulp and paper	3.2	88.7	88.7	99.1	108.0	110.6	108.0	117.8
Textile products	1.6	78.4	103.9	93.5	89.3	97.1	112.6	109.2
Iron and steel	11.0	71.5	71.0	87.1	96.8	99.5	117.6	100.8
Other manufactures	11.9	97.2	99.9	104.7	114.4	124.7	121.9	104.3
Logging	.4	28.7	23.7	36.8	82.9	195.6	234.9	245.1
Mining	9.6	117.7	118.9	114.7	131.7	128.3	133.2	136.0
Communications	3.7	98.1	104.6	101.5	122.4	134.5	115.7	99.9
Transportation	22.1	85.8	88.9	90.1	105.6	111.2	112.1	111.1
Construction	12.8	58.0	61.3	74.7	90.2	76.7	94.8	77.1
Services	3.0	88.8	88.4	98.3	110.1	118.3	121.5	101.4
Trade	19.2	105.9	105.5	109.8	121.5	132.5	127.0	125.3
Prairies-All Industries	100.0	84.4	86.7	92.8	106.4	111.0	116.6	107.5
British Columbia -Manufacturing	35.0	60.3	64.4	71.6	85.3	99.6	95.6	86.4
Lumber products	7.4	32.8	37.2	40.6	55.4	81.9	78.1	70.2
Pulp and paper	6.7	88.0	77.1	93.1	111.5	112.0	97.5	98.3
Textile products	1.0	69.3	89.1	95.0	102.2	108.1	112.9	96.9
Iron and steel	3.6	54.8	60.3	71.0	93.6	100.6	105.7	91.6
Other manufactures	16.3	82.5	90.1	96.0	106.1	113.8	112.4	97.9
Logging	3.3	26.7	32.6	28.4	46.5	76.2	103.7	74.9
Mining	9.7	69.4	69.6	79.7	88.6	106.3	99.7	96.8
Communications	4.8	97.2	96.1	108.8	114.7	122.0	107.0	99.3
Transportation	17.1	88.1	88.6	94.0	100.6	102.7	105.6	101.8
Construction	14.9	78.6	89.7	98.3	129.4	81.9	89.1	81.5
Services	3.8	81.9	84.9	99.7	110.0	109.8	111.2	103.9
Trade	11.4	101.8	106.2	111.9	116.0	117.4	121.7	119.5
B.C.-All Industries	100.0	69.7	73.8	80.6	94.1	99.1	100.4	91.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Jan.1 1932	Jan.1 1931	Jan.1 1930	Jan.1 1929	Jan.1 1928
Montreal - Manufacturing	62.0	75.7	81.2	86.9	98.8	108.0	104.9	99.3
Plant products - edible	4.7	88.5	112.0	102.4	107.5	107.0	99.8	90.9
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.2	98.1	103.3	103.5	113.8	114.9	108.7	103.6
Textiles	12.8	73.5	79.7	79.9	86.9	89.3	99.0	104.5
Tobacco,distilled and malt liquors	7.5	125.5	122.3	116.1	108.7	114.7	100.7	101.5
Iron and steel	11.9	53.6	56.6	70.6	89.4	106.1	111.5	92.9
Other manufactures	19.9	76.0	83.3	91.3	105.2	117.7	104.8	101.4
Communications	3.9	76.6	76.9	84.5	93.4	113.0	112.7	106.0
Transportation	10.0	73.5	106.7	71.7	71.9	71.6	78.1	74.0
Construction	6.6	47.2	55.7	67.7	109.3	104.6	94.8	84.7
Trade	13.9	130.8	127.4	134.1	146.8	133.3	125.9	120.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	77.5	85.1	88.0	102.4	107.2	104.6	98.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.7	91.5	93.3	102.5	113.1	118.8	114.2	109.7
Leather products	20.5	94.9	91.6	103.2	95.2	102.0	94.2	111.0
Other manufactures	41.2	89.9	94.1	102.2	121.5	126.8	124.7	109.3
Transportation	11.4	95.6	109.0	92.2	101.1	99.7	101.9	83.3
Construction	6.7	71.6	86.0	77.0	252.1	183.0	141.0	107.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	92.6	95.9	100.8	127.0	123.4	114.7	109.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	58.0	78.0	85.2	89.6	97.0	108.0	107.5	101.6
Plant products - edible	5.5	89.8	105.0	106.6	104.1	116.6	103.4	99.8
Printing and publishing	9.6	102.4	105.7	109.1	114.7	123.4	121.3	109.5
Textiles	11.4	75.1	85.1	81.6	90.1	99.3	93.4	93.5
Iron and steel	7.5	52.2	57.5	65.6	84.8	104.4	119.8	99.7
Other manufactures	24.0	82.5	88.1	97.4	93.1	106.8	105.0	103.7
Communications	4.2	78.5	78.9	85.4	93.9	117.6	108.2	100.4
Transportation	7.1	92.6	96.4	114.1	121.8	130.1	121.8	98.7
Construction	2.6	46.9	62.6	93.3	131.9	161.4	154.9	122.4
Trade	24.0	125.0	118.8	133.5	133.6	134.6	134.9	116.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	86.5	91.2	99.6	107.5	117.6	115.5	105.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.0	75.8	84.3	89.0	97.2	104.0	103.8	104.7
Lumber products	3.9	36.3	44.8	49.2	59.1	67.2	71.8	71.3
Pulp and paper	16.2	73.2	84.0	88.6	102.1	109.7	109.6	105.5
Other manufactures	26.9	92.4	99.1	104.8	109.8	114.8	111.8	119.5
Construction	8.4	67.0	87.0	175.4	149.6	140.3	118.5	102.3
Trade	17.4	110.9	110.6	121.3	123.2	122.5	115.2	115.7
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	85.8	92.6	108.9	112.6	119.1	107.8	105.1
Hamilton - Manufacturing	77.9	66.2	72.8	81.6	94.9	120.0	114.7	94.3
Textiles	21.6	75.7	79.8	81.1	92.4	98.9	96.8	81.9
Electrical apparatus	12.0	87.7	93.4	109.1	110.8	136.1	130.3	105.3
Iron and steel	17.8	39.3	50.9	63.9	84.9	133.2	122.5	99.1
Other manufactures	26.5	87.7	90.0	96.6	105.3	113.4	112.3	92.2
Construction	4.2	58.2	57.4	191.1	208.1	229.4	189.2	84.9
Trade	8.1	107.4	106.0	112.9	117.7	136.5	118.9	133.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	70.7	76.6	91.3	103.5	123.8	116.7	96.8
Windsor - Manufacturing	77.9	61.4	61.0	60.0	82.8	111.6	137.7	77.9
Iron and steel	53.3	52.3	51.0	48.8	75.0	107.5	137.8	66.7
Other manufactures	24.6	98.3	101.9	105.8	113.9	127.8	137.3	124.4
Construction	1.7	19.4	20.3	331.3	91.4	121.7	115.9	111.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	63.9	63.7	83.5	89.4	116.5	137.5	83.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	47.5	79.8	81.5	92.6	98.1	110.9	111.5	101.8
Animal products - edible	5.2	99.1	98.7	104.2	104.3	115.4	118.5	112.2
Plant products - edible	4.0	97.1	103.7	103.9	103.4	93.1	100.2	93.8
Printing and publishing	6.2	98.3	99.9	101.0	113.8	120.4	115.4	105.8
Textiles	4.4	84.7	106.0	94.2	90.5	99.7	105.2	106.5
Other manufactures	27.7	71.7	70.5	87.6	91.3	114.2	113.2	98.1
Transportation	10.6	73.8	74.4	83.8	91.7	95.4	100.1	101.7
Construction	2.1	25.8	25.2	62.4	42.5	34.9	35.5	44.1
Trade	30.7	92.2	93.2	97.4	108.4	121.0	125.5	131.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	80.8	82.2	92.5	98.2	109.9	109.9	109.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	33.1	70.9	76.2	81.3	92.7	100.3	93.9	86.1
Lumber products	5.8	38.6	37.1	37.9	55.4	77.7	71.1	71.5
Other manufactures	27.3	86.0	94.6	102.4	111.6	112.0	105.8	94.5
Communications	9.1	97.2	96.3	104.1	113.2	121.6	104.8	99.[illegible]
Transportation	22.1	99.5	99.6	97.2	102.3	108.7	109.3	100.9
Construction	8.0	55.3	59.2	71.4	130.6	65.0	79.1	46.[illegible]
Services	5.9	81.1	84.0	95.5	106.3	106.2	115.5	110.3
Trade	21.8	103.0	106.3	113.5	117.6	118.1	122.1	121.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	82.5	85.8	91.1	107.0	104.2	102.9	94.2

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1933

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

+ + +

Note that Seasonal Trend was not additional hiring but rather an anticipation of ordinary demands, hence followed by a marked decrease of actual activity of retail sales page

Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P., Minister of Trade and Commerce

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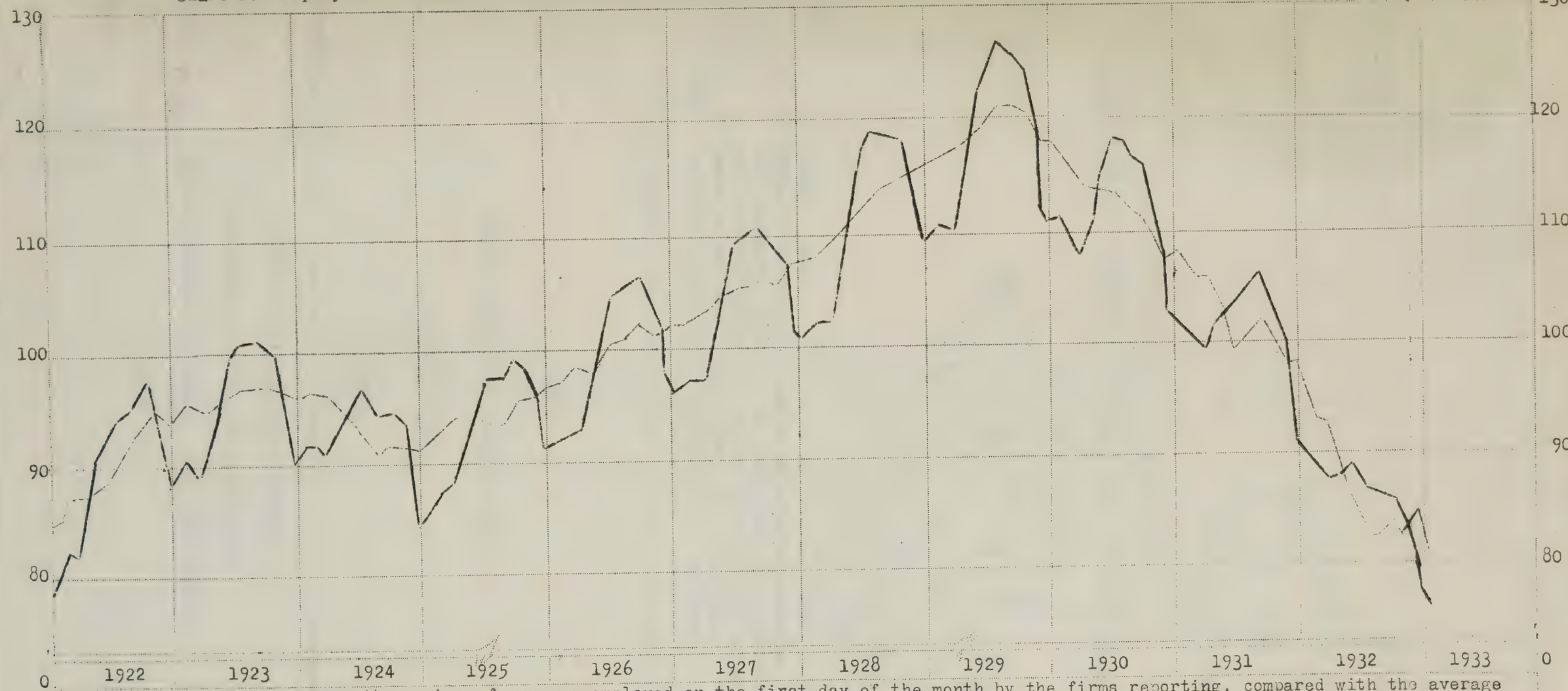
OTTAWA

1933

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1922-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued March 1, 1933

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.). F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Employment at the beginning of February, 1933, as on the same date in 1932, showed a decrease, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,956 firms whose payrolls aggregated 706,478 persons, compared with 720,448 on Jan. 1. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, declined from 78.5 in the preceding month to 76.8 on Feb. 1, while on the same date in 1932 it stood at 89.7. At the beginning of February in the preceding eleven years, the index was as follows:- 1931, 100.7; 1930, 111.6; 1929, 110.5; 1928, 102.0; 1927, 96.6; 1926, 91.8; 1925, 87.1; 1924, 91.7; 1923, 90.6; 1922, 79.9 and 1921, 91.2.

Important recovery was shown in manufacturing, especially of textile, iron and steel, leather, pulp and paper and lumber products. On the other hand, decided declines (largely seasonal in character) were noted in construction, especially in highway work, and in trade, transportation and mining. The losses in trade were unusually large, as the seasonal falling-off in buying following the Christmas activity became evident.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Reductions were recorded in all provinces, those in Quebec being most pronounced.

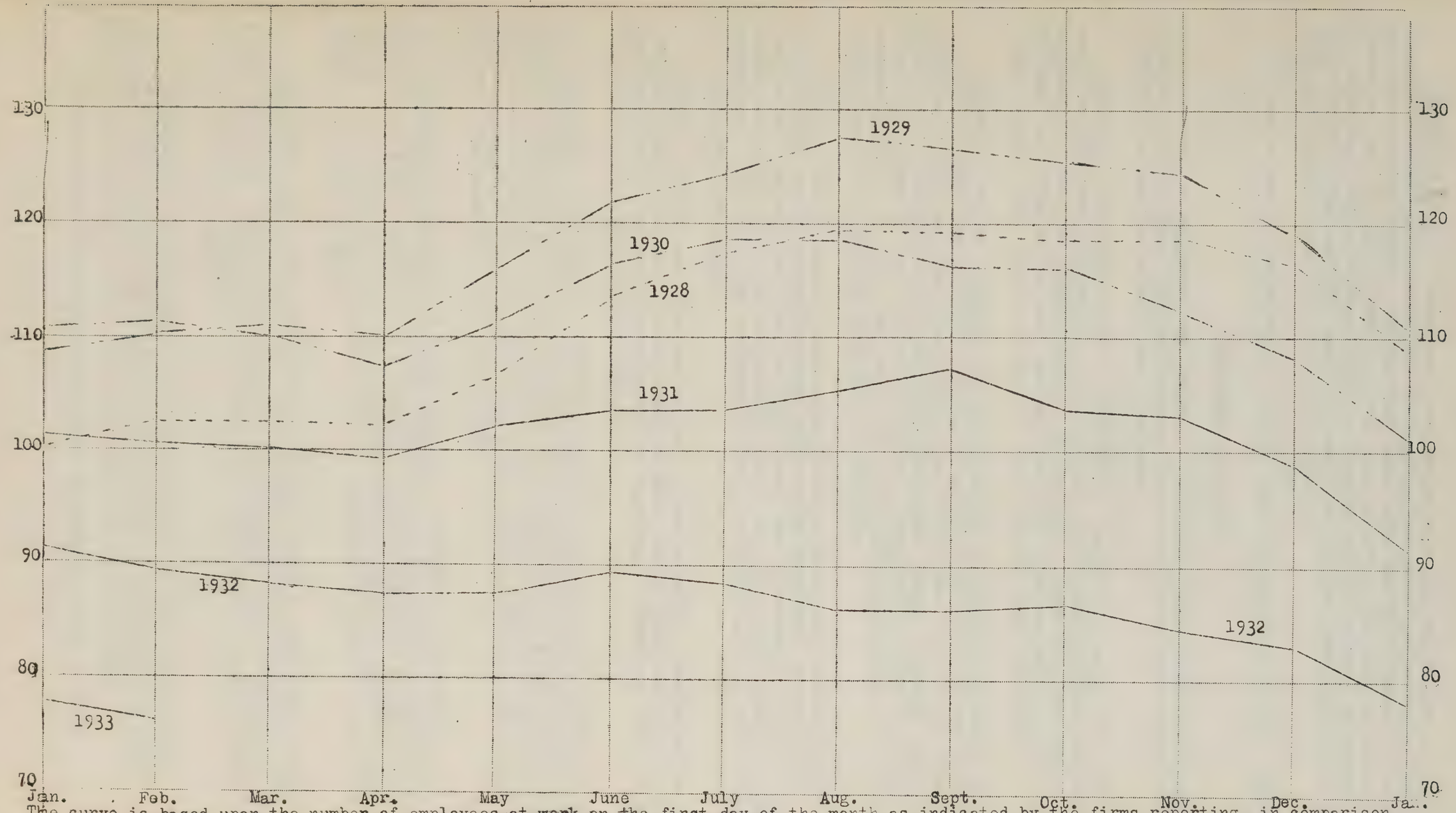
Maritime Provinces.- Mining reported especially heavy losses in the Maritime Provinces, but decreases were also indicated in construction, manufacturing (particularly in food and iron and steel products), communications and trade. On the other hand, improvement was shown in logging and transportation. Statistics were received from 573 firms, employing 53,419 workers, compared with 55,909 at the beginning of January. A rather larger falling-off had been recorded on the same date in 1932, when the level of employment was higher.

Quebec.- Increases in manufacturing (notably of lumber, leather, iron and steel and pulp and paper products), were offset by declines in logging, mining, transportation, trade and construction. The working forces of the 1,920 co-operating employers aggregated 204,196 persons, as against 209,778 in their last report. A decrease had also been noted on Feb. 1, 1932, but the index was then higher.

Ontario.- Considerable gains were made in manufacturing, chiefly in the iron and steel, textile, leather, pulp and paper and lumber divisions; services, mining and logging also reported heightened activity, while there were large seasonal reductions in trade, transportation and construction. According to data received from 3,522 firms, their staffs declined from 295,215 at the beginning of January, to 293,734 on the date under review. A larger decrease had been indicated on Feb. 1, 1932, when the volume of employment was greater than at the beginning of February of the present year.

Prairie Provinces.- The decrease in personnel reported by the firms making returns at the beginning of February was on a much larger scale than that noted on the same date of last year, the workers released numbering more than twice those laid off on Feb. 1, 1932. The index was lower than in the winter of last year. Statements were tabulated from 1,168 employers, whose staffs declined by 4,906 persons to 99,768 on the date under review. Logging was more active, and manufacturing also showed some improvement, while construction, transportation and trade were seasonally inactive.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1933.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

British Columbia.- There was a contraction in employment on Feb. 1; this took place mainly in construction, but logging, communications, services and trade also showed a falling-off. On the other hand, there was an improvement in manufacturing, and in mining a small increase also occurred. The working forces of the 773 reporting firms aggregated 55,361, a decrease of 1,511 persons as compared with their staffs in the preceding month. A reduction had also been indicated on Feb.1, 1932, but the index was then many points higher.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was downward in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities a slightly favourable tendency was in evidence.

Montreal.- Manufactures showed considerable recovery (especially in the footwear, iron and steel and edible product groups), while large seasonal losses were indicated in trade and transportation. On the whole, there was a decrease in Montreal, according to the data received from 1,094 firms employing 111,805 workers. A loss had also been recorded on Feb. 1, 1932, when the index was higher.

Quebec.- Returns tabulated from 150 employers in Quebec City showed that they had decreased their staffs from 11,541 on Jan. 1 to 11,121 persons at the beginning of February, the index falling from 92.6 on Jan. 1 to 88.9 on the date under review. Manufacturers reported little general change, although there was a slight improvement in boot and shoe factories. Trade, on the other hand, was seasonally dull. The index was lower than on the corresponding date of last year, although employment had then also shown a reduction.

Toronto.- Heavy seasonal losses took place in trade, and construction was also slacker, but there were important gains in manufacturing, especially of textile and vegetable food products. The result was a decrease of 3,274 in the number employed by the 1,202 co-operating firms, who had 101,427 employees. This decrease was similar to that indicated on Feb. 1 of a year ago, but the level of employment was then higher.

Ottawa.- There were moderate declines in manufacturing, transportation and trade in Ottawa; 151 employers had 10,883 workers, or 139 fewer than on Jan. 1. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of February, 1932, though the reduction then recorded was smaller.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton showed a slight increase, mainly in the manufacturing group, in which large gains were shown by iron and steel plants. There were losses of a seasonal character in construction and trade. Statistics were tabulated from 233 firms employing 22,121 persons, compared with 21,971 in the preceding month. The index was many points lower than on Feb.1 of a year ago, but a decrease had then been reported.

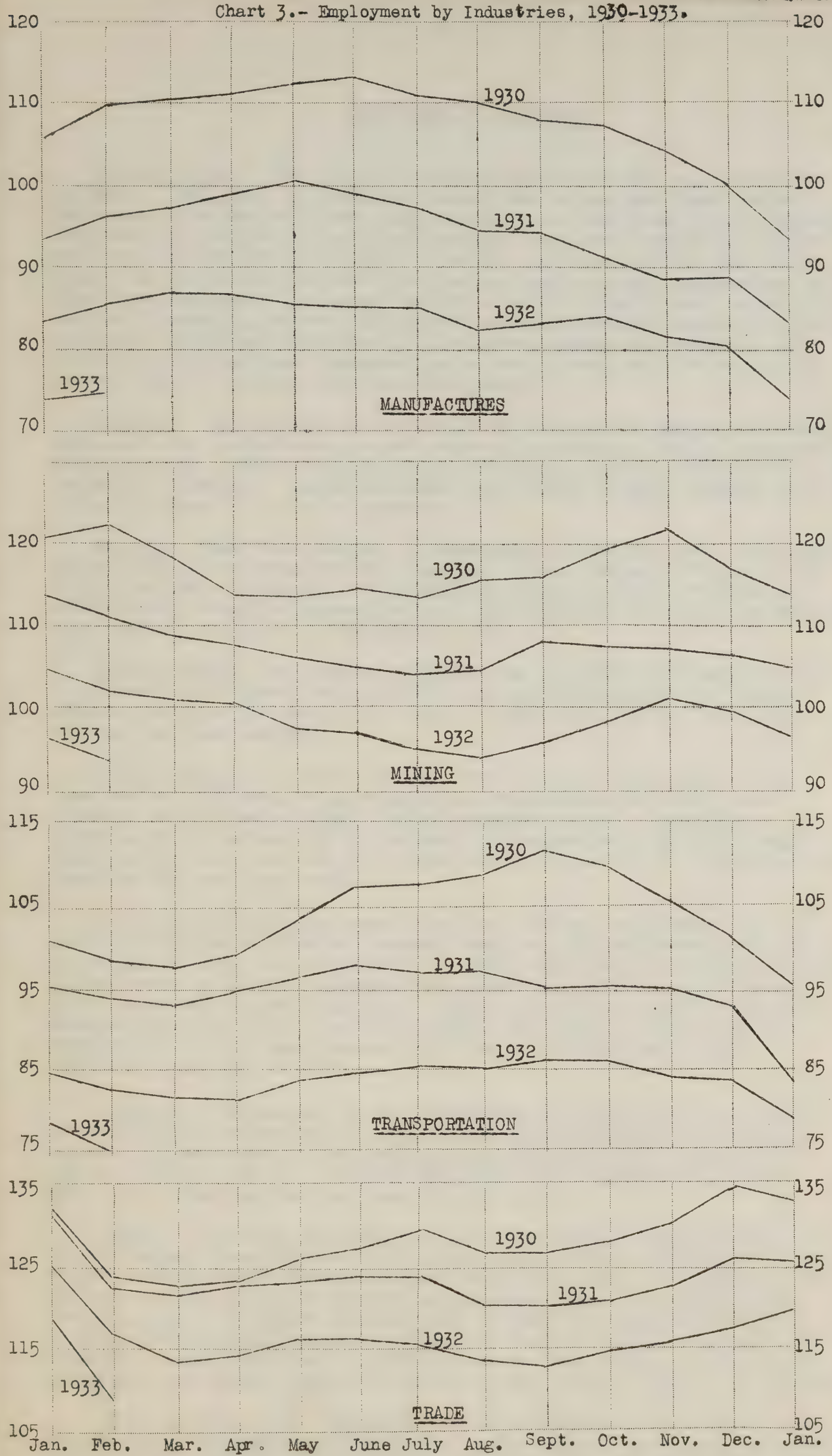
Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Considerable recovery was indicated in automobile factories, and there were also increases in construction, services and trade, resulting in a generally improved situation in the Border Cities. The 129 co-operating firms reported 8,605 workers, as against 8,099 on Jan. 1. Activity was not so great as on the same date in 1932; the trend then, however, had been downward.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in construction and transportation. Returns were compiled from 391 firms with 32,468 employees, compared with 33,561 in the preceding month. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of February of last year, although curtailment had then also been indicated.

Vancouver.- The manufacturing, construction and trade groups reported reduced employment, but transportation was brisker. The 344 reporting firms employed 25,078 persons, as against 25,425 on Jan. 1. The index was lower than on the same date in 1932, when improvement had been reported.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1930-1933.



EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The revival in factory employment was not so marked as on Feb. 1, 1932, when the index was higher than on the date under review. Statements were tabulated from 4,896 manufacturers employing 371,924 operatives, compared with 368,994 in the preceding month. The most noteworthy recovery took place in the iron and steel and textile industries; within the former group, the automobile and other land vehicle, agricultural implement and iron pipe divisions showed the largest advances, while in the latter, garment and personal furnishing, cotton, woollen and silk and headwear factories reported especially pronounced improvement. The lumber, leather and pulp and paper divisions also registered important gains, while there were losses in food, rubber, electric current and some other plants.

Logging.- Very little general change was recorded in logging, in which employment was quieter than in most years of the record. The 231 co-operating firms employed a staff of 18,540 men on Feb. 1, as compared with 20,486 at the beginning of January. Losses in Quebec and British Columbia slightly more than offset increases in the other provinces.

Mining.- There were declines in employment in coal and other non-metallic mineral mining, but metallic ore mines were rather busier; activity in the mining group as a whole was not so great as on Feb. 1, 1932. Statements were received from 224 operators with 42,454 employees, or 1,299 less than at the beginning of January of the present year.

Communications.- The working forces of the reporting companies stood at 22,564 persons, compared with 23,026 in the preceding month. The number employed was less than on the same date of last year, and the losses then recorded had been smaller.

Transportation.- Further seasonal curtailment was indicated in the steam railway division, while shipping and stevedoring and local transportation also showed declines, but on a smaller scale. The 365 co-operating firms employed 88,531 workers, as compared with 92,503 in their last report. Employment was at a lower level than on Feb. 1, 1932, when contractions had also been noted.

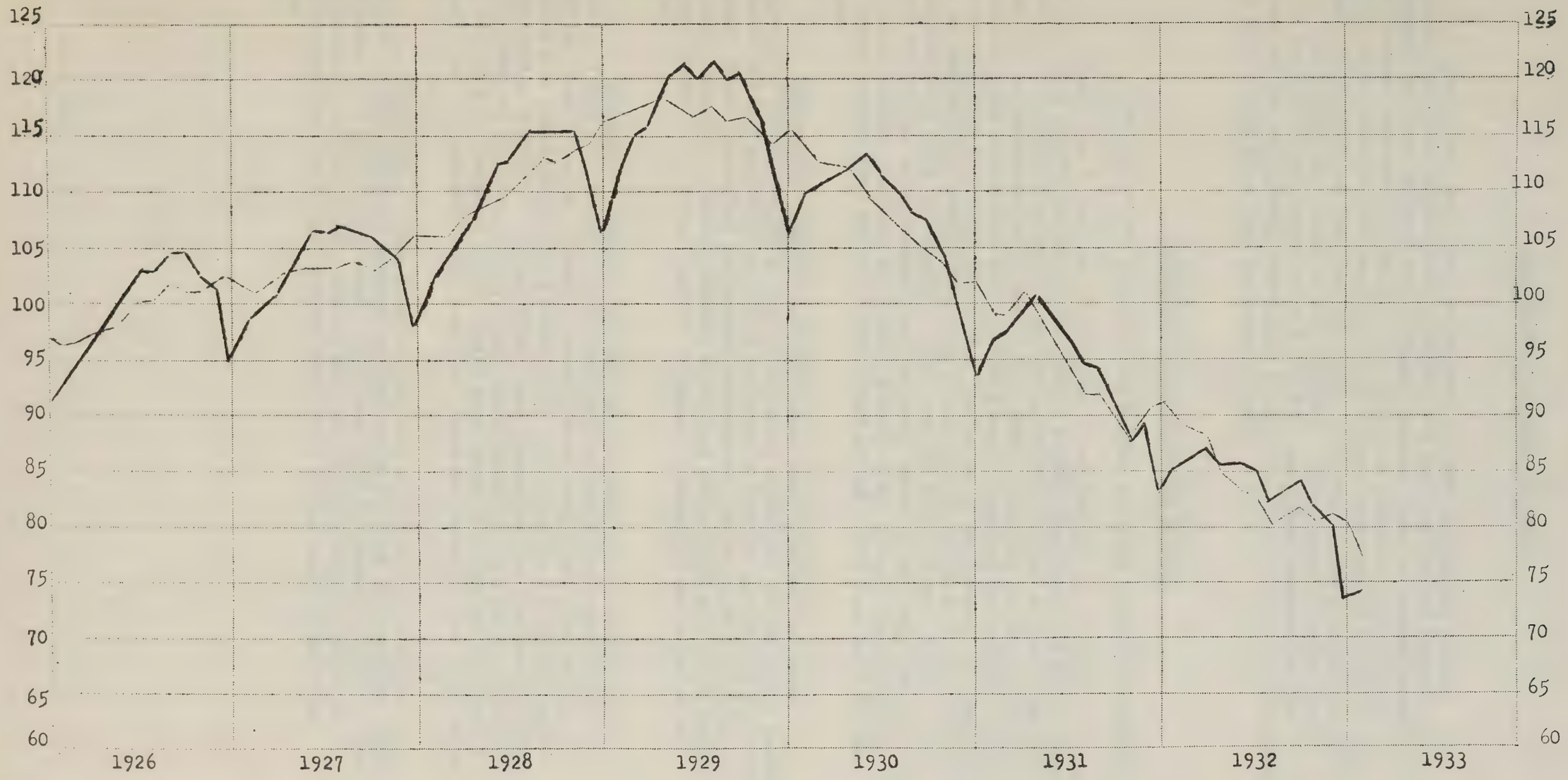
Construction and Maintenance.- Building, railway and highway construction registered important seasonal declines, but the losses were not so pronounced as those recorded on Feb. 1, 1932. There was a reduction of 4,428 in the staffs of the 962 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 62,740 employees on their payrolls. This group was less active than in the same period of the years from 1928 to 1932, but largely owing to the continuation of certain unemployment relief works, afforded rather more employment from 1921 to 1927.

Services.- Employment in the professional and hotel divisions showed an increase, but laundries and dry cleaning establishments were seasonally slacker; 313 employers in the service group reported 20,507 employees, or 434 more than on Jan. 1. The index was lower than on February 1 of last year, when a decrease had been noted in this group.

Trade.- Following the greatly increased activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was the usual marked falling-off in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses were also quiet; 7,227 persons were let out from the forces of the 882 co-operating firms in the trade group, bringing them to 79,218 on the date under review. This decrease was on a slightly larger scale than that recorded on the same date of last year. The index was lower than on Feb. 1 of the preceding four years, but with those exceptions, was higher than in the winter of any previous year of the record.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the average number they employed in the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1926-1933.



EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment continued to improve in most industries during December; among the approximately 12,808,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 21.7 on Dec. 19, 1932, as compared with 22.2 on Nov. 21, 1932, and 20.9 on Dec. 21, 1931. There was a total of 2,723,287 persons out of work on December 19, 1932; this was 76,519 less than a month before but 213,366 more than a year before. Later press reports state that on Jan. 23, 1933, there were 2,903,065 unemployed persons on the register of the employment exchanges, being 179,778 more than in the previous month and 174,654 more than in January, 1932.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

There was a decline of 3.9 p.c. in employment in the United States, according to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor, based on returns from 69,292 employers having 4,275,560 persons on their payrolls. Fifteen of the seventeen main industrial groups included in the survey showed curtailment, the exceptions being canning and preserving and hotels, which reported slightly increased activity. The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 56.6 in January, 1933, as compared with 58.3 in December, 1932, and 64.8 in January, 1932. The largest reductions in the manufacturing group were in the food, textile, iron and steel, lumber, printing and paper, stone, clay, glass, non-ferrous metal and tobacco industries, while in some other groups there were only slight changes.

New York.- During January, there was a further decrease in employment in the factories of New York State, according to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, which reported a loss of nearly two p.c. since December. Most industries registered reductions, those in wood, metal and machinery, textile, food and tobacco factories being greatest, while improvement was shown in the shoe, women's headwear, automobile and a few other groups.

Illinois.- Between December 15 and January 15, there was a reduction of 2.1 p.c. in the number employed by the firms reporting to the Industrial Commission of Illinois; large losses took place in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, but those in the latter were proportionally greater. The general index (based on the average for 1925-27 as 100) stood at 55.9 in January, 1933, as compared with 57.0 in December, 1932, and 66.8 in January, 1932. There were large declines in the metal, machinery and conveyance, wood, textile, trade and construction industries.

Wisconsin.- The index of factory employment in Wisconsin, calculated on the 1925-47 average as 100, stood at 58.2 in December, 1932, as compared with 60.1 in November, 1932, and 66.9 in December, 1931. The food, leather, rubber, wood, construction and communication industries reported declines, while improvement was noted in the logging and metal groups.

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	76.8	76.5	75.7	78.5	80.4	68.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Feb. 1, 1933.						
	100.0	7.6	28.9	41.6	14.1	7.8

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1922	74.6	-	90.4	-	-	-	86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923	87.3	-	95.9	101.9	85.8	-	91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924	88.2	-	93.6	95.5	88.7	-	86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	-	86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.6	91.9	94.7
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept.1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	33.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.3	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1933.	15.8	1.6	14.4	1.5	3.1	1.2	4.6	3.5

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	85.8	156.7	97.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	32.4	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	76.8	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	54.8	104.2	109.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1933.									
	100.0	52.7	2.6	6.0	3.2	12.5	8.9	2.9	11.2

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1933	Jan.1 1933	Feb.1 1932	Feb.1 1931	Feb.1 1930	Feb.1 1929	Feb.1 1928
MANUFACTURING	52.7	75.0	74.4	85.9	96.1	110.2	112.8	102.3
Animal products - edible	2.3	88.1	92.0	92.1	94.2	101.5	105.1	97.3
Fur and products	.2	65.8	77.8	76.9	86.5	73.8	80.0	89.4
Leather and products	2.4	82.2	77.6	86.2	77.7	93.0	92.3	106.4
Boots and shoes	1.6	88.9	80.8	93.1	79.6	94.7	94.5	-
Lumber and products	3.2	44.4	43.2	57.8	70.6	86.3	87.6	86.1
Rough and dressed lumber	1.4	31.2	30.0	41.8	52.8	70.5	71.0	73.5
Furniture	.8	64.1	64.1	91.0	104.8	118.0	121.9	113.3
Other lumber products	1.0	69.3	67.0	80.4	96.8	109.0	111.6	105.2
Musical instruments	.1	22.3	22.9	59.7	51.0	72.0	102.5	97.8
Plant products - edible	3.6	89.8	88.4	91.1	95.9	101.6	97.2	92.1
Pulp and paper products	7.1	83.3	82.2	88.8	97.4	109.6	109.6	107.7
Pulp and paper	2.9	67.7	67.1	73.4	85.0	102.4	104.7	107.8
Paper products	1.0	94.5	89.4	93.4	96.6	109.5	110.4	105.3
Printing and publishing	3.2	100.4	100.5	107.9	114.4	119.1	116.3	108.9
Rubber products	1.3	72.3	75.6	90.9	104.3	128.9	138.9	118.6
Textile products	10.7	89.2	88.1	96.3	99.7	103.5	107.5	105.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.1	99.3	100.6	103.8	102.2	98.1	109.1	111.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	69.4	73.6	79.4	83.7	86.6	104.5	106.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	108.7	105.7	107.8	97.4	98.7	107.5	101.0
Silk and silk goods	1.0	375.0	364.9	344.5	316.5	251.5	230.5	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.3	102.4	103.0	106.1	104.9	110.0	110.7	99.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	77.9	75.3	88.8	98.3	106.0	102.3	101.1
Other textile products	1.1	72.0	65.9	80.6	87.6	102.1	109.4	111.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	2.1	114.5	120.6	119.2	117.2	130.1	127.3	118.3
Tobacco	1.3	116.6	124.8	120.9	104.3	123.1	120.3	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	110.6	113.0	115.5	137.2	141.3	138.3	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	112.5	108.9	97.9	120.8	198.3	151.0	138.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	103.6	101.8	110.3	114.2	120.8	112.8	108.5
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	48.6	50.1	76.7	91.6	110.0	109.6	96.3
Electric current	1.9	106.7	108.3	115.7	121.1	126.4	115.6	107.2
Electrical apparatus	1.3	90.2	96.4	124.9	143.2	161.1	130.3	108.4
Iron and steel products	10.8	58.2	56.3	73.4	93.0	115.5	126.5	101.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	.8	46.4	47.7	67.4	102.5	129.5	134.7	108.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	62.3	63.1	81.8	105.0	129.0	127.1	114.1
Agricultural implements	.4	30.3	22.9	29.7	43.9	92.1	121.1	99.4
Land vehicles	5.7	66.9	64.2	77.9	94.1	109.7	126.9	96.4
Automobiles and parts	1.3	64.4	57.9	70.3	87.9	125.1	177.7	96.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	52.5	53.2	68.0	97.8	135.6	105.2	99.0
Heating appliances	.3	51.7	54.3	68.9	79.0	104.9	118.5	91.7
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	44.5	43.4	84.9	132.4	174.3	167.6	126.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	52.9	57.0	77.0	89.9	111.4	132.0	96.6
Other iron and steel products	1.5	57.0	53.2	75.3	89.1	108.4	111.6	104.1
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	76.8	74.7	93.7	115.7	133.9	128.0	113.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.6	116.0	115.4	115.0	121.5	145.1	126.1	102.8
Miscellaneous	.5	92.4	93.5	104.0	104.3	105.8	108.9	95.8
LOGGING	2.6	67.3	74.5	68.5	102.2	209.8	178.3	169.5
MINING	6.0	94.0	96.9	102.4	111.6	123.0	117.8	113.2
Coal	3.3	85.8	91.6	97.8	104.1	114.4	113.7	113.6
Metallic ores	2.2	132.8	129.8	133.9	136.0	148.9	128.3	120.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.5	57.3	59.3	65.4	98.7	111.9	115.4	99.9
COMMUNICATIONS	3.2	85.7	87.5	97.3	106.6	120.7	110.9	100.9
Telegraphs	.6	82.3	83.9	97.5	102.8	116.8	108.1	98.1
Telephones	2.6	86.6	88.4	97.3	107.5	121.8	111.7	101.7
TRANSPORTATION	12.5	75.0	78.3	83.4	94.0	98.2	101.6	98.8
Street railways and cartage	3.4	112.4	114.2	110.9	118.6	122.8	114.4	105.6
Steam railways	7.7	68.5	71.6	79.7	91.5	97.3	102.6	101.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	58.6	64.7	67.8	75.4	70.7	78.6	73.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.9	54.8	58.5	90.4	104.5	88.0	79.3	75.6
Building	1.6	28.7	29.7	59.1	91.0	114.9	93.0	84.6
Highway	4.4	88.9	97.1	160.0	149.8	55.9	43.0	54.0
Railway	2.9	51.0	53.7	60.2	80.9	75.5	79.9	74.9
SERVICES	2.9	104.2	102.2	112.1	122.2	125.2	117.3	105.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	97.7	95.2	105.4	121.4	125.9	113.2	99.6
Professional	.3	125.1	116.6	128.4	128.7	120.4	118.5	113.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	108.9	109.2	117.3	121.5	125.6	123.4	112.0
TRADE	11.2	109.4	119.6	117.2	123.1	124.6	119.7	110.0
Retail	8.2	114.9	128.4	123.7	128.7	129.7	124.5	112.5
Wholesale	3.0	96.5	98.9	102.5	110.8	113.0	109.4	105.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	76.8	78.5	89.7	100.7	111.6	110.5	102.0

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

ABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1933	Jan.1 1933	Feb.1 1932	Feb.1 1931	Feb.1 1930	Feb.1 1929	Feb.1 1928
aritime Provinces	-Manufacturing	30.6	63.9	67.5	74.6	87.6	99.7	99.3	88.4
	Lumber products	2.0	27.4	29.5	51.0	52.6	72.1	67.6	65.3
	Pulp and paper	5.7	116.2	121.1	118.9	136.8	125.0	108.1	99.6
	Textile products	4.8	70.3	70.9	71.9	76.4	85.0	97.0	94.4
	Iron and steel	8.9	58.6	61.6	71.5	100.2	120.9	124.5	99.9
	Other manufactures	9.2	67.7	74.3	76.6	80.4	88.9	85.7	81.8
	Logging	3.2	81.1	72.4	120.6	121.8	214.9	185.1	328.0
	Mining	22.6	81.4	90.4	101.1	106.8	111.1	109.6	107.3
	Communications	3.3	84.0	84.4	102.9	138.5	127.6	109.2	104.2
	Transportation	20.6	95.4	92.3	107.5	116.7	125.8	115.5	106.5
	Construction	10.7	63.8	68.7	149.3	162.2	103.1	75.4	57.9
	Services	1.7	132.3	130.1	165.6	164.0	130.0	131.6	91.7
	Trade	7.3	97.9	106.0	108.1	118.7	113.6	109.8	103.3
Maritimes -	All Industries	100.0	76.5	80.1	99.9	110.6	112.1	104.6	97.0
uebec	Manufacturing	61.3	78.3	78.4	89.2	99.4	109.9	109.7	104.1
	Lumber products	2.8	54.0	52.2	65.3	77.9	85.2	83.9	87.1
	Pulp and paper	8.4	74.7	74.0	80.7	87.9	101.8	107.6	104.7
	Textile products	17.0	89.6	90.7	97.3	103.4	101.8	109.6	110.8
	Iron and steel	9.4	58.6	57.0	76.2	100.2	116.0	117.1	99.8
	Other manufactures	23.7	88.2	89.4	99.5	105.5	119.7	111.1	105.8
	Logging	5.8	147.5	172.0	113.4	138.2	261.6	201.9	177.0
	Mining	1.8	85.7	87.2	83.7	103.8	143.0	126.7	111.7
	Communications	2.7	82.1	83.6	93.9	102.1	114.5	115.9	104.3
	Transportation	10.7	65.9	70.1	74.3	85.0	80.7	91.5	91.7
	Construction	6.4	34.3	35.2	57.6	84.9	74.8	63.8	74.8
	Services	2.6	94.3	96.4	98.7	108.3	110.2	105.0	99.7
	Trade	8.7	124.8	136.1	128.6	132.6	125.2	126.1	110.9
Quebec -	All Industries	100.0	75.7	77.8	85.9	98.8	108.2	105.9	101.6
ntario	Manufacturing	61.0	74.8	73.3	85.8	95.4	112.3	117.6	103.7
	Lumber products	3.5	46.8	45.7	63.6	77.5	89.3	95.8	90.1
	Pulp and paper	7.8	85.9	83.7	90.3	97.9	114.2	112.5	111.7
	Textile products	12.2	91.0	88.1	97.6	98.8	106.5	105.7	102.2
	Iron and steel	13.1	54.8	52.0	69.3	87.8	116.5	133.6	103.0
	Other manufactures	24.5	87.8	88.3	97.5	104.2	116.9	116.2	106.0
	Logging	1.1	34.7	31.9	50.7	107.5	262.4	218.8	203.4
	Mining	3.9	118.2	115.4	122.0	131.5	141.4	125.4	118.2
	Communications	3.1	84.0	84.2	96.2	101.5	124.9	110.3	100.3
	Transportation	8.2	67.9	72.6	79.1	89.5	98.3	102.0	95.9
	Construction	8.6	74.3	76.1	125.4	123.2	110.7	95.1	87.8
	Services	3.1	126.4	118.0	132.9	144.6	146.8	128.3	113.9
	Trade	11.0	114.0	126.4	121.6	126.2	125.4	119.2	111.6
Ontario -	All Industries	100.0	78.5	78.8	92.7	101.7	117.1	117.0	104.9
rairie Provinces	- Manufacturing	30.9	82.0	81.4	92.7	101.5	114.2	120.4	105.5
	Lumber products	1.8	64.7	58.5	62.5	80.9	117.2	133.1	115.9
	Pulp and paper	3.2	87.8	88.7	100.2	107.5	110.0	115.1	121.1
	Textile products	1.7	81.2	78.4	96.1	89.2	104.2	118.0	108.6
	Iron and steel	11.6	72.4	71.5	86.2	96.7	107.0	120.2	100.8
	Other manufactures	12.6	95.9	97.2	105.0	112.4	126.1	120.1	105.0
	Logging	.5	37.2	28.7	53.8	109.4	201.7	249.7	265.7
	Mining	10.0	114.5	117.7	114.5	123.9	131.3	133.6	136.7
	Communications	3.5	90.2	98.1	99.1	107.2	114.5	107.1	98.3
	Transportation	22.1	83.0	85.8	85.2	98.6	107.5	106.4	106.0
	Construction	11.1	48.0	58.0	74.6	79.4	72.8	86.7	67.4
	Services	3.0	86.3	88.8	97.2	108.6	117.7	123.1	103.0
	Trade	18.9	97.1	105.9	106.4	115.7	127.3	117.6	110.6
Prairies-	All Industries	100.0	80.4	84.4	91.3	101.0	109.8	113.1	103.2
ritish Columbia -	Manufacturing	36.8	61.8	60.3	71.3	85.9	100.2	94.4	90.6
	Lumber products	7.8	33.4	32.8	42.8	56.4	79.9	74.8	80.1
	Pulp and paper	6.9	89.5	88.0	94.7	113.2	111.8	97.5	95.9
	Textile products	1.3	84.6	69.3	101.4	108.1	114.4	115.9	96.0
	Iron and steel	3.7	55.6	54.8	73.3	97.5	117.0	105.6	95.9
	Other manufactures	17.1	84.3	82.5	92.5	104.4	113.3	112.6	97.6
	Logging	2.3	18.4	26.7	26.4	46.0	79.9	87.0	95.2
	Mining	10.0	70.0	69.4	78.2	88.5	104.8	105.5	98.2
	Communications	4.8	96.1	97.2	103.7	113.6	126.3	107.8	96.9
	Transportation	16.8	84.0	88.1	95.9	100.8	101.1	103.7	104.1
	Construction	14.0	72.3	78.6	79.9	126.7	84.8	69.8	72.3
	Services	3.9	81.8	81.9	93.9	104.8	111.4	106.2	102.2
	Trade	11.4	98.5	101.8	110.9	114.9	118.3	120.6	108.3
B.C.-	All Industries	100.0	68.0	69.7	77.5	93.8	99.9	96.4	93.5

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

ABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1)Relative Weight	Feb.1 1933	Jan.1 1933	Feb.1 1932	Feb.1 1931	Feb.1 1930	Feb.1 1929	Feb.1 1928
ontreal - Manufacturing	63.6	76.2	75.7	33.8	101.3	113.7	109.3	101.6
Plant products-edible	4.9	99.5	88.5	95.9	103.3	108.6	98.1	89.1
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.3	97.4	98.1	102.3	110.0	114.8	108.9	103.9
Textiles	13.0	73.2	73.5	86.2	93.4	94.3	104.0	103.9
Tobacco,distilled and malt liquors	7.3	122.7	125.5	119.6	109.9	124.2	115.5	109.5
Iron and steel	12.5	55.5	53.6	74.3	98.6	120.2	120.0	98.7
Other manufactures	20.6	76.5	76.0	91.4	103.7	119.1	105.5	103.2
Communications	3.9	75.4	76.6	83.8	92.1	112.0	115.8	105.9
Transportation	9.1	65.7	73.5	72.6	75.4	68.0	70.2	74.7
Construction	6.8	48.1	47.2	64.5	107.1	95.3	89.9	97.1
Trade	12.9	119.7	130.8	123.9	134.3	125.9	128.4	112.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	76.1	77.5	87.4	102.8	109.5	106.9	100.3
uebec - Manufacturing	63.3	89.9	91.5	104.5	110.5	114.9	118.0	111.3
Leather products	22.3	99.2	94.9	111.5	102.3	106.4	103.6	115.9
Other manufactures	41.0	85.5	89.9	101.3	114.2	118.9	125.7	109.2
Transportation	11.6	95.3	95.6	94.5	110.3	101.6	101.7	83.1
Construction	6.5	66.5	71.6	76.5	202.2	122.3	126.0	116.8
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	88.9	92.6	100.9	120.7	112.5	114.3	110.9
oronto - Manufacturing	60.1	79.1	78.0	91.7	100.0	112.1	114.1	104.5
Plant products- edible	6.2	100.4	89.8	101.3	110.1	122.6	111.4	104.5
Printing and publishing	9.8	103.2	102.4	110.4	116.7	126.1	122.7	109.9
Textiles	12.3	79.5	75.1	90.5	97.5	108.1	101.7	100.6
Iron and steel	7.5	51.3	52.2	71.9	88.2	110.3	132.4	102.4
Other manufactures	24.3	80.3	82.5	94.1	98.8	108.0	109.6	105.4
Communications	4.2	77.9	78.5	87.2	92.8	109.4	104.8	97.2
Transportation	7.1	91.8	92.6	98.5	118.7	121.2	120.5	99.3
Construction	2.4	43.2	46.9	94.9	123.3	136.3	142.8	119.6
Trade	21.8	111.4	125.0	118.3	123.7	122.3	115.5	107.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	84.7	86.5	97.8	107.1	116.4	115.9	105.4
ttawa - Manufacturing	47.9	76.9	75.8	87.6	99.4	105.7	107.4	104.5
Lumber products	3.6	33.6	36.3	50.4	62.0	66.6	69.9	71.4
Pulp and paper	17.4	78.4	73.2	83.9	103.2	116.6	116.3	113.7
Other manufactures	26.9	91.8	92.4	104.4	112.3	112.0	115.4	110.8
Construction	8.7	71.2	67.0	166.1	155.9	131.6	118.6	91.6
Trade	16.4	104.3	110.9	114.8	116.9	110.5	111.8	109.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	85.7	85.8	104.5	113.4	115.4	110.3	105.6
Hamilton - Manufacturing	79.2	66.9	66.2	81.7	95.5	120.2	118.5	101.9
Textiles	20.8	72.3	75.7	84.5	91.5	95.3	92.7	95.8
Electrical apparatus	11.4	83.3	87.7	106.6	118.3	135.1	130.0	103.8
Iron and steel	21.4	46.7	39.3	62.9	85.6	135.5	134.5	106.7
Other manufactures	25.6	85.2	87.7	96.1	103.7	114.3	113.4	99.0
Construction	3.8	51.7	58.2	164.3	257.4	215.7	193.5	88.1
Trade	7.3	95.8	107.4	106.3	115.9	126.2	122.0	120.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	70.4	70.7	90.2	106.1	122.8	120.3	102.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	78.5	65.1	61.4	71.6	94.4	127.7	166.1	84.8
Iron and steel	54.9	57.0	52.3	63.7	89.4	127.3	173.0	74.3
Other manufactures	23.6	97.3	98.3	104.1	114.0	129.1	138.7	127.4
Construction	2.2	25.4	19.4	151.5	76.8	117.0	111.4	98.9
Windsor- All Industries	100.0	67.2	63.9	81.4	96.9	128.1	159.6	88.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.6	80.3	79.8	92.3	99.7	114.3	118.3	103.7
Animal products - edible	5.1	95.4	99.1	106.9	99.8	113.9	110.8	105.1
Plant products - edible	4.4	102.3	97.1	100.5	103.6	100.9	103.2	93.6
Printing and publishing	6.3	98.9	98.3	105.5	114.6	119.2	126.8	113.1
Textiles	4.6	89.9	84.7	99.3	92.1	106.9	111.4	106.0
Other manufactures	28.2	71.5	71.7	86.9	95.0	118.5	122.6	101.4
Transportation	10.9	74.2	73.8	70.7	87.8	95.1	102.3	101.4
Construction	2.2	25.8	25.8	60.1	43.0	26.9	33.8	45.5
Trade	29.8	83.9	92.2	97.9	106.8	117.0	115.0	111.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	77.3	80.3	[illegible]	96.8	106.9	108.1	102.1
Vancouver - Manufacturing	34.6	72.7	70.9	83.0	94.7	104.4	94.7	92.4
Lumber products	5.7	37.7	38.6	43.9	57.7	80.6	73.5	82.0
Other manufactures	28.9	89.0	86.0	97.2	113.6	117.0	105.8	98.5
Communications	9.1	96.0	97.2	100.6	112.6	127.4	106.6	97.3
Transportation	21.8	96.1	99.5	100.6	106.9	107.5	103.2	104.9
Construction	7.2	49.1	55.3	66.3	139.2	70.0	60.0	57.6
Services	6.1	82.5	81.1	89.6	101.7	108.3	105.0	108.5
Trade	21.2	99.4	103.0	111.8	117.2	119.9	121.9	108.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	81.2	82.5	90.1	108.4	107.2	100.4	95.7

1) Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1933

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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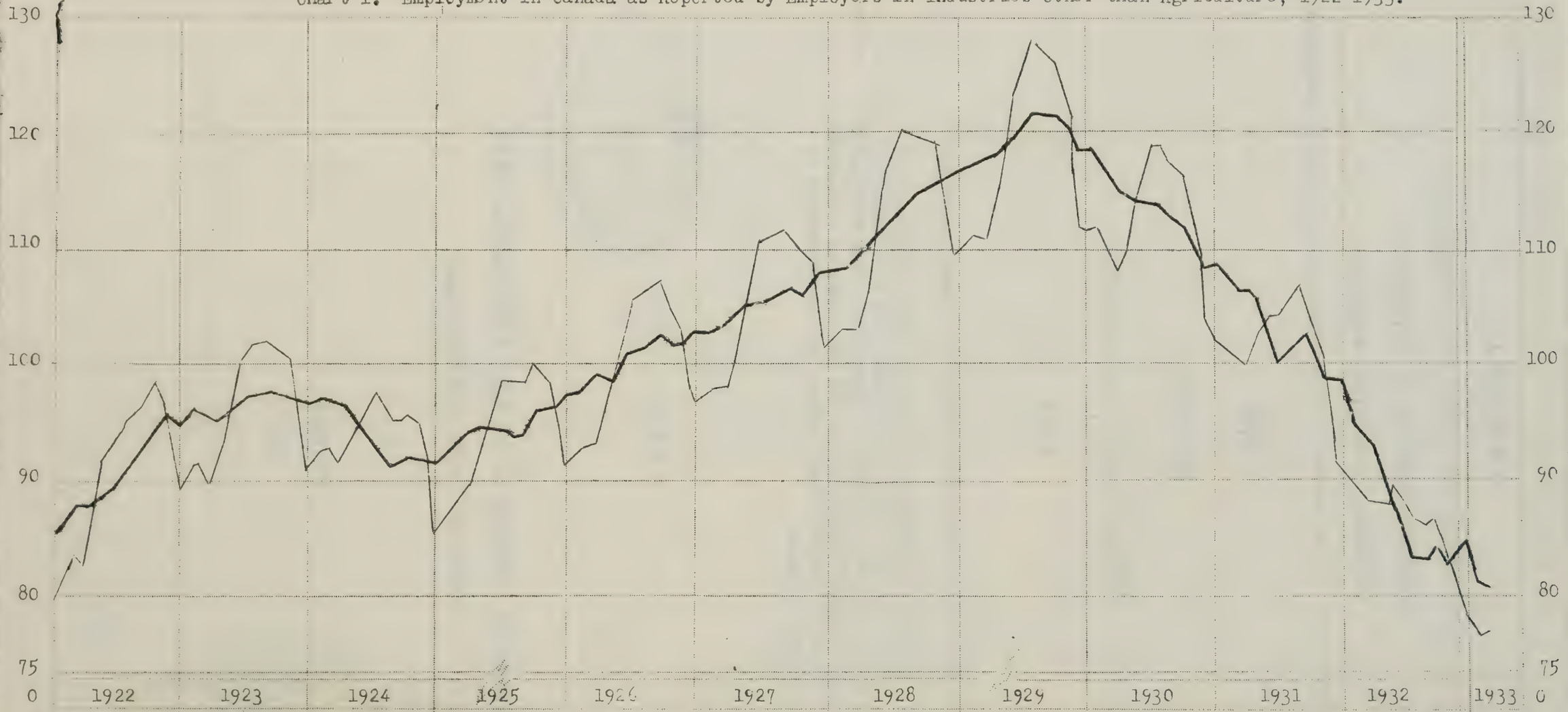
OTTAWA

1933

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1922-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued March 28,1933.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

There was a slight falling off in employment at the beginning of March, but this involved a very much smaller number of workers than were laid off on Mar. 1, 1932, and the reduction was also less than that reported in the late winter of 1931. Statements were furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 7,959 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada, whose payrolls aggregated 707,356 persons on Mar. 1, 1933, as compared with 708,644 persons employed by the firms in the preceding month. The index number (based upon the average for 1926 as 100) stood at 76.9 on Mar. 1, 1933. At the beginning of March in the preceding twelve years, the index was as follows:- 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4; 1928, 102.6; 1927, 97.5; 1926, 92.6; 1925, 88.1; 1924, 91.8; 1923, 91.0; 1922, 82.9 and 1921, 89.1.

Improvement was indicated in manufacturing, notably of textile, rubber and iron and steel products, and mining and construction also showed an increase in employment, but seasonal curtailment was shown in logging and transportation; trade, services and communications also reported somewhat reduced activity.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

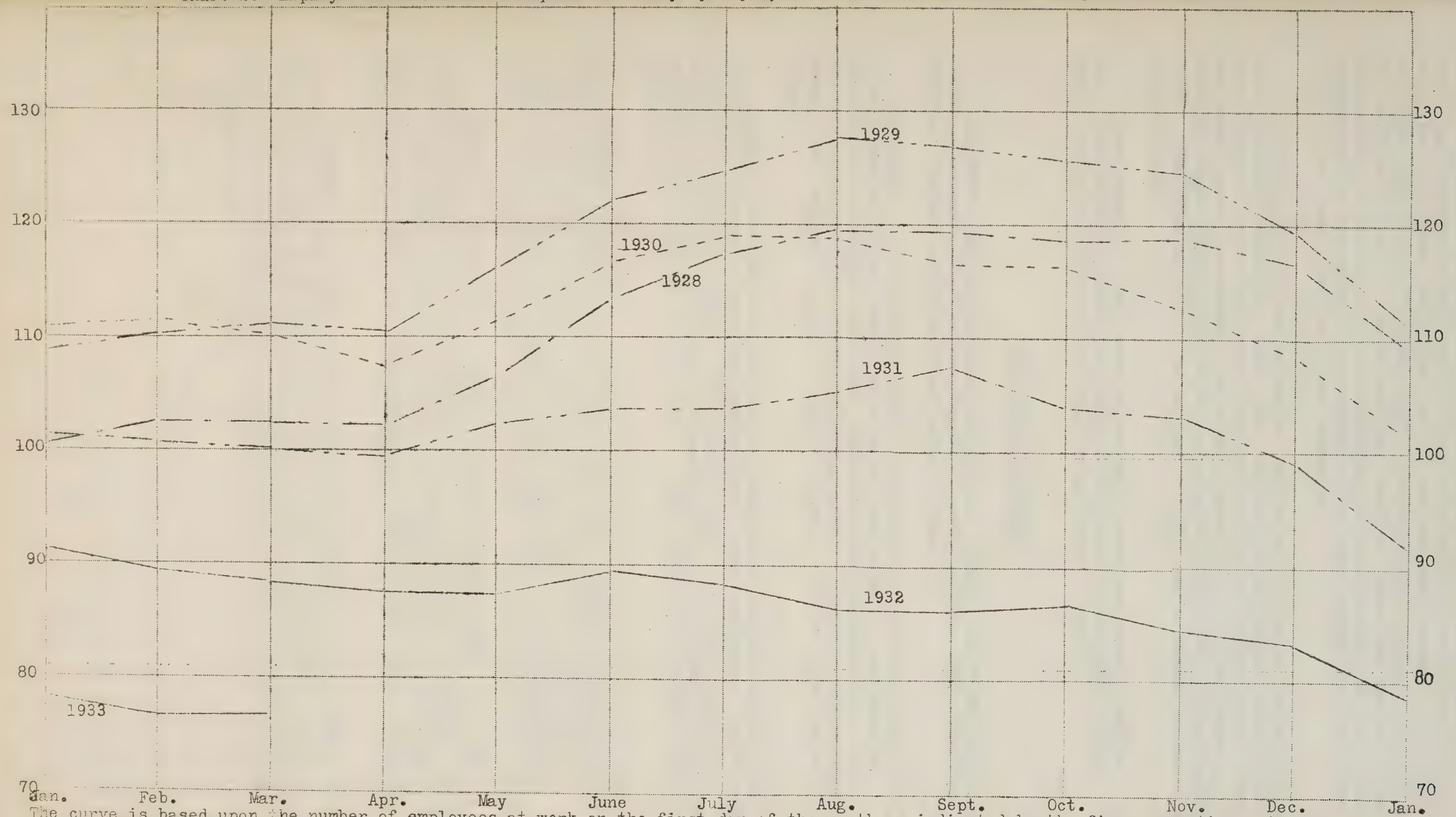
The trend of employment was downward in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, but was favourable in the Maritimes and Ontario.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a slight improvement in employment in the Maritime Provinces, where 560 employers increased their staffs from 53,239 persons on Feb. 1 to 53,423 at the beginning of March. Gains were registered in mining, railway construction and manufacturing, chiefly of lumber and pulp and paper products, while logging, transportation and trade were slacker, and there were large losses in highway construction. Employment on March 1, 1932, showed a decline, but the index then was higher than on the date under review.

Quebec.- Contrary to Mar. 1, 1932, employment showed a decrease in Quebec on the date under review. Logging was seasonally less active and trade and transportation also afforded less employment. On the other hand, manufacturing reported improvement, especially in textile, tobacco and liquor, iron and steel and rubber groups, and increased employment was also indicated in mining. Statements were tabulated from 1,939 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 200,086 employees, as against 204,482 at the beginning of February.

Ontario.- Increased activity was registered in Ontario, where the 3,512 co-operating establishments added 3,477 persons to their forces, bringing them to 299,457 on Mar. 1. Iron and steel and textiles reported considerable recovery, and leather, pulp and paper, rubber, clay, glass and stone, and non-ferrous metal factories, together with the transportation and communications groups, were more active than on Feb. 1; highway construction also showed a decided increase, though reductions were indicated in food, lumber and some other factories, and in trade, mining, services, logging, building and railway construction.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1933.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting , in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Prairie Provinces.- As is customary in the late winter, there was a slight contraction in the Prairie Provinces on Mar. 1; this involved a much smaller number of workers than that recorded on the same date in 1932, when the index number was higher than on the date under review. Statistics were tabulated from 1,174 firms with 99,084 employees, compared with 99,540 in their last report. Manufacturing, textile, lumber and leather products registered a moderate increase, and logging and construction were also rather brisker, while coal mining, transportation and trade showed declines, those in the first named group being most extensive.

British Columbia.- Manufacturing, particularly of lumber and non-ferrous metal products, recorded a small gain, and logging and highway construction also afforded greater employment. On the other hand, transportation, trade and mining showed decreases. The working forces of the 779 co-operating employers aggregated 55,306 persons, as compared with 55,403 in the preceding month. The index was lower than on Mar. 1, 1932, when a slight increase had been recorded.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1929 in these areas; the curves are based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment declined slightly in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver; on the other hand, the trend was slightly upward in Quebec City, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.

Montreal.- Reductions in staffs were reported in Montreal, where the gain in manufacturing, chiefly in textiles, was offset by the large decreases in construction and trade. Statements were tabulated from 1,111 firms employing 110,689 workers, as compared with 112,238 in the preceding month. The tendency on Mar. 1, 1932, was upward, but the index then was higher.

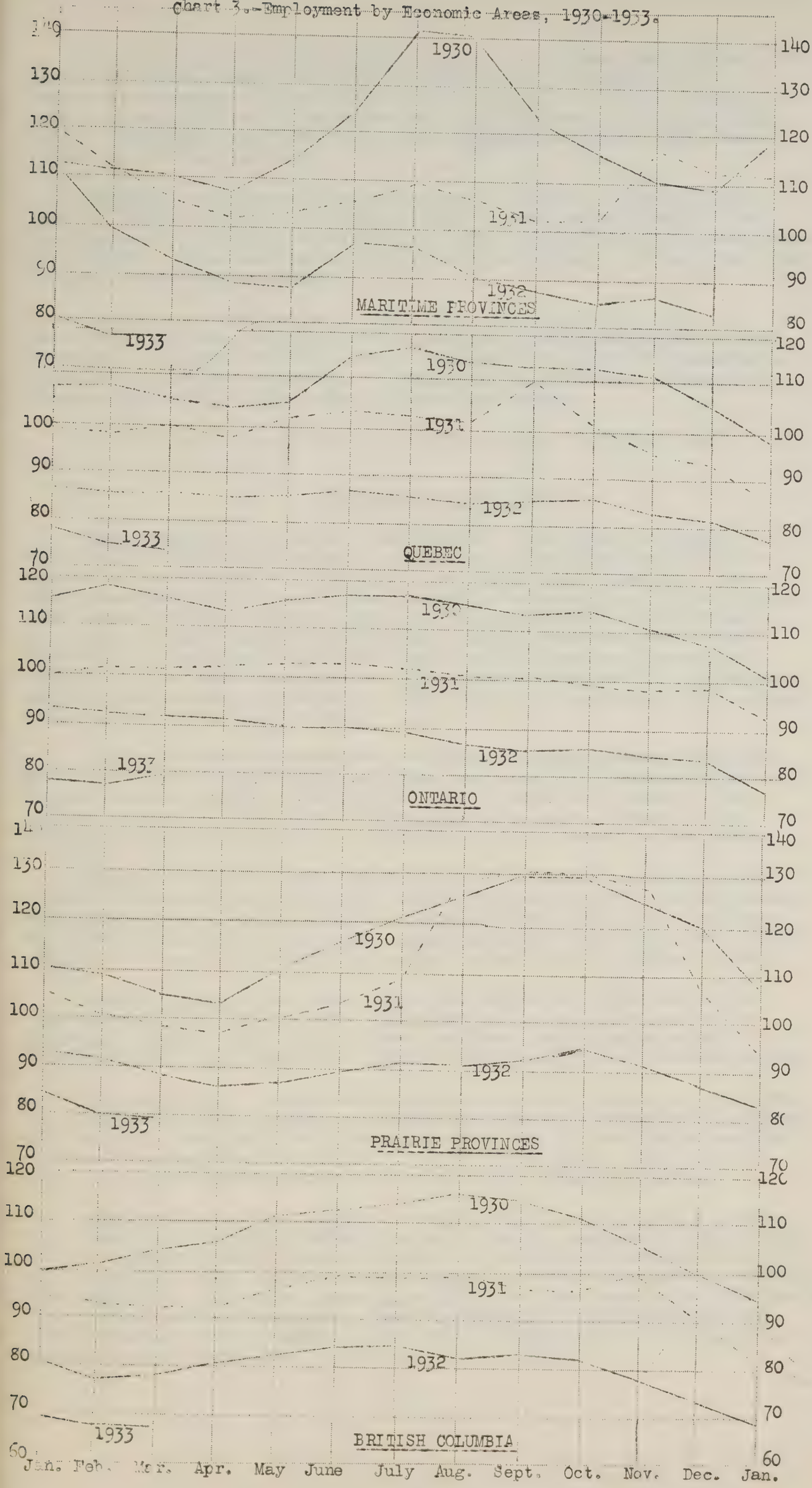
Quebec.- Manufacturing afforded more employment and construction and transportation were also rather brisker, while other industries, on the whole, recorded only small changes. The working forces of the 150 co-operating employers totalled 11,409 persons, compared with 11,055 on Feb. 1, 1933. The index was lower than on the same date in 1932, when a smaller gain had been indicated.

Toronto.- The textile, lumber, tobacco and liquor and iron and steel groups showed increased activity, but there was a considerable decrease in food, construction, trade and services, so that there was practically no general change in the city in the total number employed. Returns were received from 1,187 firms, employing 101,095 workers at the beginning of March. The index was higher on Mar. 1, 1932, than on the date under review.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed very little change. In construction, manufactures and transportation there were small declines, while trade was slightly improved. The 150 co-operating employers reported a total payroll of 10,805 on the date under review, compared with 10,828 on Feb.1. The index was lower than at the beginning of March, 1932, when a decrease had been noted.

Hamilton.- A slight gain was recorded in Hamilton on the whole, and in the manufacturing division there was a moderate improvement. An aggregate payroll of 22,183 persons was reported by the 234 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 22,063 in their last report. A small gain had been recorded on the same date of last year, but the level of employment then was higher.

Chart 3.--Employment by Economic Areas, 1930-1933.



Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- An increase was indicated in the Border Cities, almost entirely in manufacturing, and especially in automobile factories. There was very little change in the other groups. Data were received from 136 employers with 9,026 workers, or 359 more than on Feb.1. Employment was slacker than at the beginning of March, 1932, when reductions had been recorded.

Winnipeg.- There was a small increase in Winnipeg, where 397 firms reported 32,652 employees, as against 32,586 in the preceding month. The improvement was largely in manufacturing, while transportation and communications were slacker. Employment was in less volume than on Mar. 1 of last year, when a reduction had been registered.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing, as a whole, recorded a small gain in Vancouver, but trade, construction and services showed curtailment, so that there was a reduction of 284 persons in the payrolls of the 346 co-operating firms, who had 24,927 employees. A greater decrease had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when the index was higher.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The trend of employment in this group was upward, according to statistics furnished by 4,910 manufacturers employing 375,911 operatives, as compared with 372,213 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in textile factories, but iron and steel also showed important seasonal gains, and increased activity was recorded in leather, lumber, rubber, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal and tobacco factories. On the other hand, food, electrical apparatus and non-metallic mineral products works were slacker. The general improvement in manufactures was not quite so great as on Mar. 1, 1932, and was also exceeded by the advance reported on the same date in 1931.

Logging.- Marked contractions were noted in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were almost completed; 231 firms had 15,700 workers in their employ, or 2,735 fewer than in their last report. The decline involved a larger number of employees than that recorded at the beginning of March of a year ago, when the index was several points higher.

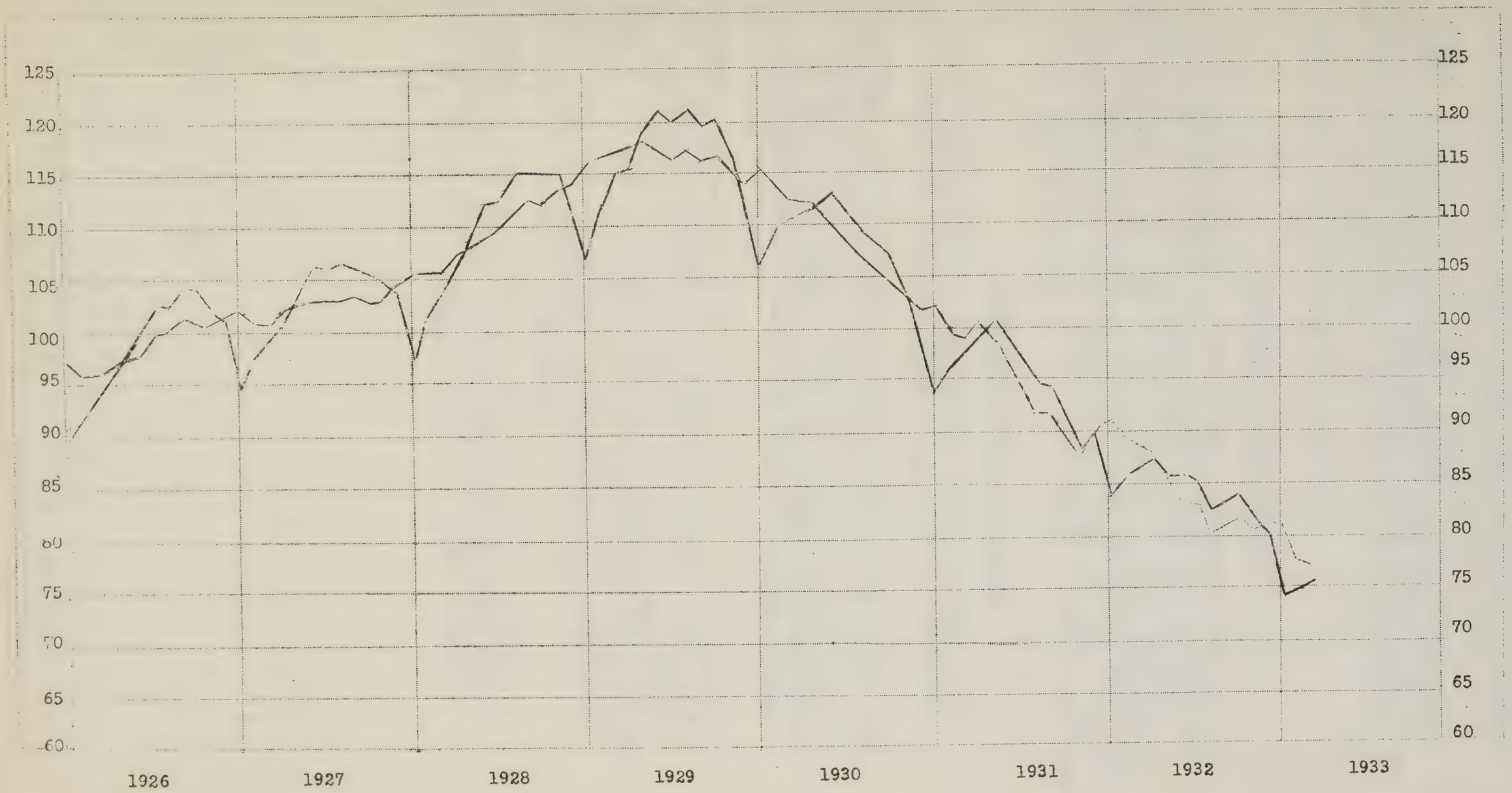
Mining.- Statements were compiled from 229 operators employing 42,743 persons, as against 42,535 on Feb.1. Coal mines reported advanced employment, while improvement also took place in metallic mineral mines, but a decrease was shown in non-metallic minerals. Large losses had been registered in this group on the same date in 1932, but employment was then in greater volume.

Communications.- A further slight falling-off was indicated in the communications division, in which employment was not so active as at the beginning of March, 1932. Returns were received from 82 companies and branches having 22,515 employees, compared with 22,547 in the preceding month.

Transportation.- Local transportation showed very little general change, but steam railway and shipping and stevedoring reported contractions, largely of a seasonal character. The working forces of the 364 co-operating employers declined from 88,534 persons on Feb.1, to 87,542 on Mar. 1. The index was lower than in the late winter of 1932, when larger losses were noted.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in this industry showed an improvement, 65,199 persons being reported by the 957 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns on March 1. Building construction registered decreased activity, but highway and railway construction afforded considerably more employment. The index, standing at 56.5, was lower than in the late winter of any other year of the record. The discontinuing of unemployment relief works accounted for the relatively low level of employment in the construction group as compared with other recent years of the record.

Chart 4.-Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1926-1933.



Services.- There was a decrease in the service group, in which 309 establishments reported an aggregate staff of 20,110 workers. An increase had been recorded on Mar. 1, 1932, and the index was then higher.

Trade.- Retail and wholesale trade continued to release employees, as is customary at the beginning of March; there was a decrease of 1,482 in the personnel of the 878 firms furnishing data, who had 77,636 workers. The decline was less than that noted on the same date of last year, when the index was above its present level.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment on Jan. 23, 1933, showed a decline as compared with Dec. 19, 1932, in almost every industry. The greater part of the fall occurred, however, in the industries which normally experienced a seasonal decline in January. Among the approximately 12,808,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 23.1 on Jan.23, 1933, as compared with 22.4 on Jan. 25, 1932, and 21.5 on Jan. 26, 1931. The number of registered unemployed declined from 2,903,065 on Jan. 23 to 2,856,638 on Feb. 20, 1933, or by 46,427.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(As the usual information from the United States Department of Labor has not yet been received, no information as to the state of employment in that country in the month of February is available).

New York.- Employment in New York State factories showed somewhat more than the usual seasonal rise during February as compared with January, according to statements received by the Bureau of Statistics and Information from about 1,400 manufacturing plants. There were gains in clothing, wood and leather and fur product factories, while pulp and paper and textile plants also showed slight increases; the food and tobacco and printing and paper divisions showed curtailment.

Illinois.- Between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15, 1933, there was an increase of 2.7 p.c. in the number employed by the manufacturers making returns to the Illinois Department of Labour, and a general gain of 1.3 p.c. in employment in the State. This increase was somewhat greater than the usual upward movement at this time of the year. Within the manufacturing group, the food, beverage and tobacco, clay, glass and stone, lumber, textile, clothing and metal industries showed improvement, but the printing and paper group was slacker. In the non-manufacturing industries, trade, service and construction reported reductions in employment.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", employment was 3.4 p.c. lower in January than in December, while the index, based upon the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 57.3, compared with 58.8 in December, 1932, and 65.1 in January, 1932.

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.[illegible]
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	101.7	83.8	96.7	88.3	81.5
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	76.8	76.5	75.7	78.5	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Mar. 1, 1933.						
	100.0	7.6	28.3	42.3	14.0	7.8

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1922	81.6	-	90.5	-	-	-	84.5	78.9
Mar. 1, 1923	87.0	-	94.7	98.2	93.9	-	88.4	78.3
Mar. 1, 1924	88.9	-	93.4	95.1	87.6	-	85.8	81.5
Mar. 1, 1925	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3	-	84.6	88.1
Mar. 1, 1926	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Mar. 1, 1927	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Mar. 1, 1928	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Mar. 1, 1929	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	[illegible].6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1933.								
	15.7	1.6	14.3	1.5	3.1	1.3	4.6	3.5

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	95.2	57.0	88.7	90.5
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	58.8	88.7	91.3
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	32.4	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	76.8	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	54.8	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1933:									
	100.0	53.2	2.2	6.0	3.2	12.4	9.2	2.8	11.0

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1933	Feb.1 1933	Mar.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930	Mar.1 1929	Mar.1 1928
MANUFACTURING	53.2	75.8	75.0	87.0	97.6	110.9	115.7	104.7
Animal products - edible	2.3	88.3	88.1	91.6	95.0	100.6	104.7	94.6
Fur and products	.2	65.0	65.8	79.8	89.1	80.2	84.8	88.2
Leather and products	2.4	84.0	82.2	89.5	89.9	93.0	93.3	108.9
Boots and shoes	1.7	91.1	88.9	97.2	97.2	94.9	95.6	-
Lumber and products	3.3	44.5	44.4	58.2	70.5	90.4	95.0	88.9
Rough and dressed lumber	1.5	31.4	31.2	42.2	51.8	76.5	81.1	77.4
Furniture	.8	64.1	64.1	84.9	105.5	115.7	123.8	113.7
Other lumber products	1.0	69.6	69.3	86.1	99.3	112.5	115.5	106.4
Musical instruments	.1	20.5	22.3	48.7	49.1	68.7	103.3	95.3
Plant products - edible	3.5	87.3	89.8	93.2	97.6	100.9	100.2	93.8
Pulp and paper products	7.1	83.9	83.3	87.2	95.4	108.8	108.0	108.3
Pulp and paper	2.9	68.3	67.7	71.4	82.7	103.9	103.2	110.2
Paper products	1.0	96.9	94.5	95.6	99.1	106.9	109.7	106.0
Printing and publishing	3.2	100.3	100.4	105.2	111.1	116.1	114.3	107.0
Rubber products	1.4	76.6	72.3	91.1	102.8	127.5	138.5	119.5
Textile products	10.9	91.1	89.2	100.2	102.5	106.3	110.1	106.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	97.8	99.3	108.6	103.2	99.8	110.6	110.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	66.6	69.4	82.1	83.3	89.7	101.8	104.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	107.3	108.7	114.9	101.2	99.7	108.4	103.4
Silk and silk goods	1.0	376.5	375.0	367.7	322.8	250.3	227.9	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.3	103.1	102.4	109.6	106.6	110.9	111.5	102.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.5	84.2	77.9	92.6	106.1	111.5	108.5	103.7
Other textile products	1.1	73.7	72.0	83.2	89.0	104.1	110.3	111.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	2.1	117.4	114.5	120.9	114.6	121.5	121.9	121.7
Tobacco	1.4	124.2	116.6	121.1	105.4	111.3	111.4	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	106.8	110.6	120.0	127.7	137.9	138.6	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	108.6	112.5	113.5	122.4	171.9	152.9	148.0
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	104.7	103.6	109.6	118.9	118.8	112.9	108.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	48.2	48.6	76.0	95.4	104.8	107.7	96.0
Electric current	1.9	106.7	106.7	116.0	118.4	124.8	116.5	109.0
Electrical apparatus	1.3	88.1	90.2	123.1	136.2	157.8	130.4	109.6
Iron and steel products	11.0	59.3	58.2	74.9	96.0	117.2	132.1	106.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	.7	39.6	46.4	67.0	106.8	130.5	141.4	114.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	63.3	62.3	81.8	99.8	129.4	127.1	117.3
Agricultural implements	.4	33.1	30.3	32.4	45.8	84.3	125.3	104.0
Land vehicles	5.9	68.8	66.9	80.7	97.0	113.3	134.8	103.7
Automobiles and parts	1.4	69.3	64.4	74.8	94.4	137.7	194.9	120.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	57.5	52.5	65.8	98.5	140.8	112.8	104.8
Heating appliances	.4	58.6	51.7	73.2	87.0	108.8	132.1	103.3
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	45.0	44.5	83.2	146.7	173.3	173.2	127.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	56.1	52.9	74.2	97.3	112.7	134.6	100.4
Other iron and steel products	1.5	57.9	57.0	76.8	91.0	112.5	111.9	105.3
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	77.4	76.8	95.9	116.7	134.4	135.3	116.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.6	114.1	116.0	116.2	122.6	142.4	126.3	106.4
Miscellaneous	.5	91.9	92.4	100.4	105.7	110.7	112.1	96.6
LOGGING	2.2	57.1	67.3	60.6	82.7	178.3	167.8	159.6
MINING	6.0	94.6	94.0	101.1	109.5	119.8	115.9	111.4
Coal	3.3	86.6	85.8	94.4	99.5	106.7	111.6	109.7
Metallic ores	2.2	134.2	132.8	134.0	138.4	151.7	125.6	122.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.5	55.4	57.3	69.7	98.1	116.2	115.8	100.4
COMMUNICATIONS	3.2	85.6	85.7	95.2	103.9	118.7	112.0	101.2
Telegraphs	.6	81.9	82.3	95.8	102.0	110.5	109.4	98.4
Telephones	2.6	86.5	86.6	95.1	104.3	120.8	112.7	101.9
TRANSPORTATION	12.4	74.1	75.0	81.9	93.2	97.7	99.8	97.3
Street railways and cartage	3.4	112.1	112.4	110.0	118.6	115.6	112.3	103.4
Steam railways	7.6	67.6	68.5	77.8	90.9	97.2	101.3	99.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	57.3	58.6	68.0	73.0	76.8	74.4	77.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.2	56.5	54.8	83.3	101.1	83.7	80.0	73.3
Building	1.4	25.3	28.7	55.0	90.3	109.2	94.3	79.3
Highway	4.9	97.0	88.9	138.6	138.1	52.0	40.7	49.9
Railway	2.9	51.8	51.0	62.5	81.0	72.7	81.4	75.1
SERVICES	2.8	102.9	104.2	114.7	121.8	125.0	118.4	105.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	95.4	97.7	110.2	120.5	125.1	113.7	99.1
Professional	.3	127.1	125.1	130.2	125.9	119.0	122.5	114.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	108.3	108.9	117.4	122.6	126.8	124.5	111.5
TRADE	11.0	107.3	109.4	113.6	122.0	123.0	117.8	109.7
Retail	8.0	112.2	114.9	119.6	128.1	127.8	121.9	112.3
Wholesale	3.0	96.0	96.5	100.0	108.5	112.3	109.0	104.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	76.9	76.8	88.7	100.2	110.2	111.4	102.6

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1933	Feb.1 1933	Mar.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930	Mar.1 1929	Mar.1 1928
Maritime Provinces-	Manufacturing	31.1	65.2	63.9	76.0	86.3	101.3	103.0	93.0
	Lumber products	2.4	31.8	27.4	53.3	50.6	73.3	68.0	67.2
	Pulp and paper	5.8	120.8	116.2	117.6	127.5	124.6	108.3	100.6
	Textile products	4.7	69.5	70.3	79.6	70.6	87.9	97.6	95.8
	Iron and steel	9.1	60.0	58.6	70.8	102.0	123.4	130.1	104.4
	Other manufactures	9.1	67.2	67.7	77.3	81.6	89.3	92.0	89.8
	Logging	2.2	56.0	81.1	84.5	113.0	133.1	170.7	227.0
	Mining	24.6	88.4	81.4	101.3	105.0	110.4	106.5	105.8
	Communications	3.4	85.2	84.0	99.2	115.0	115.7	108.6	101.5
	Transportation	19.7	91.2	95.4	106.0	113.9	132.6	123.3	114.5
	Construction	10.3	61.6	63.8	102.4	131.6	95.2	80.2	50.9
	Services	1.6	135.8	132.3	154.1	156.7	133.9	141.1	88.2
	Trade	7.1	96.7	97.9	105.8	116.8	114.8	108.9	103.6
Maritimes -	All Industries	100.0	76.8	76.5	93.1	104.5	110.2	106.8	97.5
Quebec	Manufacturing	63.0	78.8	78.3	90.7	102.3	110.0	111.5	106.2
	Lumber products	2.7	52.5	54.0	65.7	78.8	83.7	87.6	88.6
	Pulp and paper	8.5	74.3	74.7	78.9	89.0	104.6	105.4	107.0
	Textile products	17.6	90.7	89.6	102.1	105.9	105.7	111.2	111.6
	Iron and steel	9.9	60.1	58.6	77.5	102.6	116.8	122.1	104.1
	Other manufactures	24.3	88.5	88.2	100.3	110.0	119.1	111.7	107.2
	Logging	4.8	119.6	147.5	87.9	105.5	221.1	167.5	155.9
	Mining	1.9	87.8	85.7	87.0	105.3	145.0	130.5	110.8
	Communications	2.7	81.3	82.1	92.9	101.0	110.8	119.0	106.0
	Transportation	10.9	65.4	65.9	73.3	85.3	81.5	84.6	89.2
	Construction	5.6	29.6	34.3	62.4	86.4	66.7	62.5	66.2
	Services	2.5	91.0	94.3	98.8	105.1	105.3	103.9	98.4
	Trade	8.6	120.0	124.8	125.7	132.3	125.2	118.8	108.3
Quebec -	All Industries	100.0	74.1	75.7	86.5	99.7	106.6	104.7	100.9
Ontario	Manufacturing	60.8	75.9	74.8	86.8	96.8	112.1	120.6	106.2
	Lumber products	3.3	46.6	46.8	63.3	78.6	91.1	97.0	91.2
	Pulp and paper	7.7	87.0	85.9	89.3	95.2	111.1	111.3	111.3
	Textile products	12.3	93.5	91.0	100.2	102.4	108.3	109.4	103.4
	Iron and steel	13.2	56.2	54.8	71.2	91.9	118.4	140.8	110.0
	Other manufactures	24.3	88.3	87.8	99.2	103.7	114.4	117.2	106.5
	Logging	1.0	32.8	34.7	49.8	76.8	212.0	206.0	196.4
	Mining	3.8	117.0	118.2	122.5	134.0	144.0	118.7	121.3
	Communications	3.1	84.8	84.0	93.6	100.6	127.4	111.9	101.1
	Transportation	8.1	67.9	67.9	77.2	89.5	97.8	100.4	96.1
	Construction	9.6	83.2	74.3	112.5	118.8	106.2	95.8	84.5
	Services	3.0	125.6	126.4	139.0	146.3	149.8	130.1	114.5
	Trade	10.6	112.9	114.0	118.0	125.4	126.3	118.3	112.0
Ontario	All Industries	100.0	79.8	78.5	91.8	101.6	115.6	118.4	106.3
Prairie Provinces -	Manufacturing	30.8	82.0	82.0	93.3	101.3	114.3	121.1	106.1
	Lumber products	1.8	66.0	64.7	71.1	83.5	120.0	148.8	120.7
	Pulp and paper	3	87.8	87.8	94.7	100.5	109.1	109.9	116.3
	Textile products	2.0	93.4	81.2	100.3	100.1	106.4	123.4	115.1
	Iron and steel	11.6	71.7	72.4	87.4	97.7	109.5	120.4	101.3
	Other manufactures	12.1	94.8	95.9	103.9	110.3	122.4	119.1	105.3
	Logging	.6	42.5	37.2	65.7	111.5	174.0	234.5	253.5
	Mining	9.1	106.6	114.5	107.0	114.5	113.7	129.3	125.7
	Communications	3.4	88.1	90.2	97.1	105.1	108.9	105.0	95.9
	Transportation	22.0	81.9	83.0	84.2	95.6	100.5	104.0	98.8
	Construction	12.1	51.8	48.0	64.5	75.7	71.7	87.5	73.9
	Services	3.2	86.9	86.3	97.6	109.4	116.4	121.3	103.4
	Trade	18.8	95.6	97.1	102.1	113.4	120.2	117.1	110.4
Prairies	All Industries	100.0	80.0	80.4	88.2	98.6	105.3	112.3	101.8
British Columbia -	Manufacturing	37.2	62.2	61.8	72.0	84.8	105.0	104.1	95.6
	Lumber products	7.9	33.8	33.4	42.5	53.7	93.3	95.8	86.7
	Pulp and paper	7.1	90.3	89.5	92.5	107.5	107.4	98.5	96.7
	Textile products	1.4	88.2	84.6	104.6	103.3	123.3	119.0	96.3
	Iron and steel	3.7	55.8	55.6	76.0	94.4	117.7	108.0	105.2
	Other manufactures	17.1	84.1	84.3	94.5	107.7	112.9	114.7	100.4
	Logging	2.4	19.2	18.4	34.1	49.6	98.2	107.6	105.0
	Mining	9.9	69.2	70.0	76.1	85.7	102.3	110.6	97.9
	Communications	4.8	95.5	96.1	102.4	114.4	125.4	108.3	96.7
	Transportation	16.7	83.5	84.0	93.2	101.1	103.9	107.1	103.2
	Construction	13.9	71.4	72.3	88.4	128.7	89.7	73.4	78.8
	Services	3.9	81.2	81.8	96.0	104.8	113.8	110.7	101.7
	Trade	11.2	96.7	98.5	106.9	113.8	117.9	121.4	108.0
B.C.-	All Industries	100.0	67.7	68.0	78.7	93.8	104.2	103.7	97.0

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1933	Feb.1 1933	Mar.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930	Mar.1 1929	Mar.1 1928
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.3	77.3	76.2	90.2	104.7	114.4	111.7	104.4
Plant products-edible	4.9	99.0	99.5	96.8	110.9	107.8	101.4	86.8
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.3	98.3	97.4	99.6	110.0	114.1	107.9	104.0
Textiles	14.0	77.7	73.2	91.2	99.4	98.7	105.1	105.3
Tobacco,distilled and malt liquors	7.6	122.7	122.7	120.8	102.7	117.1	107.2	113.6
Iron and steel	12.9	56.5	55.5	74.4	101.4	121.6	128.3	104.1
Other manufactures	20.6	76.1	76.5	92.6	108.4	119.6	107.5	105.9
Communications	3.9	75.1	75.4	83.0	91.6	110.7	119.5	108.5
Transportation	9.2	65.7	65.7	73.9	75.7	67.7	69.3	67.9
Construction	5.2	36.3	48.1	79.4	109.9	79.8	84.4	93.7
Trade	12.7	115.9	119.7	121.1	133.3	125.1	119.9	108.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	75.8	76.1	89.8	105.1	108.7	107.5	101.0
Quebec - Manufacturing	62.5	92.7	89.9	106.0	116.3	113.2	119.7	117.2
Leather products	22.6	104.4	99.2	119.6	120.8	100.5	107.5	122.7
Other manufactures	39.9	87.1	85.5	99.5	113.9	119.1	126.0	114.6
Transportation	11.8	99.2	95.3	99.9	113.4	102.5	89.0	83.3
Construction	7.7	82.0	66.5	68.2	201.4	107.4	116.6	73.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	92.3	88.9	101.9	123.3	110.0	112.8	106.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	60.8	79.7	79.1	92.4	101.1	111.1	115.5	105.5
Plant products - edible	6.0	96.5	100.4	104.5	113.0	121.7	112.3	106.5
Printing and publishing	9.8	103.1	103.2	107.3	111.2	120.0	120.4	106.5
Textiles	12.7	82.1	79.5	91.8	103.3	112.3	105.3	100.1
Iron and steel	7.9	53.9	51.3	72.4	89.6	106.5	142.5	110.9
Other manufactures	24.4	80.3	80.3	95.0	98.8	107.2	108.1	105.7
Communications	4.2	77.6	77.9	86.0	92.3	109.1	107.1	97.7
Transportation	7.1	90.8	91.8	97.5	118.7	122.5	119.4	98.5
Construction	2.1	37.3	43.2	99.4	119.4	129.7	132.3	117.0
Trade	21.5	109.8	111.4	114.7	122.4	123.2	114.9	108.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	84.4	84.7	97.8	107.5	115.9	116.6	106.4
Ottawa - Manufacturing	48.2	76.7	76.9	86.1	99.2	105.7	108.0	107.2
Lumber products	3.8	34.0	33.6	46.0	60.0	66.5	62.5	68.5
Pulp and paper	17.4	78.9	78.4	85.5	106.0	113.5	116.1	114.2
Other manufactures	27.0	90.8	91.8	101.9	110.2	115.2	119.8	118.3
Construction	8.3	69.2	71.2	100.2	194.1	135.1	123.9	90.0
Trade	16.6	105.8	104.3	113.4	114.0	114.6	101.5	108.7
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	85.5	85.7	96.6	117.5	116.0	109.4	105.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	79.6	67.7	66.9	82.4	95.3	117.5	122.5	101.5
Textiles	20.4	71.3	72.3	85.3	87.6	95.0	97.9	96.1
Electrical apparatus	11.1	81.5	83.3	101.7	112.4	128.8	131.4	104.0
Iron and steel	21.8	48.1	46.7	62.3	89.3	133.3	142.3	106.4
Other manufactures	26.3	87.8	85.2	101.2	103.5	110.2	112.6	97.7
Construction	3.3	46.1	51.7	172.6	258.5	214.6	167.3	68.6
Trade	7.3	94.7	95.8	104.7	113.6	126.6	124.3	116.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	70.8	70.4	90.4	105.6	120.4	123.5	101.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	79.3	69.0	65.1	80.6	93.3	137.2	176.2	102.4
Iron and steel	55.9	60.5	57.0	73.4	88.0	137.8	185.2	96.0
Other manufactures	23.4	104.0	97.3	110.8	114.1	134.6	140.8	129.0
Construction	2.3	26.8	25.4	18.3	74.9	125.9	125.9	96.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	70.5	67.2	80.4	95.5	136.7	168.5	103.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.4	81.5	80.3	94.0	101.2	115.0	120.0	104.8
Animal products - edible	5.0	92.9	95.4	107.0	95.6	110.2	110.2	99.0
Plant products - edible	4.3	102.3	102.3	104.0	103.0	104.7	105.3	102.7
Printing and publishing	6.4	98.8	98.9	106.9	104.8	115.6	117.0	106.3
Textiles	4.9	94.3	89.9	102.1	103.4	105.0	117.6	110.9
Other manufactures	28.8	73.2	71.5	88.3	99.8	122.0	128.3	104.4
Transportation	10.6	72.4	74.2	72.7	84.0	95.9	100.5	101.4
Construction	2.1	25.1	25.8	44.9	61.8	31.0	32.2	42.5
Trade	29.7	83.9	83.9	92.3	104.7	110.2	112.7	111.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	78.0	77.8	88.5	98.0	104.6	107.6	101.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing	35.2	73.1	72.7	81.4	95.3	104.7	98.7	98.5
Lumber products	5.9	39.1	37.7	39.5	52.4	83.6	78.1	90.7
Other manufactures	29.3	88.7	89.0	99.9	116.9	115.8	109.9	103.4
Communications	9.1	95.2	96.0	101.0	112.2	127.3	107.9	96.9
Transportation	22.0	96.7	96.1	98.5	107.3	109.1	107.4	102.5
Construction	6.3	43.0	49.1	56.2	137.6	75.7	78.2	74.2
Services	6.0	80.8	82.5	90.8	100.1	109.9	110.2	107.0
Trade	21.4	98.8	99.4	107.9	115.6	120.0	122.7	108.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	80.5	81.2	87.8	108.2	108.3	104.5	99.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1933

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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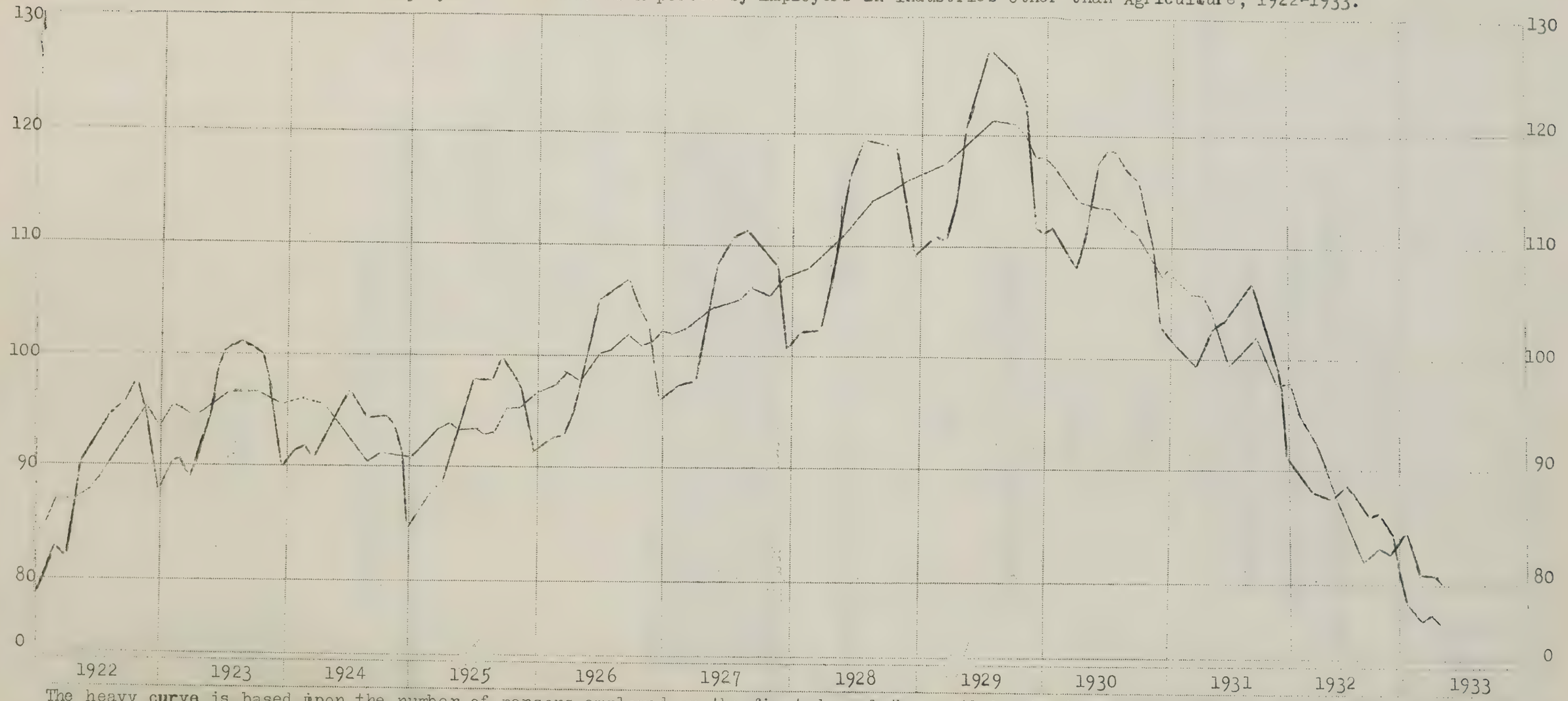
OTTAWA

1933

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1922-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued April 29 , 1933.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
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According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,975 firms, employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal falling-off; this was smaller than the decline recorded on Apr. 1, 1932, but exceeded that indicated in the early spring of 1931. The payrolls of the firms co-operating aggregated 698,544 persons on the date under review, compared with 706,858 in the preceding month. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 76.0, as compared with 76.9 on Mar. 1, 1933, while on Apr. 1 in the twelve preceding years it was as follows: 1932, 87.5; 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 97.4; 1926, 92.5; 1925, 88.3; 1924, 90.4; 1923, 88.7; 1922, 81.8 and 1921, 85.1.

There was an increase on Apr. 1 in manufacturing, especially of leather, animal products, lumber, textile and iron and steel products; transportation, on the whole, and wholesale trade also showed improvement. On the other hand, logging camps reported large seasonal reductions, and construction, mining and communications were also slacker.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

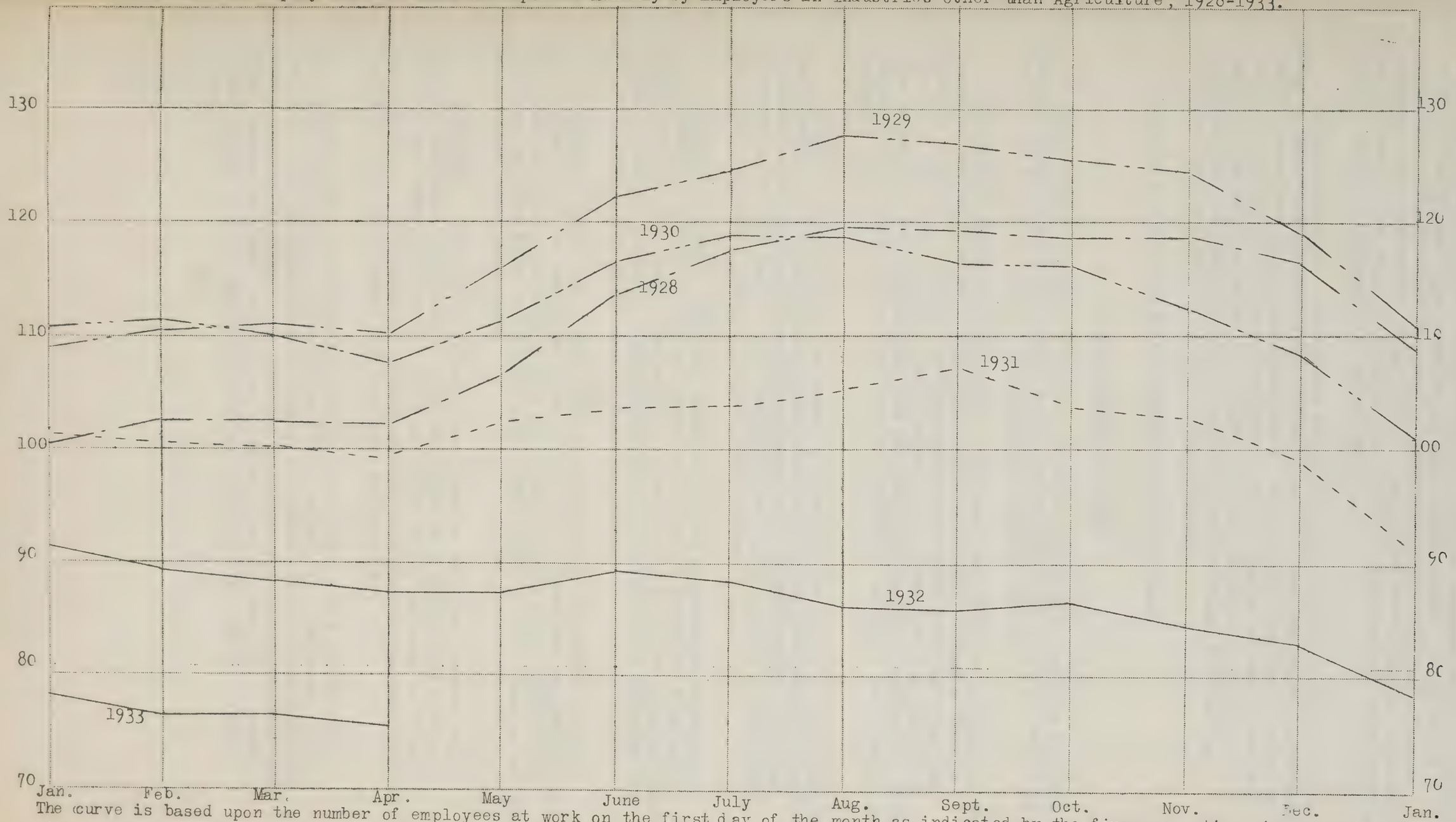
Among the provinces, the Maritimes and British Columbia registered increased employment; of the losses, that shown in Ontario involved the greatest number of workers.

Maritime Provinces.- There was an increase in the Maritime Provinces on Apr.1, when the 571 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls by 1,110 persons to 54,630. Transportation released employees; logging showed important seasonal losses, and activity also declined in communications and trade. On the other hand, manufacturing, coal mining and construction showed improvement. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of April, 1932, when the reduction had involved a larger number of workers.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, transportation and construction afforded more employment in Quebec, while logging reported large seasonal contractions, and there were small losses in mining, communications and trade. Within the manufacturing group, leather, textile and iron and steel factories recorded increased employment, but cement products, rubber, vegetable food, lumber and some other plants showed curtailment. Statements were received from 1,934 firms, with 197,187 employees, as against 199,883 on Mar. 1. The index was lower than on the same date of last year, but the curtailment then indicated was on a larger scale.

Ontario.- The trend of employment was downward in Ontario, where 3,526 employers released 5,536 workers from their staffs, bringing them to 293,867 on Apr. 1. A decrease had been registered by the firms making returns for the same date in 1932, and employment then was at a higher level than at the beginning of April of the present year. Important seasonal losses were indicated in highway construction on the date under review, and logging and building construction also showed curtailment. In the manufacturing group, iron and steel products recorded increased employment, while pulp and paper and tobacco factories showed decreases. On the other hand, transportation and trade were slightly higher.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1933.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Prairie Provinces.- Further seasonal losses were noted in the Prairie Provinces; these involved fewer workers than those reported on Apr. 1, 1932, when the index was higher than on the date under review. Most of the decline at the beginning of April in the present year took place in coal mining, but construction, retail trade, logging and manufacturing also showed curtailment. The working forces of the 1,178 co-operating employers aggregated 96,919 persons, compared with 98,989 on Mar. 1.

British Columbia.- An advance was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 766 firms with 55,941 employees, or 876 more than in the preceding month. A larger increase had been noted on Apr. 1 of a year ago, when employment was in greater volume. There were gains on the date under review in manufacturing, especially of lumber products, and in logging, railway construction and trade, while mining, building construction and services released help.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in Toronto, Montreal and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities; losses were noted in Vancouver, while Quebec City, Hamilton, Ottawa and Winnipeg reported practically no general change.

Montreal.- Expansion was shown in Montreal, according to 1,107 firms who reported the addition of 1,919 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 112,263 on Apr. 1. Activity was less than on the same date last year, and the gains then indicated were on a larger scale. Manufacturing was busier than on Mar. 1, textiles showing the greatest gain in this comparison. Transportation and construction also reported heightened activity, and communications showed a loss.

Quebec.- Construction registered a gain in Quebec City, but manufacturing was slacker, so that there was practically no change in the general situation. Statements were received from 148 employers with 11,497 workers, being an increase of 50 over March. Not much change was noted on Apr. 1, 1932, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

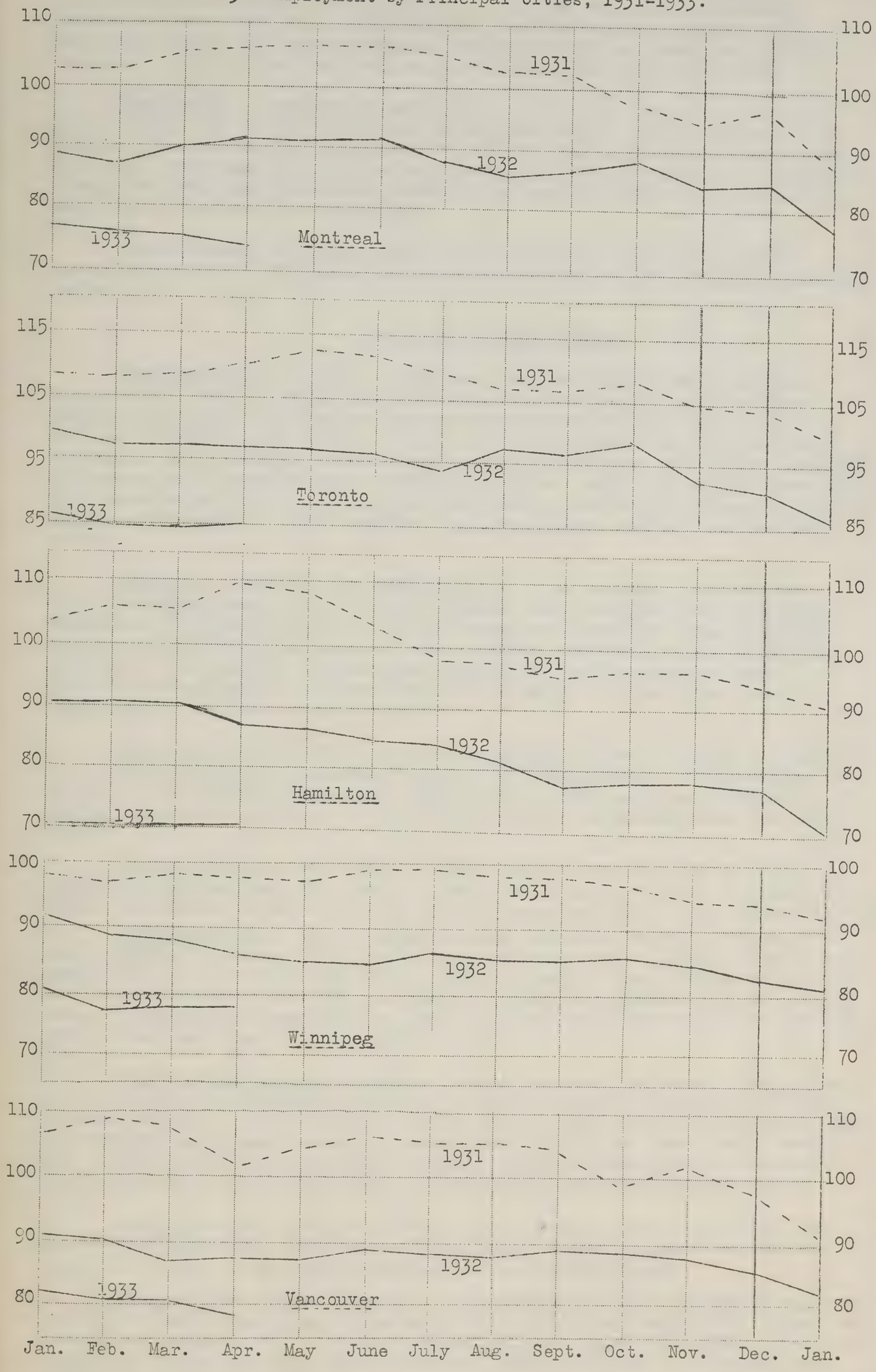
Toronto.- Toronto employers reported a fair increase, there being an improvement in manufacturing and services, and small losses in communications, transportation and trade. The working forces of the 1,179 co-operating firms totalled 101,492 persons. Employment was not so active as on the same date of last year, when a gain had also been indicated.

Ottawa.- There was a small decrease in activity in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing; an aggregate payroll of 10,795 workers was reported by the 151 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 10,866 in their last report. The index was lower than in the spring of 1932, when an advance was recorded on a large scale.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing and transportation afforded greater employment in Hamilton, while construction and trade were rather less active. Returns were compiled from 237 firms employing 22,247 persons, or 82 more than on Mar. 1. The level of employment was lower than on the same date of last year, but the movement had then been unfavourable.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- There was a considerable increase in employment in the Border Cities on Apr. 1. Data were received from 134 firms employing 10,108 workers, as against 8,977 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported a very large share of the advance, while other industries showed only slight changes. Activity was not so great as in the spring of 1932, and the expansion then indicated was on a rather larger scale.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1933.



Winnipeg.- Employment showed little change in Winnipeg, where 92 persons were released from the payrolls of the 394 employers furnishing statistics, who reported 32,526 workers. Construction and manufacturing were more active, but communications, transportation and trade were slacker. On Apr. 1, 1932, a loss had been noted, but the index then was higher.

Vancouver.- A decline in employment occurred in Vancouver, according to 341 firms with 24,396 employees, as compared with 24,838 in the preceding month. The loss was principally in the manufacturing group, but there were also small decreases in construction, transportation and services. Very little change had been reported at the beginning of April of last year, but employment was then generally more active.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1930 in several of the leading industrial centres.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further improvement was recorded in manufacturing. The leather, textile, animal products and iron and steel industries showed the greatest gains, but lumber, electric current and chemical plants also afforded increased employment. On the other hand, curtailment was indicated in tobacco and beverage, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal and rubber factories. Statements were received from 4,906 manufacturers, employing 376,790 operatives, as compared with 375,675 in the preceding month. The increase was smaller than that noted on Apr. 1, 1932, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

Logging.- Continued and greater losses of a seasonal character were noted in logging camps, 233 of which reduced their payrolls from 15,738 men on Mar. 1, to 9,782 on Apr.1. The most extensive curtailment was in Quebec and Ontario, although the movement was generally downward, except in British Columbia. The seasonal contractions reported at the beginning of April, 1932, involved the release of a larger number of workers, and the index was then lower than on the date under review.

Mining.- Coal, metallic ore and non-metallic mineral mining registered decreased activity; 226 operators reported 41,338 employees, compared with 42,697 at the beginning of March. Employment in this group was in smaller volume than on the same date of 1932, and a lesser curtailment had then been shown.

Communications.- According to data received from 82 communication companies and branches, they reduced their staffs by 277 workers to 22,243 on Apr.1. The number employed in this division was less than in the spring of 1932.

Transportation.- Water transportation companies added some workers to their staffs, but steam railway and local transportation afforded slightly less employment, so that there was little general change in the group as a whole; the working forces of the 370 co-operating employers aggregated 87,701 persons. General advances had been noted on Apr. 1 of last year, when the index was higher than at the beginning of April, 1933.

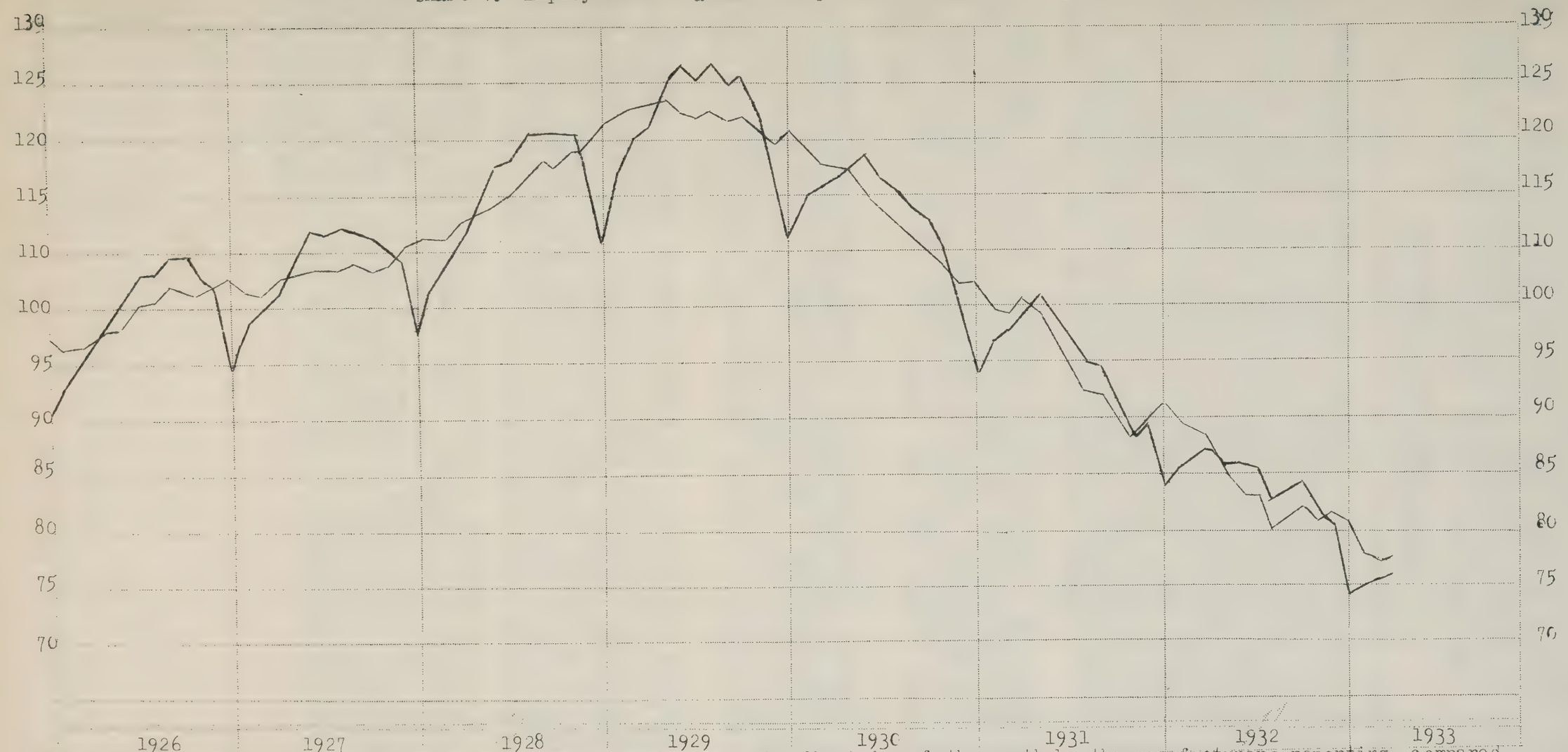
Construction and Maintenance.- Highway construction showed large curtailment, but this involved the release of a smaller number of workers than that recorded on Apr. 1 of a year ago. On the other hand, railway construction showed considerable improvement over the same date of 1932. The index then, however, was higher than on the date under review. Statistics were tabulated from 970 contractors with 63,051 employees, or 2,058 less than in their last report.

Services.- This group reported a minor decline, according to 311 firms with 19,985 employees. The trend had also been slightly downward at the beginning of April, 1932, when employment was at a higher level.

Trade.- There was an increase in the aggregate forces of the 877 wholesale and retail establishments making returns, which employed 77,654 workers on Apr. 1, as compared with 77,449 at the beginning of March. An advance had also been indicated on the same date a year ago, when the index of employment was higher than on Apr.1, 1933.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1926-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the manufacturers reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment during February showed a slight improvement, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,808,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 22.8 on Feb. 20, 1933, as compared with 23.1 on Jan. 23, 1933, and 22.0 on Feb. 22, 1932. Recent press reports state that 2,776,184 persons were out of work on Mar. 20, 1933, a decrease of 80,454 as compared with the month before, but 208,852 more than at the same time last year. The improvement in the latest month was noticeable in nearly all industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

Employment in the United States showed a decrease of 4.2 p.c. in March as compared with February, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 18,107 establishments with 2,471,792 employees. Increased activity was reported in dyeing and cleaning establishments, non-metallic mining and quarrying and building construction, but anthracite mining, retail trade, manufacturing, bituminous coal, metalliferous and crude petroleum producing, telephone and telegraph, power and light, electric railroad operation, wholesale trade, hotels, canning and preserving and laundries recorded declines. The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 55.1, compared with 57.5 in February, 1933, and 64.5 in March, 1932. The food, iron and steel, textile, lumber, paper and printing, non-ferrous metal, tobacco, transportation equipment, leather, rubber and machinery industries showed curtailment, while there were gains in stone, clay and glass and some other factories.

New York.- There was a decrease of about 3.6 p.c., due primarily to the banking holiday, in factory employment in New York State during March, according to the Division of Statistics and Information of the State Department of Labor. The metal and machinery, wood, pulp and paper, textile, clothing and millinery and stone, clay and glass groups showed losses. The index, based on the average for 1925-26-27 as 100, stood at 54.3 in March, 1933, while that for the same month in 1932 was 64.4.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,091 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 147,104 persons in March, as compared with 157,912 in February; this was a decrease of 6.8 p.c. Gains were reported in bread and other bakery products, while there were declines in boot and shoe, cotton, woollen, leather, paper and wood pulp factories, and in the foundry, machine-shop, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply and some other divisions.

Illinois.- Between February 15 and March 15 there was a decrease of 1.5 p.c. in the employment reported to the State Department of Labor by 1,540 establishments. The manufacturing industries recorded a decline of 2.4 p.c., while the non-manufacturing industries showed practically no change. The general index stood at 55.8, compared with 65.8 in March, 1932, the base being the 1925-27 average. The clothing and millinery, public utility and building industries reported improvement, but losses were indicated in textile, stone, clay and glass, wood, fur, leather, metal, food, printing and paper, trade and service groups.

Wisconsin.- Employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin was 2.7 p.c. higher in February than in January, 1933. The index in the manufacturing industries, based on the average for the years 1925-26-27 as 100, stood at 58.8 in February, compared with 57.3 in the preceding month, and 67.6 in February of last year. The metal, textile, wood, rubber, leather, paper and printing and publishing industries showed improvement over January, while food and chemical factories reported reduced activity. In the non-manufacturing groups, logging, communications, light and power showed increased activity, but construction was quieter.

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	98.0	76.6	88.9	88.1	78.2
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	90.5	73.9	86.4	81.5	76.2
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.3
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept.1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept.1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept.1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	76.8	76.5	75.7	78.5	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Apr. 1, 1933.						
	100.0	7.8	28.2	42.1	13.9	8.0

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1922	77.0	-	91.4	-	-	-	85.6	80.6
Apr. 1, 1923	84.4	-	95.8	96.5	93.0	-	87.7	75.2
Apr. 1, 1924	91.3	-	93.7	96.8	89.7	-	84.2	86.4
Apr. 1, 1925	89.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5	-	85.7	88.7
Apr. 1, 1926	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
Apr. 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May. 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb.	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Apr. 1, 1933.								
	16.1	1.6	14.5	1.5	3.2	1.4	4.7	3.5

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	87.3	80.3	92.1	87.5	88.2	53.1	81.7	91.8
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	84.4	49.1	93.0	84.4	89.4	49.9	79.1	87.9
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	92.6	104.3	101.5	84.2	92.5	52.3	79.3	89.5
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	93.6	97.8	104.1	91.0	95.7	56.1	90.2	90.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	91.2	85.7	98.5	92.4	91.0	59.4	90.0	92.9
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.0	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 11	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept.1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept.1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept.1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933,	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	32.4	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	76.8	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	54.8	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Apr. 1, 1933.									
	100.0	54.0	1.4	5.9	3.2	12.5	9.0	2.9	11.1

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1933	Mar.1 1933	Apr.1 1932	Apr.1 1931	Apr.1 1930	Apr.1 1929	Apr.1 1928
MANUFACTURING	54.0	76.0	75.8	87.3	99.7	111.3	116.5	106.6
Animal products - edible	2.4	90.4	88.3	92.7	95.4	100.1	106.7	97.5
Fur and products	.2	63.0	65.0	76.9	90.9	85.4	94.8	92.0
Leather and products	2.5	86.1	84.0	90.6	91.7	91.5	91.9	108.6
Boots and shoes	1.8	93.8	91.1	97.9	98.4	94.0	95.3	-
Lumber and products	3.3	45.0	44.5	58.8	73.6	91.1	95.3	91.7
Rough and dressed lumber	1.5	31.8	31.4	43.0	54.8	76.7	81.9	81.0
Furniture	.7	61.7	64.1	81.2	105.5	114.7	120.2	116.1
Other lumber products	1.1	72.6	69.6	89.7	105.3	115.9	117.3	106.8
Musical instruments	.1	22.8	20.5	40.1	46.1	64.2	93.2	90.5
Plant products - edible	3.5	86.9	87.3	93.2	98.6	100.0	101.6	95.0
Pulp and paper products	7.1	82.0	83.9	88.6	96.1	108.3	108.3	106.6
Pulp and paper	2.9	66.2	68.3	74.4	83.5	102.8	104.4	107.0
Paper products	1.0	95.2	96.9	94.7	100.3	106.4	110.3	107.6
Printing and publishing	3.2	98.5	100.3	105.6	111.4	116.3	113.3	106.6
Rubber products	1.4	75.6	76.6	89.7	102.1	126.1	133.3	120.3
Textile products	11.1	91.6	91.1	101.0	104.0	107.4	110.5	106.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	96.5	97.8	109.2	103.0	102.8	108.4	107.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.3	65.8	66.6	81.4	83.0	87.9	100.6	101.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	3.6	103.8	107.3	115.5	104.4	95.8	105.6	99.9
Silk and silk goods	1.1	375.3	376.5	378.1	265.5	274.8	228.5	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.4	102.4	103.1	110.9	108.6	110.5	112.6	102.9
Garments and personal furnishings	3.6	86.8	84.2	93.5	106.8	112.6	111.0	104.9
Other textile products	1.1	74.5	73.7	83.2	92.6	102.4	112.1	113.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	2.1	114.5	117.4	116.8	115.6	118.3	121.2	116.3
Tobacco	1.3	118.4	124.2	115.2	106.7	104.1	108.9	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	108.1	106.8	118.6	128.7	140.5	140.2	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	99.5	108.6	93.1	101.4	170.8	170.2	141.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	106.6	104.7	112.7	119.8	120.7	118.9	111.3
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	48.5	48.2	75.8	96.9	109.7	114.4	104.0
Electric current	1.9	106.9	106.7	115.6	121.4	125.3	117.0	110.4
Electrical apparatus	1.3	88.1	88.1	119.9	136.3	158.6	134.0	110.1
Iron and steel products	11.3	60.3	59.3	75.6	100.3	119.3	134.2	112.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	.8	44.2	39.6	71.3	113.3	127.0	139.6	119.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	61.8	63.3	82.9	99.8	128.8	128.0	118.3
Agricultural implements	.4	34.1	33.1	29.1	56.4	85.6	124.0	103.0
Land vehicles	6.0	69.8	68.8	81.7	101.7	118.0	138.7	110.9
Automobiles and parts	1.6	76.3	69.3	75.6	105.9	151.0	209.0	140.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	55.2	57.5	67.9	108.9	133.3	122.2	117.0
Heating appliances	.4	58.1	58.6	76.4	102.7	109.6	132.1	106.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.4	43.3	45.0	77.2	138.3	172.7	169.7	133.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	60.3	56.1	73.6	99.1	115.6	137.0	105.3
Other iron and steel products	1.6	58.8	57.9	77.6	93.3	111.9	114.1	106.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	77.3	77.4	92.8	119.7	128.8	131.7	117.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.6	112.4	114.1	116.3	120.9	139.3	128.0	110.0
Miscellaneous	.6	93.7	91.9	102.3	105.4	111.9	112.0	97.8
LOGGING	1.4	35.6	57.1	31.1	42.9	87.6	83.1	88.3
MINING	5.9	91.4	94.6	101.0	108.1	114.5	112.9	109.0
Coal	3.2	82.8	86.6	93.8	96.0	98.9	103.3	104.9
Metallic ores	2.2	131.3	134.2	135.1	138.8	145.6	129.3	123.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.5	54.7	55.4	70.3	102.0	122.7	121.9	101.1
COMMUNICATIONS	3.2	84.5	85.6	93.9	103.3	117.1	113.5	102.3
Telegraphs	.6	80.7	81.9	94.4	100.3	109.1	114.2	100.9
Telephones	2.6	85.5	86.5	93.8	104.0	119.2	113.3	102.8
TRANSPORTATION	12.5	74.2	74.1	81.9	94.3	99.5	101.8	98.2
Street railways and cartage	3.4	111.8	112.1	110.9	118.4	118.8	113.3	103.3
Steam railways	7.7	67.5	67.6	77.6	91.2	96.8	102.7	99.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	59.0	57.3	67.5	79.8	88.3	81.0	84.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.0	54.7	56.5	79.9	96.8	86.4	85.4	78.6
Building	1.4	25.2	25.3	51.7	94.1	110.5	102.5	87.1
Highway	4.5	88.5	97.0	134.9	123.9	57.8	38.2	43.2
Railway	3.1	54.2	51.8	59.4	76.3	75.1	87.3	82.9
SERVICES	2.9	102.5	102.9	113.9	122.0	126.1	121.1	108.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	94.7	95.4	107.7	118.2	124.3	115.6	100.3
Professional	.3	126.9	127.1	127.9	125.2	127.0	124.5	119.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	108.5	108.3	119.4	127.4	128.9	128.9	117.2
TRADE	11.1	107.6	107.3	114.3	123.1	123.1	122.5	111.1
Retail	8.1	111.9	112.2	120.2	129.9	127.4	127.9	113.6
Wholesale	3.0	97.5	96.0	100.8	108.0	113.3	110.8	105.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	76.0	76.9	87.5	99.7	107.8	110.4	102.3

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1933	Mar.1 1933	Apr.1 1932	Apr.1 1931	Apr.1 1930	Apr.1 1929	Apr.1 1928
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	32.2	68.7	65.2	76.9	91.5	100.0	105.3	94.9
Lumber products	2.4	33.0	31.8	46.9	57.3	58.9	65.8	69.8
Pulp and paper	5.7	120.6	120.8	124.5	130.6	145.4	111.0	98.5
Textile products	4.6	69.6	69.5	82.8	75.8	87.9	96.5	96.0
Iron and steel	9.9	66.7	60.0	70.5	108.6	116.7	133.8	109.3
Other manufactures	9.6	71.7	67.2	80.4	85.2	92.4	96.6	91.0
Logging	1.5	39.5	56.0	24.1	31.4	34.7	78.0	135.7
Mining	24.8	91.2	88.4	101.8	105.3	109.4	106.6	106.6
Communications	3.3	83.6	85.2	92.7	113.8	112.3	109.8	99.9
Transportation	18.9	89.1	91.2	103.4	119.7	141.6	128.9	119.2
Construction	10.9	67.1	61.6	79.9	107.9	93.0	85.0	52.9
Services	1.5	130.2	135.8	146.0	170.1	133.4	143.2	94.4
Trade	6.9	95.8	96.7	107.8	119.1	114.9	113.7	105.0
Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	78.3	76.8	88.3	102.3	107.8	107.5	98.5
Quebec Manufacturing	64.1	79.1	78.8	90.3	102.8	111.7	111.3	107.1
Lumber products	2.8	51.6	52.5	64.7	81.3	83.7	86.9	89.6
Pulp and paper	8.6	74.1	74.3	80.9	86.8	103.1	105.7	104.3
Textile products	18.0	91.8	90.7	102.7	106.3	108.6	111.8	110.4
Iron and steel	10.0	60.2	60.1	75.7	104.4	117.8	123.4	110.3
Other manufactures	24.7	88.7	88.5	99.1	110.4	119.2	110.4	107.5
Logging	2.4	58.7	119.6	33.5	42.8	103.5	57.1	81.7
Mining	1.9	86.1	87.8	93.1	109.2	149.8	132.2	108.9
Communications	2.7	80.2	81.3	92.9	101.6	110.3	118.4	106.6
Transportation	11.2	66.8	65.4	74.4	85.7	83.1	85.0	89.5
Construction	6.5	33.6	29.6	63.5	86.2	68.6	57.2	64.9
Services	2.5	91.2	91.0	97.9	107.3	105.4	106.4	97.6
Trade	8.7	119.6	120.0	126.0	135.4	125.1	127.5	111.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	73.1	74.1	85.0	98.5	103.7	101.1	99.2
Ontario Manufacturing	61.9	75.8	75.9	87.6	99.7	112.6	121.7	108.2
Lumber products	3.5	47.0	46.6	63.7	79.3	93.8	97.6	92.8
Pulp and paper	7.6	83.6	87.0	90.4	98.8	108.7	111.4	109.3
Textile products	12.5	93.4	93.5	100.7	104.6	108.1	109.8	103.2
Iron and steel	13.6	57.1	56.2	74.1	97.5	122.0	143.7	115.9
Other manufactures	24.7	88.4	88.3	98.5	105.1	113.0	117.6	107.5
Logging	.5	17.7	32.8	18.2	33.3	75.1	73.2	78.3
Mining	3.8	114.8	117.0	122.8	136.1	142.4	126.3	122.5
Communications	3.1	84.0	84.8	92.3	100.6	123.6	115.2	102.7
Transportation	8.3	68.1	67.9	77.4	91.0	98.4	102.3	96.2
Construction	8.5	72.3	83.2	106.3	114.7	108.2	103.9	94.5
Services	3.1	124.7	125.6	138.5	146.7	152.2	133.5	118.3
Trade	10.8	113.2	112.9	120.2	127.2	126.2	122.1	112.3
Ontario- All Industries	100.0	78.3	79.8	91.1	102.4	112.7	117.4	106.0
Prairie Provinces -Manufacturing	31.2	81.4	82.0	92.8	102.8	113.1	121.5	108.5
Lumber products	1.7	59.7	66.0	71.2	82.0	112.0	148.2	112.3
Pulp and paper	3.2	84.5	87.8	91.4	102.5	110.2	110.9	123.8
Textile products	2.0	93.8	93.4	104.5	100.5	107.9	121.4	122.1
Iron and steel	12.0	72.7	71.7	86.1	100.5	110.9	120.8	102.1
Other manufactures	12.3	93.6	94.8	104.5	110.8	117.9	120.2	109.9
Logging	.5	34.1	42.5	47.9	80.3	114.8	170.5	111.5
Mining	8.0	90.9	106.6	102.2	103.2	95.9	107.9	106.6
Communications	3.4	85.8	88.1	94.7	102.9	109.2	105.7	97.5
Transportation	22.3	81.2	81.9	84.0	97.3	100.8	106.2	100.0
Construction	12.0	50.1	51.8	58.5	75.0	71.8	101.1	81.6
Services	3.2	86.8	86.9	97.5	105.7	118.3	124.6	110.3
Trade	19.4	96.8	95.6	101.1	111.7	120.7	122.1	111.1
Prairies -All Industries	100.0	78.3	80.0	86.1	97.7	103.2	113.9	101.9
British Columbia - Manufacturing	36.9	62.5	62.2	72.6	87.0	107.1	105.9	99.5
Lumber products	8.5	37.0	33.8	47.0	61.2	97.5	97.0	95.1
Pulp and paper	6.9	88.6	90.3	94.3	102.3	109.1	98.8	96.6
Textile products	1.2	82.0	88.2	103.0	105.8	110.3	122.4	97.7
Iron and steel	3.7	55.5	55.8	68.7	99.9	124.1	109.9	99.7
Other manufactures	16.6	82.4	84.1	92.9	105.5	111.8	117.9	103.8
Logging	3.8	30.9	19.2	43.2	50.9	93.6	108.4	100.3
Mining	9.4	66.4	69.2	75.8	84.2	92.1	103.9	99.6
Communications	4.8	95.8	95.5	103.5	111.3	127.6	110.2	97.8
Transportation	16.6	83.9	83.5	92.9	97.8	106.5	109.5	102.9
Construction	13.7	73.0	71.4	99.1	115.7	107.7	89.1	90.1
Services	3.8	80.2	81.2	95.5	103.8	113.6	112.1	104.3
Trade	11.0	96.3	96.7	106.6	115.6	117.1	119.6	111.0
B.C. All Industries	100.0	68.8	67.7	80.9	92.4	106.0	106.0	100.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1933	Mar.1 1933	Apr.1 1932	Apr.1 1931	Apr.1 1930	Apr.1 1929	Apr.1 1928
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.9	78.2	77.3	89.5	105.3	114.6	111.3	105.2
Plant products - edible	4.7	96.9	99.0	93.9	104.0	105.5	99.1	89.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.2	97.9	98.3	101.9	108.7	113.5	107.7	102.4
Textiles	14.1	79.9	77.7	91.6	99.9	100.3	103.8	101.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	7.5	122.5	122.7	120.0	107.9	115.2	110.9	107.1
Iron and steel	12.8	56.9	56.5	72.9	104.6	122.8	129.4	112.9
Other manufactures	20.6	62.9	76.1	91.8	108.0	119.4	105.9	105.6
Communications	3.8	74.6	75.1	85.2	92.0	109.1	118.4	112.1
Transportation	9.5	69.0	65.7	78.8	77.6	72.5	70.1	69.2
Construction	5.8	40.6	36.3	89.7	112.2	80.4	87.6	90.6
Trade	12.5	116.0	115.9	121.1	135.8	124.9	124.6	111.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	76.4	75.8	91.2	106.2	109.2	108.2	101.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	62.2	91.6	92.7	107.1	119.0	114.5	121.1	120.6
Leather products	22.5	104.7	104.4	118.5	120.8	101.0	104.4	127.6
Other manufactures	39.7	85.6	87.1	101.7	118.1	121.0	129.8	117.2
Transportation	11.5	97.6	99.2	95.7	109.7	109.5	95.6	80.1
Construction	9.1	97.3	82.0	70.0	174.3	112.2	124.4	70.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	92.7	92.3	102.0	122.2	111.7	116.2	107.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.1	80.7	79.7	92.5	103.1	112.3	117.4	106.5
Plant products - edible	6.0	97.8	96.5	105.1	117.8	119.2	118.5	108.7
Printing and publishing	9.7	101.9	103.1	108.5	113.1	119.1	118.1	106.6
Textiles	12.9	84.5	82.1	91.7	104.5	113.1	107.7	99.5
Iron and steel	7.9	54.2	53.9	71.7	91.7	115.1	144.8	115.5
Other manufactures	24.6	81.6	80.3	95.1	100.7	107.1	110.2	105.4
Communications	4.1	76.1	77.6	85.1	92.8	105.0	110.0	99.8
Transportation	7.0	91.1	90.8	98.9	121.0	125.4	121.0	103.4
Construction	2.1	37.7	37.3	89.0	123.8	129.7	137.9	125.3
Trade	21.4	109.9	109.8	117.4	124.7	122.3	116.7	108.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	85.0	84.4	97.8	109.5	116.5	118.6	107.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.4	75.4	76.7	87.4	101.8	106.6	110.3	106.4
Lumber products	3.6	33.7	34.0	47.5	59.8	67.3	70.1	70.4
Pulp and paper	17.2	76.9	78.9	86.8	105.5	108.7	117.5	107.6
Other manufactures	26.6	89.3	90.8	102.5	116.7	121.0	120.7	121.7
Construction	8.7	71.6	69.2	142.8	214.4	128.4	120.6	94.6
Trade	16.6	107.3	105.8	112.1	117.3	115.3	105.0	107.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	85.3	85.5	101.7	121.8	116.2	111.2	105.6
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.0	68.1	67.7	80.5	101.8	118.4	122.8	98.5
Textiles	20.6	72.2	71.3	84.0	88.7	92.8	96.2	94.6
Electrical apparatus	11.4	82.6	81.5	98.4	111.3	128.3	131.5	106.9
Iron and steel	21.8	48.2	48.1	60.1	104.5	136.5	141.3	107.2
Other manufactures	26.2	87.6	87.8	100.1	105.7	111.3	116.8	101.6
Construction	3.1	43.2	46.1	136.7	228.4	179.6	233.3	76.7
Trade	7.1	93.7	94.7	106.8	113.2	129.1	131.4	117.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	70.9	70.8	87.4	109.8	120.4	126.1	103.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	81.2	79.5	69.0	92.3	104.7	141.3	187.4	128.3
Iron and steel	60.4	73.5	60.5	88.8	102.3	143.9	198.4	128.4
Other manufactures	20.8	104.4	104.0	107.7	114.3	131.0	143.8	128.9
Construction	1.8	23.4	26.8	16.1	56.9	125.3	133.9	102.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	79.0	70.5	89.8	104.2	140.9	177.3	124.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.7	82.1	81.5	92.3	103.1	115.7	119.7	108.2
Animal products - edible	5.0	92.6	92.9	106.1	96.1	106.9	106.7	99.7
Plant products - edible	4.4	103.0	102.3	106.5	105.7	104.2	102.7	105.3
Printing and publishing	6.0	93.4	98.8	100.8	107.7	116.5	118.4	108.5
Textiles	4.9	94.4	94.3	105.6	105.5	109.1	118.1	115.2
Other manufactures	29.4	74.9	73.2	86.3	101.4	122.8	128.4	109.3
Transportation	10.4	70.9	72.4	71.5	84.2	97.0	102.2	101.8
Construction	2.5	29.2	25.1	45.8	59.6	21.4	37.5	47.2
Trade	29.3	82.9	83.9	90.7	101.0	108.2	112.1	111.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	78.0	78.0	86.8	97.3	103.4	108.0	103.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing	34.9	71.4	73.1	81.4	94.4	105.5	101.7	97.5
Lumber products	5.9	38.2	39.1	44.0	54.6	77.7	82.0	89.5
Other manufactures	29.0	86.7	88.7	98.0	114.5	119.6	112.5	102.4
Communications	9.3	95.3	95.2	101.8	110.2	128.4	109.4	97.5
Transportation	21.8	93.8	96.7	97.4	104.1	111.6	111.2	101.9
Construction	6.2	41.1	43.0	56.3	93.2	92.2	92.6	86.6
Services	6.0	79.1	80.8	90.5	99.1	110.9	112.2	110.3
Trade	21.8	98.7	98.8	106.6	118.8	119.9	121.3	111.9
Vancouver -All Industries	100.0	79.0	80.5	87.8	101.9	110.4	107.7	100.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1933

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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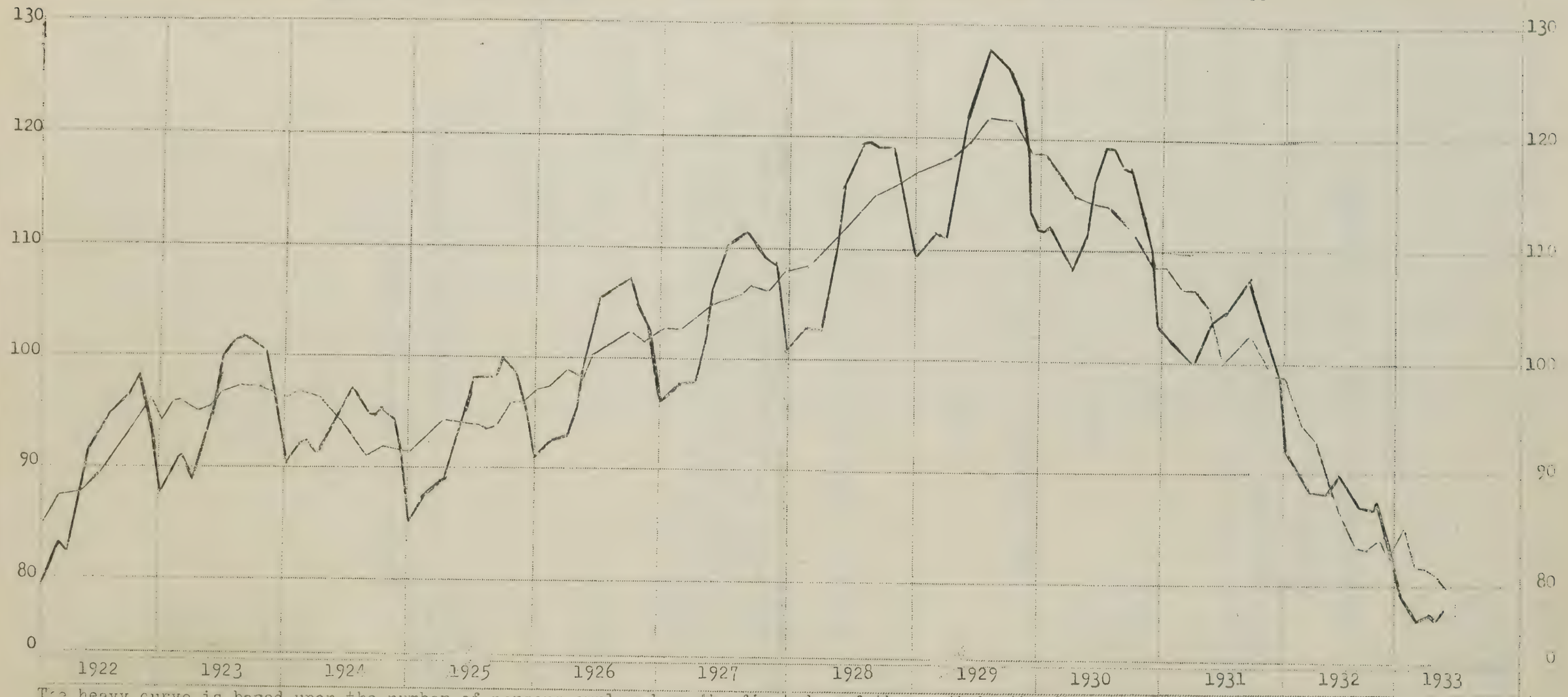
Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+ + +

OTTAWA

1933

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1922-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued May 27, 1933.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.),F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughedge.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 7,998 firms who reported a substantial increase in employment on May 1; the payrolls of these employers aggregated 714,891 persons, as compared with 699,414 in the preceding month. This increase of nearly 15,500 in the staffs of the co-operating establishments exceeded the gain recorded in any month since September, 1931, though it was rather smaller than the average increase recorded on May 1 as compared with April 1 in the years since 1921. The curve of employment, after adjustment for seasonal influences, accordingly declined slightly. The crude index stood at 77.6,as compared with 76.0 in the preceding month and 87.5 on May 1, 1932, while on the same date in the eleven preceding years, it was as follows:- 1931, 102.2; 1930, 111.4; 1929, 116.2; 1928, 106.8; 1927, 101.8; 1926, 95.4; 1925, 91.9; 1924, 92.9; 1923, 92.5; 1922, 84.3 and 1921, 85.1.

Construction, transportation and manufacturing recorded the greatest improvement at the beginning of May. Mining (except coal-mining) and retail trade were also considerably more active. On the other hand, there was a seasonal contraction in coal-mining; communications, services and wholesale trade also released employees. As an indication of the better feeling now prevailing in many lines of business, it is significant that the increases already mentioned in construction and transportation provided work for approximately twice as many workers as those reported in the same industries on May 1 of last year, while the advance in manufacturing at the beginning of May of the present year is a reversal of the tendency manifested on the same date in 1932.

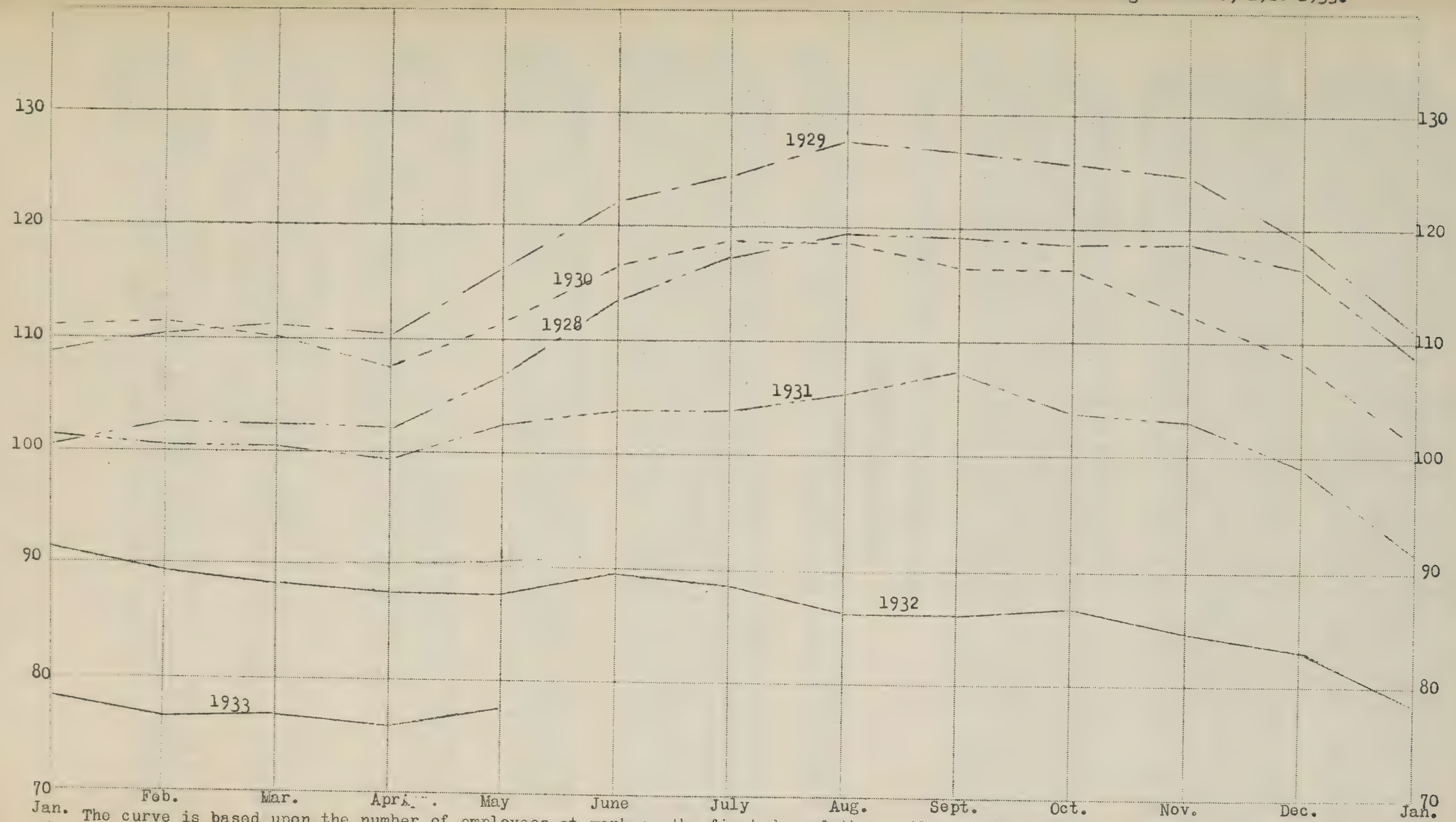
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Heightened activity was reported in all provinces; employers in Quebec showed the greatest actual gain in personnel, while the percentage increase in British Columbia was highest.

Maritime Provinces.- For the third consecutive month, employment in the Maritime Provinces advanced, the upward movement comparing favourably with the decline recorded on May 1, 1932. The index then, however, was over seven points higher than on the date under review, when it stood at 80.3. Five hundred and eighty-three firms reported 55,849 employees, or 1,299 more than in their last return. Manufacturing, especially in fish-preserving factories, and construction reported improvement, while transportation released some workers owing to the closing of the winter ports.

Quebec.- Conditions improved in Quebec, according to 1,925 employers with 204,021 workers, as against 198,120 in the preceding month. Large increases were reported in transportation, building and highway construction and in manufacturing as a whole, notably of textile, lumber and iron and steel products. Services and logging, on the other hand, were slacker, while within the manufacturing division, considerably reduced activity was noted in tobacco factories. Employment was in smaller volume than on the same date of a year ago, although the seasonal advance then indicated had provided work for less than half as many workers as were added to the staffs of the firms reporting for May 1, 1933.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1933.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Ontario.- Largely owing to a favourable movement in transportation, construction and trade, there was an increase in employment in Ontario; manufacturing, communications and services, however, reported curtailment, A general decline had been indicated at the beginning of May of last year, but the index was then some ten points higher. The working forces of the 3,514 firms co-operating on May 1, 1933, aggregated 297,869 employees, compared with 293,691 on Apr.1.

Prairie Provinces.- Manufacturing, construction and retail trade showed greater activity; in the first-named group, most of the gain occurred in lumber and non-metallic mineral factories. On the other hand, coal-mining, transportation, services and wholesale trade recorded reductions. Statements were tabulated from 1,191 employers in the Prairies, whose staffs rose from 96,909 persons on Apr.1, to 98,118 on the date under review. This advance was rather smaller than that registered at the beginning of May, 1932, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

British Columbia.- The increase in British Columbia was decidedly more extensive than that recorded in the spring of last year, but the index was then many points higher. An aggregate payroll of 59,034 workers was indicated by the 785 firms furnishing data, who had 56,142 employees in the preceding month. Logging, building, highway and railway construction and manufacturing showed substantial improvement, that in the last-named taking place chiefly in the fish-preserving and lumber groups. Transportation and mining, however, were not so active.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities and Vancouver showed improvement, but the tendency was downward in Hamilton and Winnipeg.

Montreal.- Transportation recorded a substantial seasonal advance in Montreal, and manufacturing and building construction were also busier; within the manufacturing group, decided increases occurred in textile and iron and steel factories, while tobacco works showed considerable curtailment. Services and trade also reported declines, though on a small scale. The 1,102 co-operating employers reported 117,567 persons on their payrolls compared with 113,439 on Apr.1. The level of employment was lower than on May 1, 1932, when employment had remained practically the same as in the preceding month.

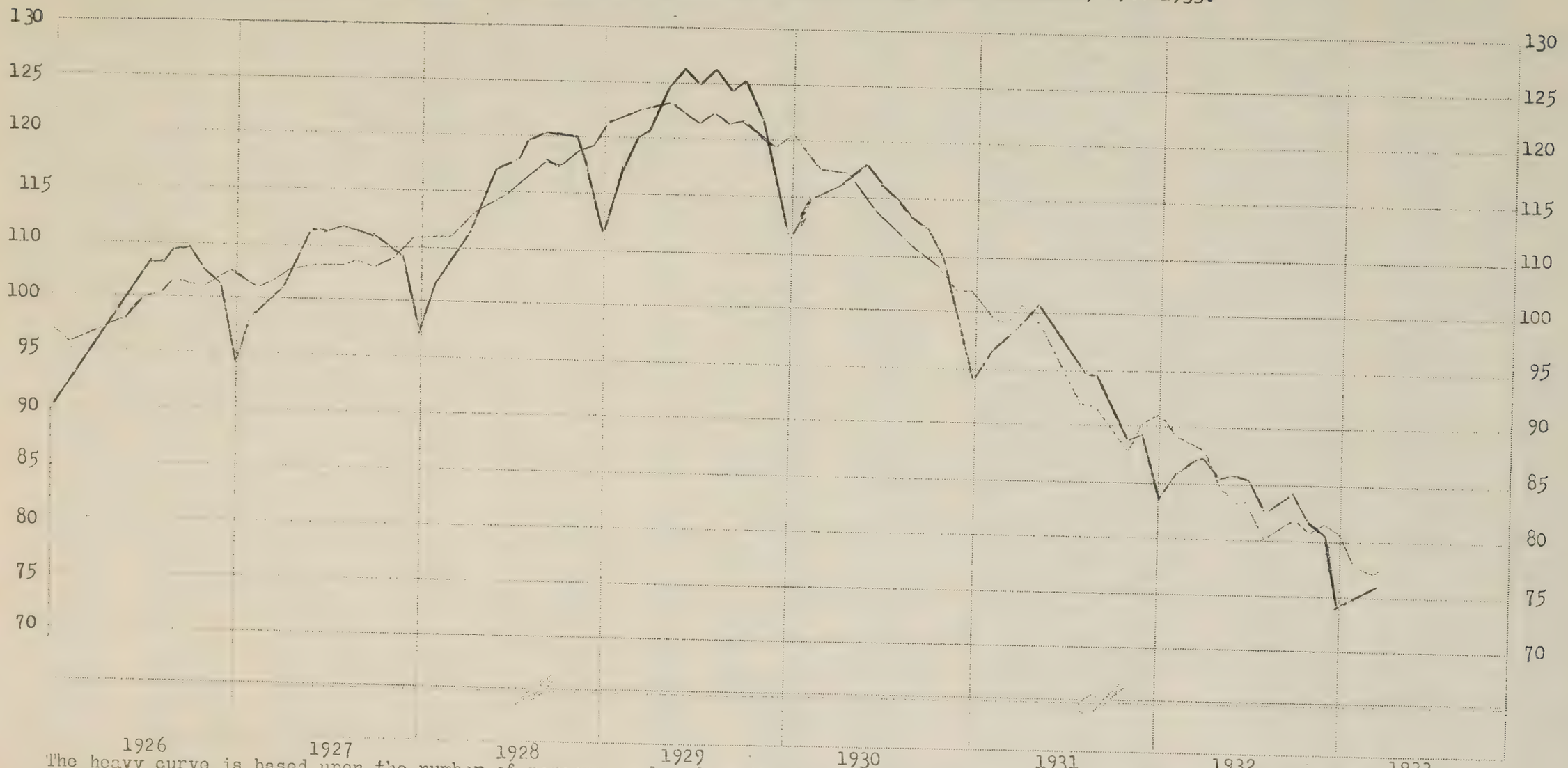
Quebec.- Statements were tabulated from 149 firms with 11,695 employees, as against 11,523 on Apr.1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping and manufacturing, while other groups showed only slight general changes. The gain involved a smaller number of workers than that recorded on May 1, 1932, when the index was higher.

Toronto.- Building construction, retail trade and transportation reported increases in personnel in Toronto, while manufacturing showed very little change on the whole, and sefvices were slacker. According to data furnished by 1,186 employers, their payrolls aggregated 102,190 persons, as compared with 101,513 at the beginning of April. Curtailment had been indicated on May 1 of last year, but employment was then in greater volume.

Ottawa.- Construction, transportation, manufacturing and trade registered moderate improvement in Ottawa; the general advance in the city involved a larger number of persons than that noted at the beginning of May, 1932, but the index then was higher. Statistics were tabulated from 152 firms employing 11,028 persons, compared with 10,750 on Apr.1.

Hamilton.- A combined working force of 21,800 persons was reported by the 234 co-operating establishments, who had 22,282 employees on Apr.1. Manufacturing was quieter, while trade and transportation showed increased activity. Employment was at a lower level than in the same month of 1932, when a smaller recession had been indicated.

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1926-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the manufadturers reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Further improvement was noted in the Border Cities, where employment has increased steadily from the beginning of the year, the reporting firms having added over 2,200 persons to their staffs since December, 1932. Returns for May 1 were tabulated from 135 employers with 10,286 workers, compared with 10,082 in the preceding month. Most of the gain occurred in automobile factories. A decrease in personnel had been indicated by the establishments reporting on May 1, 1932; employment was then at a higher level.

Winnipeg.- Retail trade was rather brisker, but reduced activity was indicated in construction, while manufacturing showed no general change. The 392 co-operating employers had 32,168 persons on their payrolls, compared with 32,464 on Apr.1. Employment was in less volume than on the same date of last year, when a decline had also been noted.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing activity increased in Vancouver, the lumber group in particular showing improvement; on the other hand, transportation released some employees. According to data received from 341 firms, they employed an aggregate working force of 24,534 persons, compared with 24,410 on Apr.1. The index was lower than at the beginning of May of a year ago, when a slight falling-off had been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures showed a further increase at the beginning of May, this being the fourth consecutive gain indicated since midwinter. During this period, nearly 11,300 persons were added to the payrolls of the co-operating plants. The largest advances on May 1 occurred in lumber and fish-preserving establishments; but fur, leather, vegetable food, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric current, iron and steel and non-metallic mineral factories also showed improvement. On the other hand, tobacco, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and rubber works were slacker. Returns were tabulated from 4,919 manufacturers having 380,143 employees, compared with 376,619 on Apr. 1. A considerable decline had been recorded on May 1, 1932, but the index was then nine points higher.

Logging.- Very little general change took place in logging, additions to staffs in Ontario and British Columbia nearly offsetting losses in the remaining provinces; the 225 co-operating firms employed 9,614 men, or 71 fewer than on Apr.1. Gains were registered at the beginning of May, 1932, but the index was then a few points lower.

Mining.- Returns were received from 229 mine operators with 40,603 persons in their employ, compared with 41,366 in the preceding month. Coal-mines were seasonally slacker, but quarrying and other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines were more active. Employment was in rather smaller volume than on May 1 of last year, although the reductions also noted in mining at that time had involved many moreworkers.

Communications.- A further loss was indicated in communications, in which the level of employment was lower than on the samedate of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported an aggregate working force of 22,031 persons, or 224 fewer than at the beginning of April.

Transportation.- Shipping and stevedoring afforded greatly increased employment, while local transportation was also brisker and no general change occurred in steam railway operation. The gains in the group as a whole were decidedly larger than those of May 1, 1932, but the index was then some five points higher. A combined working force of 93,477 employees was registered by the 367 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 87,841 in their last report.

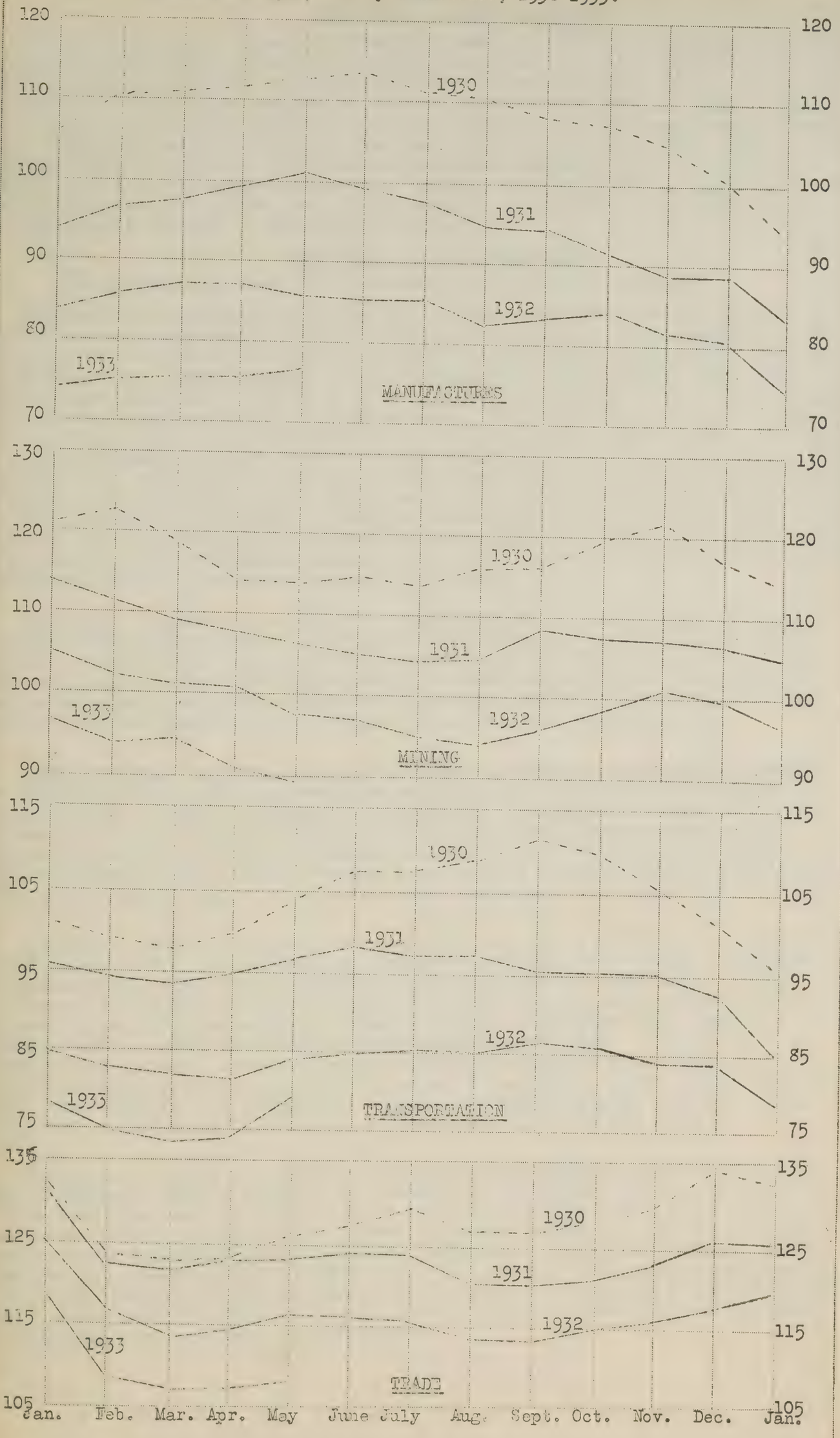
Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction showed considerable improvement, there being, on the whole, an increase of 7,181 persons in the staffs of the 992 co-operating contractors. Their working forces aggregated 70,254. Although the advance on May 1 as compared with Apr. 1, was substantially greater than that reported on the same date in 1932, the index was then over twenty points higher. The most pronounced gain on May 1, 1933, occurred in road and highway work.

Services.- The service group, notably the laundering, cleaning and dyeing division, recorded lowered activity, according to statements from 311 establishments employing 19,677 workers, as against 20,091 in their last report. Activity was not so great as at the beginning of May in 1932, when increases had been indicated.

Trade.- Further additions to personnel were shown in trade, in which 872 employers enlarged their forces by 608 persons to 77,092 on the date under review. The index was lower than at the commencement of May of last year; the increases then recorded had been on a larger scale. The improvement on the date under review took place wholly in retail trade, wholesale establishments showing reduced activity.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the average number on their payrolls during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1930-1933.



EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in March showed a further improvement which extended to most industries, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 12,808,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 22.0 on Mar. 20, 1933, as compared with 22.8 on Feb.20, 1933, and 20.8 on Mar. 21, 1932. Recent press reports state that unemployment continues on the downward trend in Britain with the seasonal spring trade revival. The Ministry of Labour figures for April show that the registered unemployed fell by 78,550 to 2,697,634, and that the estimated number of employed rose by 91,000 to 9,534,000. In the three months since mid-winter, the figures show the decrease in unemployed exceeded 205,000, with an increase of employed of 249,000.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

Employment in manufacturing in the United States increased 1.6 p.c. in April as compared with March, according to returns tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 17,954 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States, having in April 2,516,266 employees. The increases from March to April are due primarily to a partial recovery from the severe drop that occurred between February and March, because of the bank holiday. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 56.0, compared with 55.1 in March and 62.2 in April, 1932. Improvement in April as compared with the preceding month occurred in the food, textile and clothing, iron and steel, machinery, non-ferrous metal, lumber, stone, clay and glass and chemical industries, while railroad repair shops, leather, paper and printing and tobacco factories reported reductions in personnel. Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were losses in coal and metalliferous mining, telephones and telegraphs and some other groups, while quarrying and non-metallic mining, retail trade, canning and preserving, dyeing and cleaning and building construction showed improvement.

New York.- Employment in New York State factories showed recovery in April from the unfavourable effects of the banking holiday in the preceding month, there being an increase of 2.7 p.c. over March, according to the State Department of Labor. There were gains in the metal and machinery, clothing and millinery, food, wood, textile and some other groups, while the trend was downward in stone, clay and glass, chemical, oil and paints, pulp and paper, tobacco and some other factories.

Massachusetts.- Returns received from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,109 representative establishments show that they employed 151,304 persons in April, as compared with 150,670 in March, an increase of 0.4 p.c. Increases occurred in boot and shoe, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply, woollen and worsted and bread and baking establishments. Part of the gain in the leather footwear group resulted from the settlement of labour disputes. Retail trade, building and highway construction and municipal employment also showed improvement.

Illinois.- According to the State Department of Labor, employment in Illinois showed a gain of 0.7 p.c. in April as compared with March, there being an increase in manufacturing, while the non-manufacturing industries were slacker. Within the former, improvement occurred in the stone, clay, glass, metal, machinery and conveyances and food, beverages and tobacco groups; on the other hand, fur and leather, textile and clothing and millinery showed curtailment. In the non-manufacturing division, construction and retail and wholesale trade reported heightened activity, while public utilities and coal-mining afforded reduced employment. The index for all industries, based on the monthly average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 56.2 in April, 1933, as compared with 61.9 in April, 1932.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin was 1.4 p.c. lower in March than in February, largely owing to the handicap of the banking holiday, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". There were losses in the metal, wood, paper and textile industries, but gains in stone and allied industries, rubber, leather, food, printing and publishing and chemical factories. The index in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 58.6 in March, as compared with 58.8 in February, 1933, and 68.1 in March, 1932. Among the non-manufacturing groups, communications, wholesale trade and some other divisions reported decreased activity, while construction was more active.

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May 1, 1921	85.1	98.2	77.0	89.0	86.0	79.9
May 1, 1922	84.3	92.4	77.4	87.8	83.0	81.0
May 1, 1923	92.5	101.0	86.1	97.6	89.8	86.4
May 1, 1924	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
May 1, 1926	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	107.5	123.8	119.7	111.6
Jan. 1,1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb.1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar.1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr.1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug.1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept.1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct.1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov.1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec.1	108.5	108.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept.1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept.1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0 x	76.5	75.7	78.9 x	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at May 1, 1933.						
	100.0	7.8	28.5	41.7	13.7	8.3

x Revised index.

Note:-The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1922	83.2	-	93.8	-	-	-	90.7	82.6
May 1, 1923	90.0	-	97.4	101.0	97.5	-	88.3	79.5
May 1, 1924	93.5	-	94.5	104.7	90.9	-	84.9	88.5
May 1, 1925	92.9	92.9	96.0	97.8	86.7	-	87.4	90.0
May 1, 1926	97.2	101.5	99.2	97.5	98.9	108.1	94.9	101.1
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept.1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	80.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1933.

16.4	1.6	14.3	1.5	3.0	1.4	4.5	3.4

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
May 1, 1921	85.1	86.8	90.1	90.9	88.6	86.8	56.9	82.1	93.5
May 1, 1922	84.3	85.5	66.8	94.4	86.3	91.1	62.0	79.9	89.4
May 1, 1923	92.5	97.9	86.2	101.1	85.7	93.9	62.3	81.1	91.0
May 1, 1924	92.9	94.9	98.1	108.1	93.0	97.8	68.2	90.3	91.2
May 1, 1925	91.9	93.7	85.6	98.6	94.0	92.6	77.1	91.8	94.2
May 1, 1926	95.4	98.8	72.7	93.0	99.5	94.9	82.6	95.7	96.3
May 1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept.1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept.1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept.1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	[illegible] x	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0x	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	[illegible] x	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1933.	100.0	53.2	1.3	5.7	3.1	13.1	9.8	2.7	11.1

x Revised index.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1933	Apr. 1 1933	May 1 1932	May 1 1931	May 1 1930	May 1 1929	May 1 1928
MANUFACTURING	53.2	76.8	76.0	85.8	100.7	112.4	119.8	109.0
Animal products - edible	2.5	97.7	90.4	97.1	103.3	106.7	110.0	108.2
Fur and products	.2	72.9	63.0	75.9	94.5	88.6	100.3	89.5
Leather and products	2.5	87.8	86.1	91.4	93.8	90.4	91.4	102.6
Boots and shoes	1.8	95.4	93.8	99.1	101.1	91.4	93.4	-
Lumber and products	3.6	49.1	45.0	60.1	79.2	97.6	107.9	98.2
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	37.3	31.8	45.5	63.6	87.7	100.8	89.7
Furniture	.8	62.9	61.7	77.1	103.9	113.0	123.5	117.1
Other lumber products	1.1	75.1	72.6	91.6	108.4	115.0	117.8	111.1
Musical instruments	.1	22.6	22.8	33.7	47.2	63.0	97.8	87.8
Plant products - edible	3.5	88.0	86.9	93.4	101.8	102.9	101.6	94.9
Pulp and paper products	6.9	82.1	82.0	87.3	98.1	110.9	109.8	108.7
Pulp and paper	2.9	67.9	66.2	72.4	87.3	108.1	105.6	109.8
Paper products	1.0	93.4	95.2	96.2	100.4	107.8	111.2	109.5
Printing and publishing	3.0	97.4	98.5	104.2	111.6	115.8	115.0	107.7
Rubber products	1.3	74.8	75.6	85.9	97.6	112.8	139.7	123.0
Textile products	10.8	91.5	91.6	100.7	102.4	104.9	110.3	107.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	95.4	96.5	108.5	102.1	100.4	108.7	110.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	67.1	65.8	80.6	84.4	86.9	99.3	103.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	95.0	103.8	111.8	105.5	92.6	106.0	103.9
Silk and silk goods	1.0	373.1	375.3	381.1	315.1	271.4	230.8	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	100.0	102.4	111.2	108.1	108.2	115.6	104.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.6	87.8	86.8	93.0	103.8	109.1	108.4	104.1
Other textile products	1.1	77.9	74.5	83.9	90.8	101.9	111.0	109.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	105.4	114.5	120.6	117.3	120.9	124.0	121.6
Tobacco	1.1	102.9	118.4	120.3	109.4	107.2	113.2	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	108.7	108.1	120.3	128.5	142.3	141.6	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	100.0	99.5	91.5	113.3	130.0	176.8	130.0
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	109.4	106.6	113.6	121.0	121.9	118.9	113.0
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	50.2	48.5	77.0	108.3	123.1	125.1	108.7
Electric current	1.9	108.4	100.9	114.1	122.7	132.6	121.9	112.2
Electrical apparatus	1.2	84.1	88.1	116.5	137.8	159.5	136.0	112.5
Iron and steel products	11.1	60.8	60.3	70.5	98.9	118.8	137.6	114.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	.7	43.1	44.2	65.2	110.4	122.7	145.9	124.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	61.3	61.8	81.7	102.3	127.6	133.9	120.1
Agricultural implements	.4	33.4	34.1	27.3	42.3	81.8	126.2	100.4
Land vehicles	5.9	70.4	69.8	73.7	101.2	118.4	140.0	114.0
Automobiles and parts	1.6	78.6	76.3	81.7	110.7	153.2	215.2	154.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	54.6	55.2	65.9	107.6	128.0	136.7	120.3
Heating appliances	.4	65.2	58.1	73.2	105.0	118.9	133.6	108.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.4	45.8	43.3	71.2	128.9	169.0	174.6	140.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	62.5	60.3	74.9	98.7	118.4	138.9	111.5
Other iron and steel products	1.5	58.8	58.8	76.0	95.1	111.9	118.8	105.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.6	75.1	77.3	83.2	119.8	126.8	134.3	119.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.6	114.8	112.4	119.4	123.6	146.7	133.7	113.9
Miscellaneous	.5	90.8	93.7	102.8	106.6	111.2	112.5	102.2
LOGGING	1.3	35.1	35.6	32.5	55.9	63.5	75.8	78.5
MINING	5.7	89.9	91.4	97.9	106.0	114.1	115.6	111.5
Coal	2.9	78.0	82.8	89.4	92.3	95.6	101.5	104.3
Metallic ores	2.2	133.7	131.3	131.1	137.9	149.3	132.2	123.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	59.5	54.7	73.1	105.0	127.2	142.1	120.4
COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	83.7	84.5	94.1	104.0	117.3	117.3	105.0
Telegraphs	.6	80.2	80.7	96.6	101.5	111.4	118.6	106.0
Telephones	2.5	84.6	85.5	93.5	104.5	118.7	116.9	104.7
TRANSPORTATION	13.1	78.9	74.2	84.3	96.6	104.3	108.1	100.7
Street railways and cartage	3.4	113.9	111.8	112.3	119.1	121.8	119.6	107.0
Steam railways	7.5	67.5	67.5	77.7	90.4	100.1	106.0	99.2
Shipping and stevedoring	2.2	88.0	59.0	82.0	98.1	102.9	104.7	100.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.8	60.8	54.7	83.2	106.6	112.0	112.0	103.7
Building	1.6	28.4	25.2	58.5	106.7	127.6	114.3	102.6
Highway	4.8	97.4	88.5	130.7	135.4	101.2	77.9	83.8
Railway	3.4	60.5	54.2	65.8	82.0	101.5	123.2	109.7
SERVICES	2.7	99.9	102.5	114.7	123.1	128.9	121.6	111.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	93.1	94.7	107.4	118.3	125.6	113.8	103.4
Professional	.3	121.7	126.9	130.3	124.6	126.3	126.3	120.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	104.9	108.5	121.4	129.6	135.2	133.5	121.1
TRADE	11.1	108.6	107.6	116.2	123.3	125.6	124.0	111.7
Retail	8.1	114.7	111.9	123.0	130.3	129.9	128.8	114.4
Wholesale	3.0	94.9	97.5	101.0	107.7	116.0	113.7	106.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	77.6	76.0	87.5	102.2	111.4	116.2	106.8

1/ The Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1933	Apr.1 1933	May 1 1932	May 1 1931	May 1 1930	May 1 1929	May 1 1928
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	32.4	70.6	68.7	76.0	95.4	107.9	106.2	101.6
Lumber products	2.6	36.5	33.0	47.9	56.3	73.6	74.4	74.1
Pulp and paper	5.4	115.3	120.6	112.8	141.3	165.4	114.9	108.7
Textile products	4.5	69.5	69.6	80.3	74.9	87.9	96.9	93.9
Iron and steel	9.5	65.5	66.7	64.2	106.2	119.3	128.4	113.6
Other manufactures	10.4	79.4	71.7	89.9	98.6	104.0	101.1	105.8
Logging	1.3	35.9	39.5	31.7	49.8	41.1	69.1	96.0
Mining	24.2	91.0	91.2	99.2	106.3	108.4	108.1	109.9
Communications	3.2	83.1	83.6	92.1	114.1	111.4	110.4	102.6
Transportation	17.5	84.9	89.1	94.1	112.2	130.5	121.5	105.7
Construction	13.0	82.2	67.1	92.3	113.7	127.3	98.6	76.0
Services	1.6	137.1	130.2	165.0	178.4	132.8	142.8	89.5
Trade	6.8	98.4	95.8	107.9	116.7	117.1	112.7	104.6
Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	80.3	78.3	87.8	104.0	113.1	108.3	101.3
Quebec Manufacturing	62.5	79.9	79.1	89.5	104.0	111.4	113.9	108.5
Lumber products	2.9	57.2	61.6	67.9	89.7	90.3	101.7	99.2
Pulp and paper	8.4	75.2	74.1	81.4	89.4	104.3	107.9	107.5
Textile products	17.7	93.2	91.8	102.8	103.7	106.0	108.5	110.8
Iron and steel	10.0	61.9	60.2	70.7	103.0	116.1	126.6	110.2
Other manufactures	23.5	87.5	88.7	98.9	113.6	119.4	114.6	108.6
Logging	1.8	44.9	58.7	39.7	88.6	64.4	72.8	84.4
Mining	1.9	89.6	86.1	91.7	110.1	139.6	139.3	112.1
Communications	2.6	80.6	80.2	92.3	101.9	116.9	123.0	109.6
Transportation	13.1	79.6	66.8	81.0	91.2	90.7	96.2	97.1
Construction	7.0	37.6	33.6	66.7	96.0	90.1	77.0	78.1
Services	2.4	87.0	91.2	97.3	108.6	108.1	105.7	102.1
Trade	8.7	119.0	119.6	126.9	129.7	127.7	130.3	112.1
Quebec- All Industries	100.0	75.4	73.1	86.0	102.3	106.1	107.3	103.0
Ontario Manufacturing	61.0	75.8	75.8	85.9	100.1	113.1	126.1	110.8
Lumber products	3.5	49.1	47.0	62.7	84.7	99.9	114.8	101.4
Pulp and paper	7.5	84.0	83.6	89.2	99.5	111.5	112.1	110.2
Textile products	12.2	91.9	93.4	100.5	103.6	105.2	112.7	103.8
Iron and steel	13.5	57.6	57.1	70.3	96.5	121.4	148.6	120.0
Other manufactures	24.3	88.0	88.4	97.3	105.8	113.8	120.1	109.7
Logging	.7	22.2	17.7	13.5	32.5	45.0	57.4	54.5
Mining	3.8	116.4	114.8	119.8	135.7	149.2	136.1	129.3
Communications	3.0	82.6	84.0	92.5	101.8	118.0	117.5	104.8
Transportation	8.9	74.4	68.1	83.2	95.1	108.1	111.0	100.1
Construction	8.7	74.9	72.3	95.5	120.0	133.6	138.1	125.1
Services	3.0	122.7	124.7	138.8	144.4	157.8	133.3	120.2
Trade	10.9	115.8	113.2	121.6	130.5	130.8	124.0	113.0
Ontario-All Industries	100.0	79.5	78.3	89.5	103.8	115.7	123.8	110.1
Prairie Provinces- Manufacturing	31.6	83.0	81.4	89.0	104.1	117.5	122.2	110.6
Lumber products	2.0	70.1	59.7	76.8	97.4	130.6	140.7	116.8
Pulp and paper	3.2	83.8	84.5	90.4	101.0	113.9	111.3	120.1
Textile products	2.1	96.2	93.8	100.4	102.5	104.5	116.2	123.3
Iron and steel	11.7	71.5	72.7	76.6	97.7	111.9	120.9	102.5
Other manufactures	12.6	98.0	93.6	105.2	115.1	125.2	124.7	115.5
Logging	.3	24.4	34.1	37.2	14.1	32.9	40.1	58.4
Mining	7.0	81.2	90.9	94.6	94.6	92.1	102.6	105.0
Communications	3.3	84.3	85.8	97.6	103.9	111.8	112.7	101.8
Transportation	21.8	80.4	81.2	83.7	97.2	104.0	112.2	101.4
Construction	13.9	58.6	50.1	71.8	90.0	100.3	133.8	116.3
Services	3.1	83.6	86.8	98.6	109.6	118.3	126.1	116.6
Trade	19.0	96.0	96.8	105.6	113.5	121.0	123.7	112.3
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	79.2	78.3	87.6	100.0	109.2	119.7	108.5
British Columbia - Manufacturing	37.2	66.4	62.5	70.8	90.2	109.4	111.2	102.6
Lumber products	9.4	42.2	37.0	49.9	64.2	99.4	105.7	97.4
Pulp and paper	6.3	86.0	88.6	88.7	107.5	106.4	100.4	98.8
Textile products	1.1	79.4	82.0	104.1	109.9	117.3	122.8	113.9
Iron and steel	3.4	55.3	55.5	62.0	97.1	122.3	117.5	104.8
Other manufactures	17.0	89.5	82.4	88.6	110.2	117.4	119.4	107.1
Logging	5.0	42.1	30.9	47.4	59.1	98.3	110.1	102.4
Mining	8.7	64.7	66.4	75.1	79.8	93.0	106.1	99.3
Communications	4.5	94.8	95.8	102.0	110.5	128.8	114.3	100.7
Transportation	15.3	81.5	83.9	89.7	99.9	108.0	110.2	106.9
Construction	15.2	83.7	73.0	119.4	131.3	133.1	114.7	118.9
Services	3.5	78.8	80.2	95.5	106.0	115.2	114.0	108.3
Trade	10.6	97.1	96.3	105.9	112.1	118.2	118.0	111.7
Canada B.C. All Industries	100.0	72.2	68.8	82.7	96.1	110.7	111.6	105.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1933	Apr.1 1933	May 1 1932	May 1 1931	May 1 1930	May 1 1929	May 1 1928
Montreal - Manufacturing	62.3	78.5	78.2	88.4	106.2	113.5	114.4	106.4
Plant products - edible	4.5	96.7	96.9	95.1	111.5	105.1	99.8	86.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.0	96.1	97.9	103.5	107.9	113.2	110.2	103.4
Textiles	14.1	83.5	79.9	92.5	96.3	97.6	98.1	103.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.2	106.9	122.5	125.6	112.0	120.4	117.5	113.1
Iron and steel	12.9	60.2	56.9	67.6	103.2	120.9	135.2	113.8
Other manufactures	19.6	77.3	77.3x	90.2	111.4	118.1	112.3	106.1
Communications	3.7	75.1	74.6	84.6	91.9	107.0	122.4	110.9
Transportation	12.4	92.3	69.0	88.7	96.5	88.6	103.6	94.7
Construction	5.8	42.8	40.6	85.2	106.4	91.0	102.5	102.5
Trade	12.5	115.5	116.0	122.2	128.7	127.3	127.8	112.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	79.5	76.4	91.1	107.0	110.8	114.2	105.9
Quebec - Manufacturing	62.5	93.7	91.6	107.3	121.0	114.8	116.3	118.5
Leather products	22.5	106.8	104.7	116.4	127.9	99.0	101.0	122.6
Other manufactures	40.0	87.6	85.6	102.9	117.2	122.1	124.4	116.6
Transportation	11.7	99.3	97.6	107.7	115.5	114.9	103.2	117.9
Construction	9.0	98.0	97.3	73.7	184.6	126.5	148.1	76.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	93.7	92.7	104.0	125.7	115.3	117.1	112.8
Toronto - Manufacturing	60.6	80.8	80.7	91.4	104.5	112.0	118.8	108.2
Plant products - edible	6.0	99.5	97.8	104.1	118.1	117.4	114.3	107.5
Printing and publishing	9.3	99.5	101.9	105.7	114.1	120.2	119.7	108.0
Textiles	12.9	84.3	84.5	90.9	105.1	110.1	108.3	101.2
Iron and steel	7.8	54.7	54.2	71.4	95.3	116.3	150.5	116.8
Other manufactures	24.6	81.8	81.6	94.2	102.0	107.4	111.4	108.1
Communications	4.0	74.5	76.1	85.5	93.7	105.4	111.3	100.7
Transportation	7.2	93.7	90.1x	99.8	127.4	135.2	129.9	107.6
Construction	2.3	41.4	37.7	92.6	120.3	137.6	142.6	154.4
Trade	21.7	111.9	109.9	118.7	128.9	125.0	119.4	109.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	85.6	85.0	97.5	111.4	117.8	120.7	110.2
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.5	75.9	75.4	85.5	105.8	117.6	119.8	120.7
Lumber products	3.6	34.5	33.7	46.7	65.3	118.2	124.1	124.3
Pulp and paper	16.2	74.4	76.9	84.6	108.2	109.8	112.2	110.8
Other manufactures	26.7	92.1	89.3	101.1	121.5	124.2	124.9	128.5
Construction	9.9	81.4	71.6	153.7	203.8	157.2	179.5	186.5
Trade	16.5	108.4	107.3	111.4	117.3	127.4	118.6	108.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	87.2	85.3	102.5	123.4	125.3	123.7	120.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	78.8	65.8	68.1	77.8	97.1	114.8	128.4	104.1
Textiles	21.0	72.0	72.2	81.6	84.8	91.8	102.5	93.5
Electrical apparatus	10.0	71.3	82.6	96.3	111.9	127.2	133.9	108.3
Iron and steel	21.9	47.5	48.2	56.1	93.4	128.1	150.6	110.7
Other manufactures	25.9	85.2	87.6	98.5	107.5	111.3	117.2	102.1
Construction	3.2	43.9	43.2	169.2	259.1	173.4	219.2	103.7
Trade	7.7	96.5	93.7	106.3	118.1	129.2	127.4	119.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	69.4	70.9	86.9	108.0	118.4	130.6	104.8
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.1	82.1	79.5	90.3	106.8	147.4	195.0	138.7
Iron and steel	62.0	77.0	73.5	85.9	103.8	150.5	206.7	141.1
Other manufactures	20.1	103.3	104.4	108.1	118.7	135.1	148.2	133.2
Construction	1.4	18.1	23.4	18.1	57.7	181.9	164.7	127.2
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	80.6	79.0	88.3	105.5	150.5	189.5	136.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	50.3	81.8	82.1	86.8	101.7	118.6	121.5	112.0
Animal products - edible	5.2	95.7	92.6	101.7	101.0	106.0	105.7	102.3
Plant products - edible	4.4	102.6	103.0	109.1	103.0	110.3	107.2	106.3
Printing and publishing	6.1	91.4	93.4	99.4	105.3	117.3	117.2	110.9
Textiles	5.0	95.7	94.4	100.7	104.8	107.0	120.2	114.6
Other manufactures	29.6	74.3	74.9	78.9	99.2	128.3	131.7	116.1
Transportation	10.5	71.0	70.9	75.4	84.7	95.7	101.4	101.8
Construction	1.7	19.5	29.2	48.8	54.9	32.8	47.1	74.4
Trade	29.6	83.1	82.9	95.2	102.3	108.8	113.9	114.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	77.0	78.0	86.1	97.1	105.7	110.9	108.7
Vancouver - Manufacturing	36.0	73.9	71.4	80.1	96.8	106.6	106.1	100.3
Lumber products	7.0	44.8	38.2	43.8	57.6	78.4	88.0	88.1
Other manufactures	29.0	87.7	86.7	96.2	116.4	121.2	115.6	107.4
Communications	9.1	94.4	95.3	101.0	110.0	130.6	112.1	100.4
Transportation	21.2	91.7	93.8	96.3	105.2	111.2	113.1	107.8
Construction	6.1	40.4	41.1	60.3	108.7	88.5	96.3	107.4
Services	5.8	76.8	79.1	91.5	102.6	111.1	111.1	110.9
Trade	21.8	98.7	98.7	106.9	115.9	120.4	119.4	112.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	79.2	79.0	87.6	104.6	110.8	109.9	104.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

x Revised

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1933

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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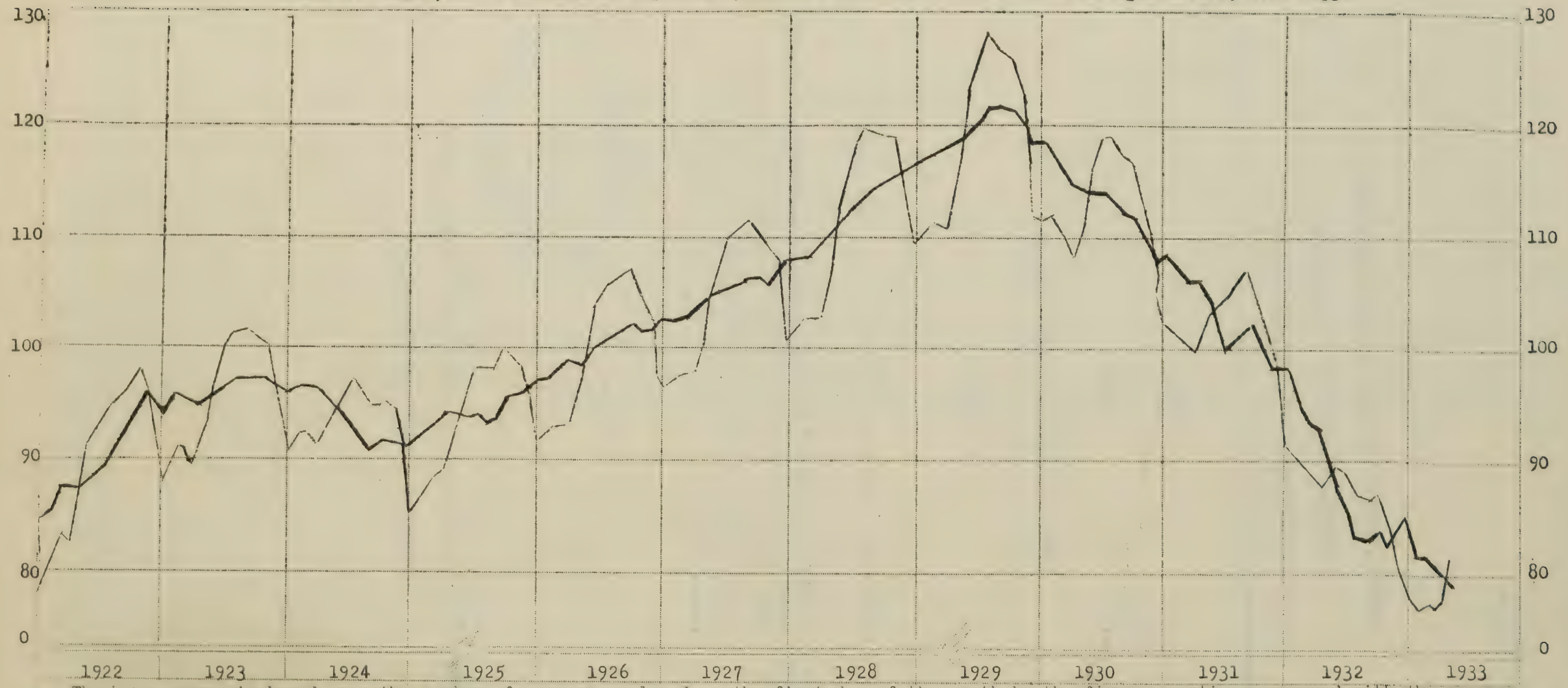
OTTAWA

1933

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1922-1933.



The light curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The heavy curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued June 26, 1933.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,105 firms throughout Canada, there was an important expansion in industrial activity at the beginning of June, resulting in the greatest increase in employment that has been reported in any month since June 1, 1930. The payrolls of the reporting employers increased from 715,068 on May 1 to 743,572 at the beginning of June, or by 28,504 persons. This gain of four per cent in the month was approximately twice as large as that reported on the same date in either 1932 or 1931, and (unlike the increase last year), has the added significance of including much smaller increases due to unemployment relief undertakings. The index on June 1, 1933, stood at 80.7, as compared with 77.6 in the preceding month, and 89.1 on June 1, 1932. On the same date in the eleven preceding years, the index (average 1926 =100), was as follows:- 1931, 103.6; 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8; 1927, 107.2; 1926, 102.2; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 96.4; 1923, 98.5; 1922, 90.3 and 1921, 87.7. Although the increase on June 1, 1933, was very considerable, it was nevertheless not quite so large as the average gain reported between May and June in the years since 1920, so that the index, after correction for seasonal variation, was fractionally lower than on May 1; this is shown in the chart on the opposite page. However, in the manufacturing group, which takes in more than half the total number of workers included in the survey, and is not affected by the reporting of employees directly engaged on relief work, the increase on June 1 is greater than the usual seasonal gain recorded in the last twelve years. This is illustrated in Chart 4.

Pronounced advances were reported in manufacturing, the additions to staffs exceeding those noted on the same date in other years of the record, except 1922 and 1928; the favourable movement extended to nearly all classes of factory employment. In the non-manufacturing division, all the major industrial groups except communications also showed improvement. Stream-driving operations resulted in heightened employment in logging; this group and trade, mining and services reported increases which compared favourably with the movements indicated on the corresponding date in 1932. The expansion in construction provided work for a substantial number of workers, but was not so great as on June 1 of last year, when it was to a considerable extent due to unemployment relief work on the highways. This was a factor of lesser importance in the month under review, when a higher proportion of the increase took place in building construction.

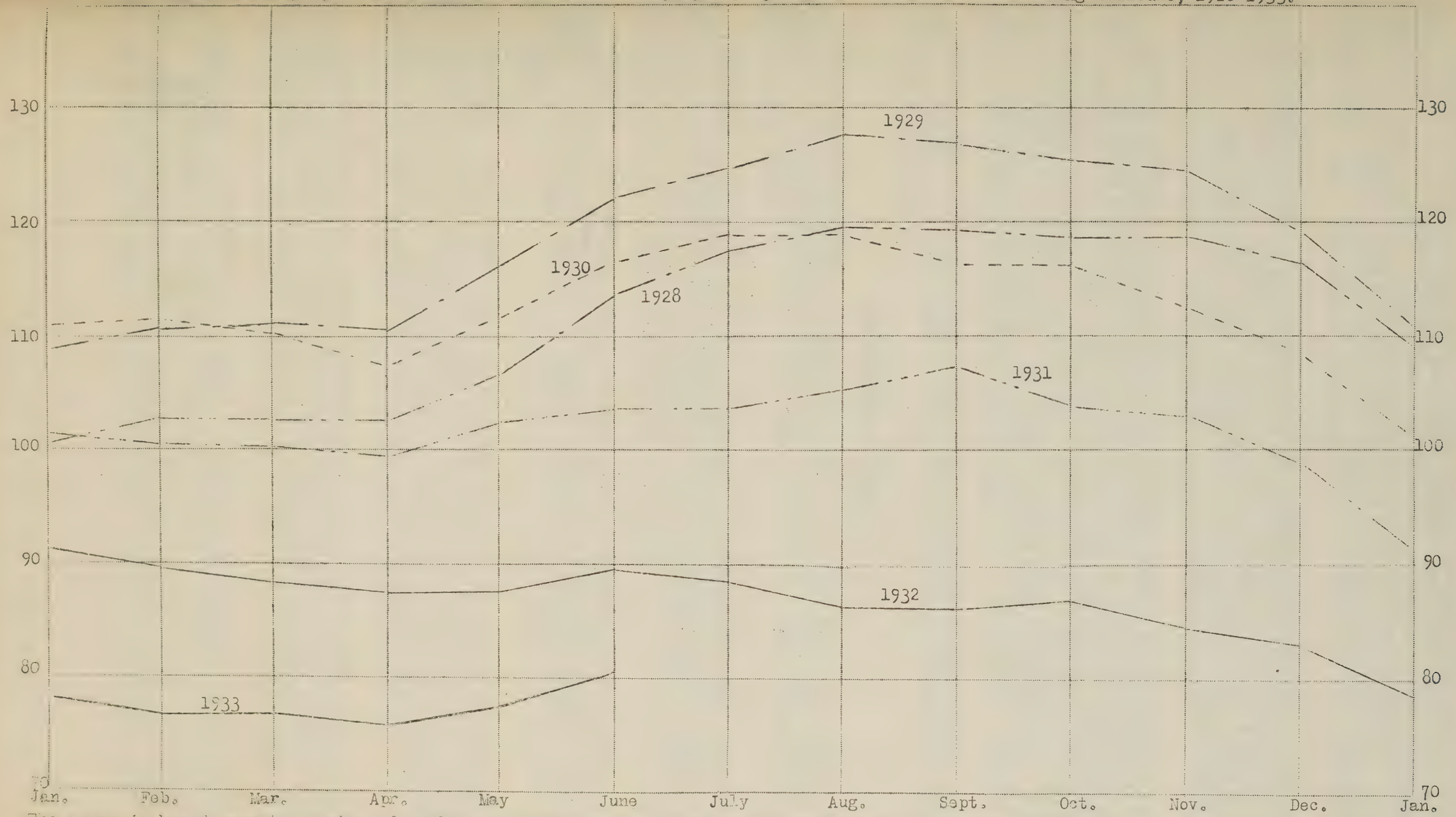
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Improvement was indicated in all of the five economic areas, firms in Quebec employing the greatest number of extra workers.

Maritime Provinces.- Gains were noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 602 employers with a combined working force of 57,850 persons, as compared with 55,963 on May 1. This increase was smaller than that reported on June 1 of last year, when considerably more workers had been taken on as an unemployment relief measure. Manufacturing (particularly in the lumber, food, pulp and paper and textile divisions), logging and construction registered heightened activity. On the other hand, transportation was seasonally slacker. Employment generally was in less volume than on June 1, 1932.

Quebec.- Construction and manufacturing recorded important increases in personnel in Quebec, and there were also gains in logging, mining, trade and services. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, lumber, textile, mineral product, food, leather and rubber factories reported the greatest improvement, while tobacco, iron and steel and electrical apparatus works were slacker. The gain indicated by the co-operating establishments provided work for considerably over twice as many persons as that noted on the same date of last year, but the index was then higher. Statements were tabulated from 1,957 firms employing 213,888 workers on June 1, or 10,742 more than in their last monthly report.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1933.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed a decided advance which greatly exceeded that recorded on June 1, 1932; the index then, however, was some eight points higher. The payrolls of the 3,563 co-operating establishments aggregated 307,051 employees, as against 298,901 on May 1. Manufacturing registered the greatest expansion; the metal, food, lumber, textile, pulp and paper, leather and electric current divisions showed decided improvement. Important gains also occurred in logging, mining, transportation, building and railway construction and services.

Prairie Provinces.- Construction (especially railroad construction), steam railway transportation, trade, services, mining and manufacturing reported improvement in the Prairie Provinces; the food and lumber industries showed the greatest advances in the factory employment group. The 1,188 employers whose statistics were tabulated employed 102,463 persons, as against 98,098 in the preceding month. Much smaller increases were indicated on June 1, 1932, but the index then was higher.

British Columbia.- An aggregate payroll of 62,320 workers was employed by the 793 reporting firms, which had 58,960 at the beginning of May. This increase greatly exceeded that noted on the same date in 1932, the number added to the staffs being, in fact, greater than in any other month since May 1, 1930. The index of employment, however, was lower than on June 1 of last year. Manufacturing recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review; within this group, the improvement was unusually pronounced in lumber mills, but there were also gains in fish-canning, pulp and paper, textile and metal factories. Among the non-manufacturing groups, shipping, construction and logging recorded heightened activity.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1931, the curves being plotted from the statistics shown in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was upward in seven of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed considerable gains; while a decline was noted in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.

Montreal.- Further improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,115 co-operating firms employed 118,117 persons, an increase of 1,608 over their May 1 staffs. Manufacturing, especially of food, mineral and leather products, reported increases, and construction and services were also busier. The index, at 80.6, was lower than in June, 1932, although the gains then indicated were smaller.

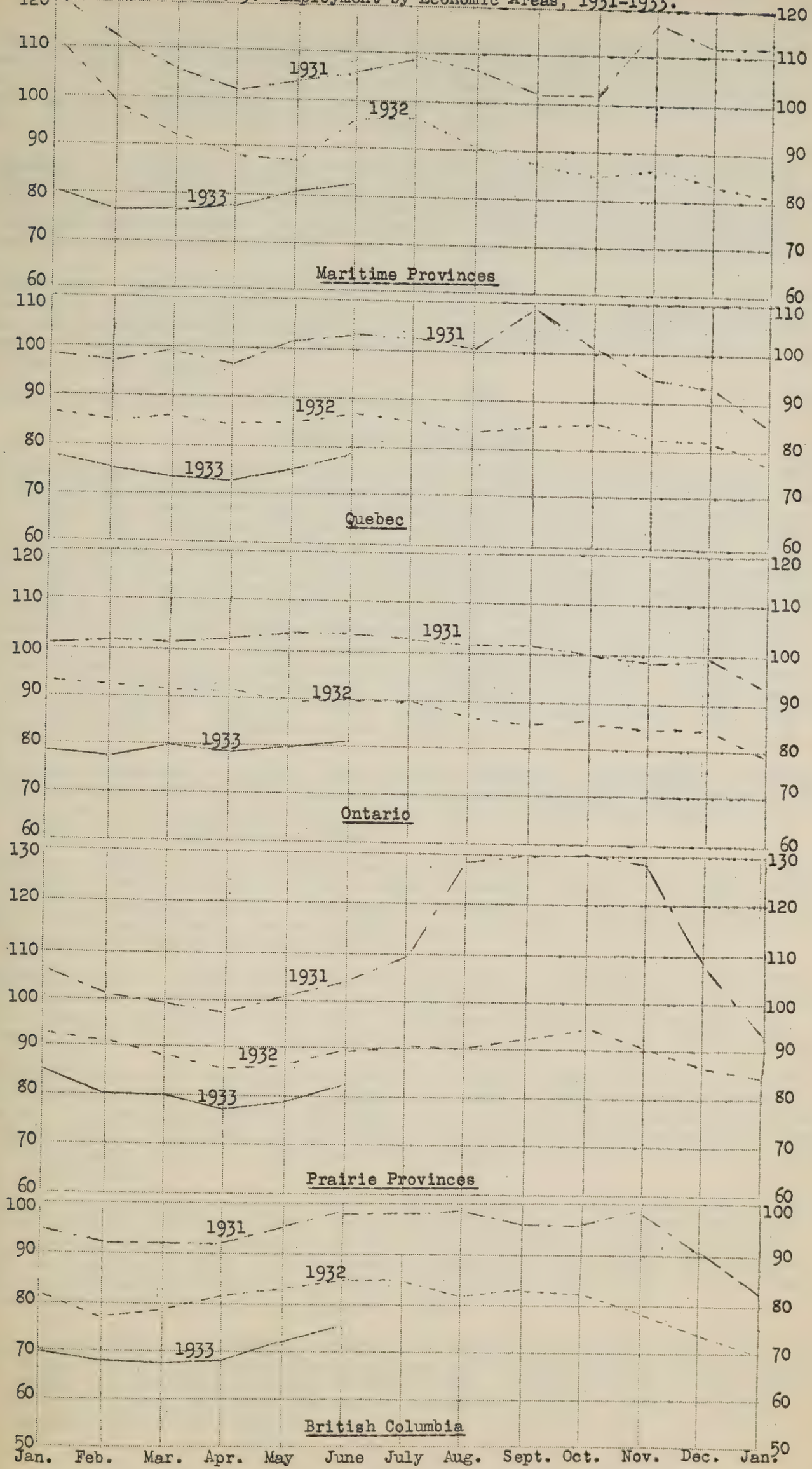
Quebec.- Continued and larger increases were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in manufacturing, services and construction. Statements were tabulated from 152 establishments having 12,122 workers, as against 11,698 in the preceding month. Smaller advances had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, but the index then was higher.

Toronto.- Returns were furnished by 1,211 employers in Toronto with 103,660 persons on their payrolls, compared with 102,496 on May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was brisker; there were losses in textile and iron and steel factories, but these were more than offset by gains in food, printing and publishing and some other industries. Firms in construction and services also increased their employees. The index was lower than on June 1, 1932, although a contraction had then been indicated.

Ottawa.- Construction showed heightened activity in Ottawa, and manufacturing was also busier, particularly in lumber and pulp and paper mills. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of June of last year, when a reduction had occurred. A combined working force of 11,557 employees was recorded on June 1, 1933, by the 156 co-operating firms, who had had 11,056 on their staffs in the preceding month.

Hamilton.- Considerable improvement was noted in Hamilton, where 241 employers reported 23,796 workers on their paylists, as compared with 21,909 at the beginning of May; the number added to staffs was the highest on record for any month in the last eleven years. Most of the increase took place in manufacturing, notably in textile and iron and steel plants, while transportation was also rather more active. Employment was quieter than on the same date of a year ago, when the trend was downward.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1931-1933.



Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Employment in the Border Cities showed a decrease on June 1, when data were received from 139 firms with 10,107 employees, or 194 fewer than at the beginning of May. Most of the loss took place in automobile factories, while other groups reported only slight changes. An increase had been registered on June 1, 1932, and employment was then in greater volume.

Winnipeg.- An aggregate working force of 33,059 persons was indicated by the 385 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 32,094 employees on May 1. This increase compared favourably with the decline noted at the beginning of June of last year, but the index then was higher. A large share of the gain recorded on the date under review was in manufacturing and trade, while other groups showed only slight changes.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing and shipping reported gains in Vancouver, the improvement in the former occurring largely in lumber and textile factories. Statements were tabulated from 342 employers with 25,398 workers in their employ, as compared with 24,565 on May 1. A somewhat smaller increase had been indicated on June 1 of a year ago, but the index then was higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a strongly upward movement in manufacturing, which extended to most of the industries so classified, and to the five economic areas, with the result that factory employment showed the greatest advance recorded in any month since Feb. 1, 1930. The increase was larger than the average seasonal gain recorded on June 1 as compared with May 1 in the years since 1921; it is also noteworthy that the advance exceeded that indicated on June 1 in any previous year of the record, with the exception of 1922 and 1928. Statements were tabulated from 4,972 manufacturers employing 396,859 operatives, as compared with 380,595 in the preceding month. Gains were registered in the lumber, pulp and paper, textile, fish-preserving, vegetable food, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, leather, rubber, electric current and mineral product industries. The increases in textiles and iron and steel are particularly interesting, because they are contrary to the trend usually indicated in these industries on June 1. Tobacco factories were seasonally slacker. Employment was in smaller volume than on June 1, 1932, although the gain then reported in employment in manufacturing had been on a very much smaller scale.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed an increase, chiefly owing to river-driving operations. Returns were received from 219 firms employing 11,157 workers, or 1,564 more than in the preceding month. Rather smaller gains had been indicated on June 1, 1932, and the index then was lower.

Mining.- Metallic ore and non-metallic mineral mines (except coal) were busier, while activity in the coal fields also showed a slight increase. The operators making returns, numbering 236, reported for June 1 an aggregate working force of 41,425, as against 40,590 in their last return. Losses in staffs had been noted on the same date in 1932, but employment was then at a higher level.

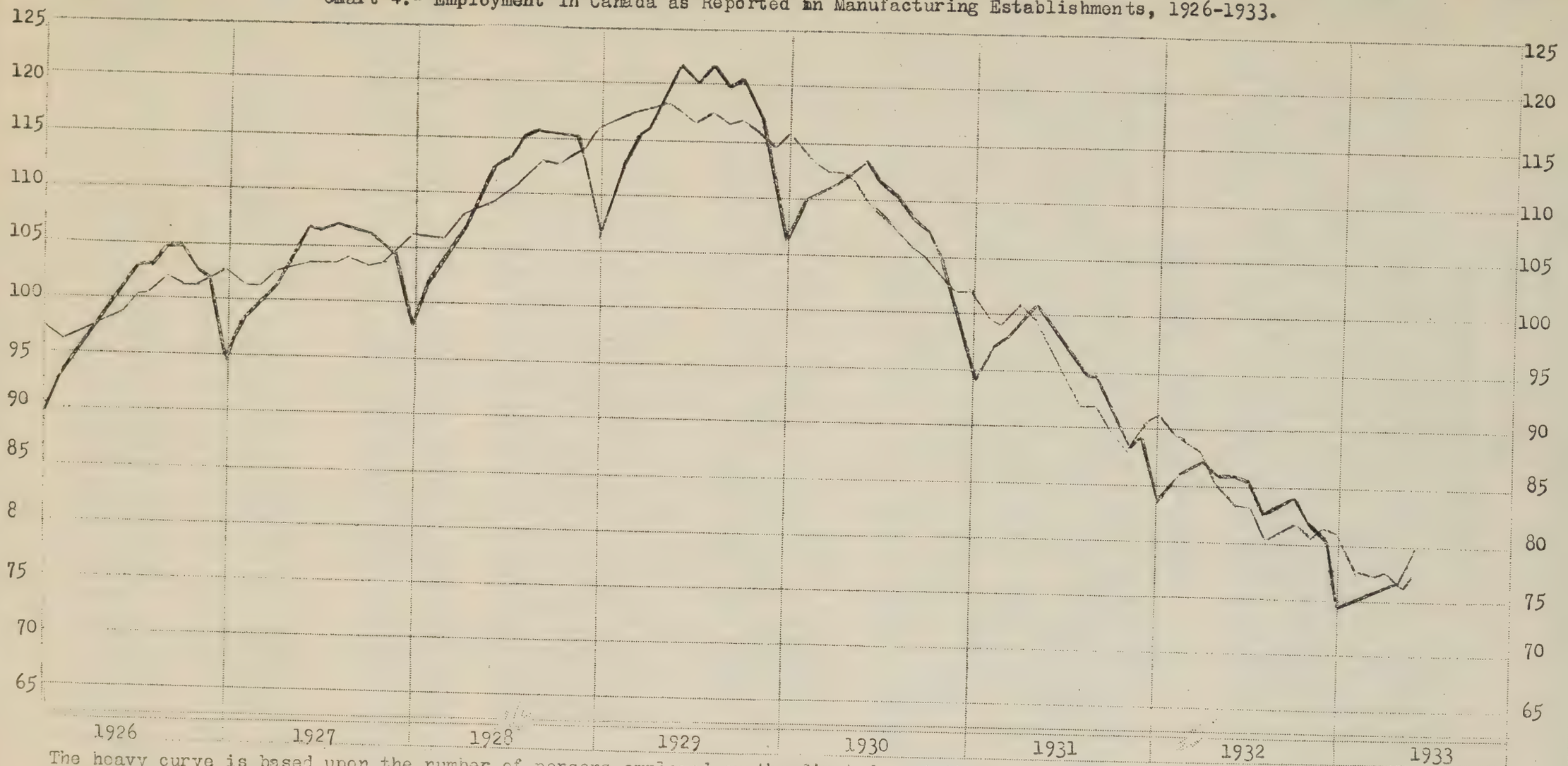
Communications.- A small improvement was indicated in telegraphs, but telephones showed a slightly downward tendency; 82 companies in the communication division reported 21,906 workers, or 125 fewer than on May 1. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of June of last year, when practically no change in personnel had been indicated.

Transportation.- The trend of employment was slightly upward in shipping and stevedoring and steam railway operation, but street and electric railways released some employees. Data were received from 369 employers with 92,567 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 92,442 on May 1. This increase involved a much smaller number of workers than that indicated on June 1, 1932, when the index was higher than in the early summer of the present year.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further large additions to staffs were shown in this division, in which 1,002 contractors reported 78,938 employees, as compared with 70,808 in the preceding month. All branches of the industry registered heightened activity, but the most pronounced gains were reported on highway work. The volume of employment was not so great as on June 1, 1932; however, a larger proportion of the increase then recorded had been due to unemployment relief works.

Services.- Hotels and restaurants showed their customary seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also reported heightened activity. Statements were compiled from 327 firms employing 20,893 persons, as compared with 19,705 on May 1. The index in this group was lower than on the same date in 1932, although the gains then indicated had been on a smaller scale.

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1926-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the manufacturing reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Trade.- Improvement was noted in wholesale and retail trade; 898 establishments reported 79,827 employees, or 523 more than in their last return. A small loss had occurred on June 1, 1932, but the index then was higher. Most of the increase on the date under review took place in wholesale houses.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment on Apr. 24 showed a further improvement, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,808,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 21.4 on Apr. 24, 1933, as compared with 22.0 on Mar. 20, 1933, while on Apr. 25, 1932, the percentage was 21.4, or the same as in April of the present year. Recent press reports state that there were 2,582,879 persons registered as unemployed on May 22, or 114,755 fewer than in the preceding month. There was a decline of 158,427 in the number of unemployed registered as compared with the corresponding date in 1932, while in the four months since midwinter, the number of unemployed has been reduced by 320,186. The improvement in May extended to almost every industry.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(The notes are based upon the latest official reports received).

Employment in manufacturing in the United States increased 4.8 p.c.in May, as compared with April, according to data tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 17,923 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country, having in May 2,632,335 employees. This is a sample of approximately 50 p.c. of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries in the United States. The index (average 1926=100) stood at 58.7, compared with 56.0 in April, 1933, and with 59.7 in May, 1932. There was a general expansion in manufacturing activities over the preceding month, the trend being upward in 72 of the 89 industries surveyed; the increase is especially significant since it reverses the usually unfavourable movement from April to May. During May, there were important gains in the food, textile, iron and steel, machinery, vehicle, non-ferrous metal, lumber, stone, clay and glass, leather, paper and printing, rubber and tobacco industries. On the other hand, clothing and chemical factories were slacker.

The general improvement in the employment situation between April and May was also reflected in a number of the non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The largest gains occurred in quarries and non-metallic mines. Building construction, metalliferous mining, dyeing and cleaning and some other industries also showed heightened activity. On the other hand, coal mining, canning and preserving, telephones and telegraphs, retail trade and a few other groups reported reductions in personnel.

New York.- Factory employment in the State of New York increased 3.2 p.c. from April to May, according to the New York State Department of Labor; these increases were unusual for the time of year. The upward trend was widespread, nine major industrial groups showing improvement, while only two reported decreased activity. The preliminary index, calculated on the average for the years 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 57.1; this was about one p.c. lower than in May, 1932. The metal, textile, food, fur, leather, rubber, stone, clay and glass, chemical, oil and paint and pulp and paper industries recorded improvement in May 1933, as compared with April, while clothing and millinery factories showed seasonal losses.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,126 representative manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 157,866 persons in May, as compared with 151,778 in April, an increase of 4.0 p.c. There were large gains in cotton and woollen and worsted mills, and in electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, foundries and machine shops, leather, paper and wood pulp factories.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in all lines increased 2.4 p.c., and in manufacturing 3.7 p.c., during May as compared with April. The general gain was the largest shown for any single month since May 1922. Clay,glass and stone, metals, machinery and conveyances, wood, chemical, fur and leather, textile and food factories reported large increases as compared with the preceding month.

Wisconsin.- Between Mar. 12 and Apr. 15, factory employment increased 2.1 p.c. in Wisconsin, according to the State Industrial Commission. Gains occurred in metal, wood, leather, paper and food factories. The index (monthly average 1925-1927=100) stood at 60.8 in April, compared with 58.6 in March, 1933, and 66.2 in April, 1932.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
June 1, 1921	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
June 1, 1923	98.5	105.5	95.4	103.1	94.8	89.1
June 1, 1924	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
June 1, 1925	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
June 1, 1926	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
June 1, 1929	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at June 1, 1933.	100.0	7.8	28.7	41.3	13.8	8.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1922	87.0	-	95.7	-	-	-	95.1	84.1
June 1, 1923	96.6	-	99.3	116.7	99.6	-	89.2	82.0
June 1, 1924	97.4	-	94.1	108.2	87.5	-	85.6	86.3
June 1, 1925	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	-	87.5	89.3
June 1, 1926	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
June 1, 1929	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept.1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	108.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1933.	15.9	1.6	13.9	1.6	3.2	1.4	4.4	3.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
June 1, 1921	87.7	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3
June 1, 1923	98.5	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2
June 1, 1924	96.4	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8
June 1, 1925	95.6	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1
June 1, 1926	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
June 1, 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
June 1, 1929	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	9[illegible].4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1933.	100.0	53.4	1.5	5.6	2.9	12.5	10.6	2.8	10.7

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1933	May 1 1933	June 1 1932	June 1 1931	June 1 1930	June 1 1929	June1 1928
MANUFACTURING	53.4	80.0	76.8	86.0	99.4	113.6	121.2	112.6
Animal products - edible	2.7	110.4	97.7	106.3	112.3	116.9	119.5	116.7
Fur and products	.2	87.1	72.9	86.0	102.9	98.9	102.5	91.1
Leather and products	2.5	91.7	87.8	90.5	91.2	88.6	91.0	100.4
Boots and shoes	1.8	100.1	95.4	98.3	99.2	88.4	92.6	-
Lumber and products	3.9	56.4	49.1	64.2	84.0	109.3	120.7	109.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	45.8	37.3	51.3	72.1	105.6	119.6	106.5
Furniture	.7	66.5	62.9	77.4	101.8	112.0	123.7	117.1
Other lumber products	1.2	81.4	75.1	93.3	106.8	118.3	121.6	113.4
Musical instruments	.1	22.9	22.6	31.3	53.4	64.5	96.5	92.4
Plant products - edible	3.6	93.5	88.0	96.9	102.2	106.7	104.8	100.0
Pulp and paper products	6.9	85.7	82.1	88.3	97.5	110.9	111.8	111.3
Pulp and paper	2.9	72.6	67.9	72.8	86.9	108.6	108.7	113.5
Paper products	1.0	97.1	93.4	99.1	100.5	106.7	111.4	112.5
Printing and publishing	3.0	99.4	97.4	105.3	110.4	115.4	116.0	108.7
Rubber products	1.3	76.2	74.8	86.4	96.8	118.0	143.6	125.7
Textile products	10.6	93.6	91.5	98.9	101.3	102.1	108.8	106.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	102.4	95.4	107.0	102.8	97.3	107.0	110.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	74.1	67.1	80.4	81.5	86.1	97.8	102.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	107.4	95.0	108.5	98.7	86.2	103.9	106.1
Silk and silk goods	.9	367.3	373.1	374.6	314.4	268.3	228.4	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	101.3	100.0	108.6	107.6	106.6	114.0	104.0
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	84.6	87.8	91.9	100.0	105.1	107.2	101.9
Other textile products	1.1	79.2	77.9	81.0	90.5	101.3	109.4	108.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	102.5	105.4	112.4	115.1	126.3	125.2	120.1
Tobacco	1.1	98.2	102.9	107.1	105.7	113.5	112.8	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	107.9	108.7	119.7	128.9	146.4	145.1	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	100.2	100.0	78.8	107.0	138.1	186.5	133.8
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	111.1	109.4	114.1	119.0	120.7	117.6	114.1
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	51.9	50.2	83.1	111.3	130.3	131.3	115.7
Electric current	1.9	112.1	108.4	117.4	124.2	139.7	132.3	118.9
Electrical apparatus	1.2	84.0	84.1	109.9	134.7	158.2	139.0	117.5
Iron and steel products	10.9	61.7	60.8	69.4	92.2	115.8	133.2	118.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	.9	53.4	43.1	58.8	97.3	122.8	143.9	125.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	62.8	61.3	78.6	98.1	126.8	133.3	123.9
Agricultural implements	.4	33.5	33.4	27.4	36.4	75.4	124.9	102.8
Land vehicles	5.5	68.4	70.4	73.8	94.3	114.6	131.5	118.7
Automobiles and parts	1.4	75.0	78.6	86.3	99.7	138.3	182.9	170.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	50.6	54.6	65.4	87.5	122.6	135.2	125.4
Heating appliances	.4	70.0	65.2	76.5	103.5	113.2	137.9	112.7
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.4	46.4	45.8	66.0	125.4	162.8	178.2	138.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	61.2	62.5	74.3	90.6	115.9	137.2	113.9
Other iron and steel products	1.6	63.4	58.8	75.3	92.1	111.0	117.4	108.4
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	81.0	75.1	78.4	116.6	128.0	136.5	120.7
Non-metallic mineral products	1.6	121.9	114.8	123.3	127.0	149.1	136.7	116.9
Miscellaneous	.5	97.8	90.8	97.5	108.6	113.6	113.2	103.9
LOGGING	1.5	40.7	35.1	37.9	53.3	90.0	92.7	85.9
MINING	5.6	91.4	89.9	96.8	105.3	115.6	115.8	112.3
Coal	2.8	78.2	78.0	86.5	92.2	96.4	99.3	100.7
Metallic ores	2.2	135.9	133.7	133.0	139.4	148.8	138.4	126.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	65.3	59.5	74.4	97.7	135.3	140.9	135.2
COMMUNICATIONS	2.9	83.2	83.7	94.1	104.7	119.6	120.9	106.9
Telegraphs	.6	81.7	80.2	98.0	106.2	119.9	126.8	111.5
Telephones	2.3	83.6	84.6	93.1	104.3	119.5	119.3	105.7
TRANSPORTATION	12.5	79.0	78.9	85.5	98.6	108.0	113.9	108.0
Street railways and cartage	3.2	113.4	113.9	113.1	121.0	124.1	125.1	112.3
Steam railways	7.3	67.8	67.5	77.1	92.2	101.7	109.9	105.1
Shipping and stevedoring	2.0	89.1	88.0	91.4	101.7	118.3	120.3	119.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	10.6	67.8	60.8	92.9	121.8	137.0	144.6	136.8
Building	1.8	33.8	28.4	62.9	113.8	140.8	134.7	118.3
Highway	5.2	106.7	97.4	147.7	159.7	177.2	144.3	142.5
Railway	3.6	66.3	60.5	74.0	97.7	114.8	154.2	144.1
SERVICES	2.8	106.2	99.9	116.8	125.9	134.7	131.1	118.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	100.6	93.1	111.1	125.5	136.4	131.9	114.7
Professional	.3	118.6	121.7	129.4	125.2	126.8	122.5	118.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	111.5	104.9	121.9	126.6	134.3	132.5	123.6
TRADE	10.7	109.1	108.6	116.1	124.0	127.6	126.0	113.7
Retail	7.8	114.9	114.7	122.1	130.9	132.2	130.8	116.3
Wholesale	2.9	96.0	94.9	102.4	108.5	117.2	115.4	108.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	80.7	77.6	89.1	103.6	116.5	122.2	113.8

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926-100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1933	May 1 1933	June 1 1932	June 1 1931	June 1 1930	June 1 1929	June 1 1928
Maritime Provinces-All Manufacturing	35.3	79.3	70.6	84.5	99.2	114.8	117.4	109.0
Lumber products	3.2	46.2	36.5	57.8	70.7	109.7	111.4	106.5
Pulp and paper	5.6	125.7	115.3	132.3	137.9	167.1	117.1	110.5
Textile products	4.7	74.3	69.5	78.6	84.3	87.4	95.5	93.2
Iron and steel	9.4	66.6	65.5	61.7	98.2	114.1	131.3	112.1
Other manufactures	12.4	97.7	79.4	110.6	109.8	113.1	116.4	113.5
Logging	1.8	52.0	35.9	43.6	58.0	108.8	81.5	71.3
Mining	23.5	91.5	91.0	101.7	107.3	111.3	107.4	109.7
Communications	3.0	82.1	83.1	94.3	115.1	120.0	111.9	106.4
Transportation	15.1	75.3	84.9	84.7	83.1	116.3	90.8	96.7
Construction	12.9	83.7	82.2	141.2	144.5	179.8	140.6	117.3
Services	1.6	144.9	137.1	167.1	187.2	156.6	142.1	94.6
Trade	6.8	99.5	98.4	108.1	123.5	117.7	113.5	105.9
Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	82.8	80.3	96.4	105.2	122.4	112.5	107.2
Quebec All Manufacturing	61.4	82.1	79.9	88.9	103.0	114.3	116.0	111.8
Lumber products	3.3	66.4	57.2	73.4	95.8	109.8	116.2	110.8
Pulp and paper	8.5	79.7	75.2	78.6	91.7	105.9	110.0	113.5
Textile products	16.9	94.6	93.2	102.1	102.8	103.6	106.6	110.4
Iron and steel	9.2	59.5	61.9	69.5	97.0	117.3	124.1	111.6
Other manufactures	23.5	91.0	87.5	98.4	112.7	124.2	119.4	112.5
Logging	2.0	52.1	44.9	52.2	73.4	119.8	112.5	106.7
Mining	1.9	96.5	89.6	92.4	101.3	140.4	144.0	121.7
Communications	2.5	79.9	80.6	91.7	100.3	115.5	125.1	109.2
Transportation	12.0	79.8	79.6	85.5	98.2	104.2	116.2	111.3
Construction	9.3	52.1	37.6	73.9	111.9	112.4	104.6	100.9
Services	2.5	97.0	87.0	102.4	109.1	110.7	107.0	107.6
Trade	8.4	120.4	119.0	129.2	132.8	137.2	133.1	117.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	79.3	75.4	87.8	104.3	114.5	115.9	110.7
Ontario All Manufacturing	61.7	78.9	75.8	85.8	98.2	112.7	125.4	114.0
Lumber products	3.8	53.5	49.1	65.9	89.7	110.5	125.5	111.9
Pulp and paper	7.4	86.2	84.0	91.1	96.8	110.2	114.2	110.8
Textile products	12.1	94.2	91.9	97.6	101.4	102.1	111.2	103.1
Iron and steel	13.7	59.9	57.6	69.4	89.8	116.6	141.8	124.9
Other manufactures	24.7	91.9	88.0	97.5	106.6	115.9	121.2	110.8
Logging	.8	28.6	22.2	18.4	36.7	59.4	62.2	57.0
Mining	3.8	119.3	116.4	121.6	137.6	151.3	138.4	134.8
Communications	2.9	81.4	82.6	92.0	101.1	119.5	121.4	105.8
Transportation	8.7	75.4	74.4	84.3	101.5	108.5	114.6	108.5
Construction	8.5	73.4	74.9	98.0	129.7	157.5	158.1	152.1
Services	2.9	125.9	122.7	135.0	145.4	158.6	145.6	123.1
Trade	10.7	115.5	115.8	121.8	130.6	130.5	128.0	114.0
Ontario -All Industries	100.0	81.6	79.5	89.9	104.2	117.8	126.2	115.5
Prairie Provinces- All Manufacturing	31.1	85.7	83.0	89.9	101.0	117.5	123.7	114.1
Lumber products	2.2	82.9	70.1	81.1	96.2	138.4	156.1	131.5
Pulp and paper	3.1	86.3	83.8	90.4	101.9	111.7	109.7	121.4
Textile products	2.0	96.7	96.2	103.7	98.9	95.8	120.9	118.2
Iron and steel	11.2	71.9	71.5	74.7	91.3	108.3	118.7	105.7
Other manufactures	12.6	101.8	98.0	108.6	115.0	129.9	128.3	119.4
Logging	.2	17.1	24.4	22.0	8.5	36.8	47.5	32.9
Mining	6.8	82.3	81.2	83.2	93.8	91.9	102.8	98.7
Communications	3.2	85.7	84.3	98.4	109.2	119.0	120.3	108.2
Transportation	21.2	81.5	80.4	84.8	100.4	108.7	121.8	109.3
Construction	15.6	69.1	58.6	83.1	108.3	124.8	188.3	176.3
Services	3.3	91.5	83.6	111.1	119.6	140.5	150.1	140.0
Trade	18.6	97.5	96.0	103.8	111.7	122.4	123.0	113.8
Prairies- All Industries	100.0	82.7	79.2	89.3	103.3	115.8	132.4	121.5
British Columbia - All Manufacturing	38.5	72.5	66.4	71.0	89.7	111.7	115.3	106.8
Lumber products	10.6	50.9	42.2	52.3	66.1	100.4	111.8	102.0
Pulp and paper	6.2	89.7	86.0	94.5	104.2	106.6	105.0	99.2
Textile products	1.3	94.2	79.4	91.8	107.2	124.2	121.1	110.6
Iron and steel	3.5	58.4	55.3	63.7	86.9	123.0	116.4	108.7
Other manufactures	16.9	93.6	89.5	84.3	111.2	122.2	122.8	113.6
Logging	5.0	44.5	42.1	47.7	58.7	98.3	117.8	108.6
Mining	8.1	63.8	64.7	73.0	76.8	92.9	102.9	98.6
Communications	4.3	96.0	94.8	102.7	116.2	130.9	116.6	102.9
Transportation	15.3	86.3	81.5	92.1	103.0	108.0	111.2	106.8
Construction	15.4	88.7	83.7	125.4	143.9	147.4	146.3	138.6
Services	3.5	83.1	78.8	95.2	106.1	116.1	116.3	107.4
Trade	9.9	96.2	97.1	104.1	114.0	116.0	118.8	113.5
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	76.2	72.2	83.7	97.9	113.3	117.5	109.9

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1933	May 1 1933	June 1 1932	June 1 1931	June 1 1930	June 1 1929	June 1 1928
Montreal - All Manufacturing	62.6	79.3	78.5	[illegible].5	103.7	115.3	114.7	109.3
Plant products -edible	4.8	103.2	96.7	100.5	113.8	112.7	106.7	100.2
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.0	96.8	96.1	104.6	108.2	113.2	111.6	106.9
Textiles	13.8	83.7	83.5	91.5	94.6	94.9	95.9	105.0
Tobacco,distilled and malt liquors	6.0	103.1	106.9	110.3	112.6	126.4	118.9	111.5
Iron and steel	12.2	57.3	60.2	67.7	95.4	122.3	130.7	116.0
Other manufactures	20.8	81.5	77.3	90.4	109.8	121.0	116.3	109.3
Communications	3.6	73.8	75.1	83.4	89.5	104.1	123.4	110.1
Transportation	11.3	92.1	92.3	98.8	107.1	123.1	132.8	133.4
Construction	6.4	47.9	42.8	84.4	111.9	98.6	134.3	129.3
Trade	12.5	116.0	115.5	123.8	131.3	138.0	130.2	114.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	80.6	79.5	91.7	107.1	116.6	119.3	109.7
Quebec - All Manufacturing	61.8	96.1	93.7	106.3	122.0	119.5	120.0	120.3
Leather products	22.2	109.2	106.8	114.3	129.8	99.8	102.4	114.8
Other manufactures	39.6	90.0	87.6	102.5	117.7	128.8	129.1	123.5
Transportation	11.4	100.9	99.3	109.8	117.6	119.5	112.8	116.0
Construction	9.5	104.1	98.0	90.3	185.4	159.3	160.4	93.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	96.8	93.7	105.6	126.7	122.3	122.0	117.0
Toronto - All Manufacturing	60.7	81.6	80.8	90.7	102.8	110.3	117.1	110.6
Plant products - edible	6.1	101.6	99.5	106.2	112.7	115.6	113.1	109.5
Printing and publishing	9.5	103.0	99.5	108.2	114.1	119.5	120.9	109.7
Textiles	12.5	83.0	84.3	86.0	99.8	107.3	108.5	99.5
Iron and steel	7.7	53.6	54.7	73.3	91.0	108.3	139.8	125.6
Other manufactures	24.9	83.7	81.8	92.9	103.2	108.5	111.6	109.7
Communications	4.0	74.6	74.5	84.8	91.3	101.2	115.2	99.2
Transportation	7.1	94.0	93.7	100.6	130.8	140.6	142.3	115.7
Construction	2.7	48.3	41.4	88.2	124.1	178.8	154.8	162.2
Trade	21.3	111.5	111.9	118.0	128.4	126.1	124.1	110.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	86.5	85.6	96.8	110.3	118.5	122.1	112.7
Ottawa - All Manufacturing	47.5	81.1	75.9	87.9	104.2	119.1	122.7	113.0
Lumber products	4.1	40.3	34.5	50.3	65.4	124.7	128.6	82.4
Pulp and paper	17.2	82.7	74.4	85.1	103.1	106.3	112.7	107.7
Other manufactures	26.2	95.0	92.1	104.1	122.2	128.1	129.1	131.7
Construction	11.4	97.1	81.4	127.3	215.8	249.0	207.0	211.4
Trade	15.7	108.3	108.4	111.2	112.8	120.4	113.7	109.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	91.1	87.2	100.9	123.4	130.4	127.8	118.4
Hamilton - All Manufacturing	80.4	73.2	65.8	74.4	94.2	113.1	130.5	106.1
Textiles	20.5	77.0	72.0	76.9	88.5	89.7	100.8	92.4
Electrical apparatus	9.2	71.8	71.3	93.9	108.8	123.7	142.1	114.5
Iron and steel	24.2	57.2	47.5	52.7	85.4	122.3	151.8	115.7
Other manufactures	26.5	94.3	85.2	96.3	106.1	117.1	122.0	106.3
Construction	2.9	43.9	43.9	177.6	227.2	203.1	235.9	122.5
Trade	7.3	97.9	96.5	106.1	116.2	127.4	128.2	123.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	75.6	69.4	84.9	103.9	118.0	133.1	109.0
Windsor - All Manufacturing	81.7	79.8	82.1	94.2	98.1	146.8	168.9	151.2
Iron and steel	60.0	72.9	77.0	89.8	92.6	148.4	174.0	156.5
Other manufactures	21.7	107.7	103.3	112.6	120.4	140.3	148.8	133.9
Construction	1.9	25.2	18.1	14.5	68.5	167.0	184.5	132.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	78.9	80.6	91.0	99.5	149.4	168.3	147.3
Winnipeg - All Manufacturing	50.3	84.5	81.8	87.6	102.9	120.5	121.8	113.1
Animal products - edible	5.7	108.2	95.7	106.8	107.9	108.4	107.6	99.2
Plant products - edible	4.2	102.4	102.6	106.6	100.5	109.2	106.7	104.9
Printing and publishing	6.1	96.5	91.4	100.0	106.1	119.1	115.8	109.1
Textiles	5.0	97.9	95.7	104.4	100.5	104.9	114.0	109.7
Other manufactures	29.3	75.7	74.3	79.4	101.8	132.3	134.0	122.5
Transportation	10.3	71.6	71.0	78.4	86.0	91.5	98.9	103.5
Construction	1.8	21.6	19.5	42.2	75.9	52.1	60.4	79.8
Trade	29.6	85.1	83.1	91.3	100.2	106.9	112.1	115.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	79.4	77.0	85.2	98.8	107.1	111.5	110.7
Vancouver - All Manufacturing	37.1	78.6	73.9	82.0	98.0	109.1	107.9	105.2
Lumber products	7.6	50.8	44.8	48.7	55.7	79.3	91.4	90.9
Other manufactures	29.5	91.6	87.7	96.6	118.5	124.6	116.9	113.4
Communications	8.8	94.9	94.4	101.5	112.7	130.4	112.1	103.3
Transportation	21.4	95.8	91.7	101.4	105.7	109.7	110.6	104.9
Construction	5.8	40.2	40.4	62.8	120.8	85.4	99.3	116.0
Services	5.9	80.2	76.8	89.5	99.8	111.1	113.7	109.1
Trade	20.9	98.3	98.7	106.2	117.3	118.3	120.8	114.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	81.9	79.2	89.4	106.9	110.8	110.9	107.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1933

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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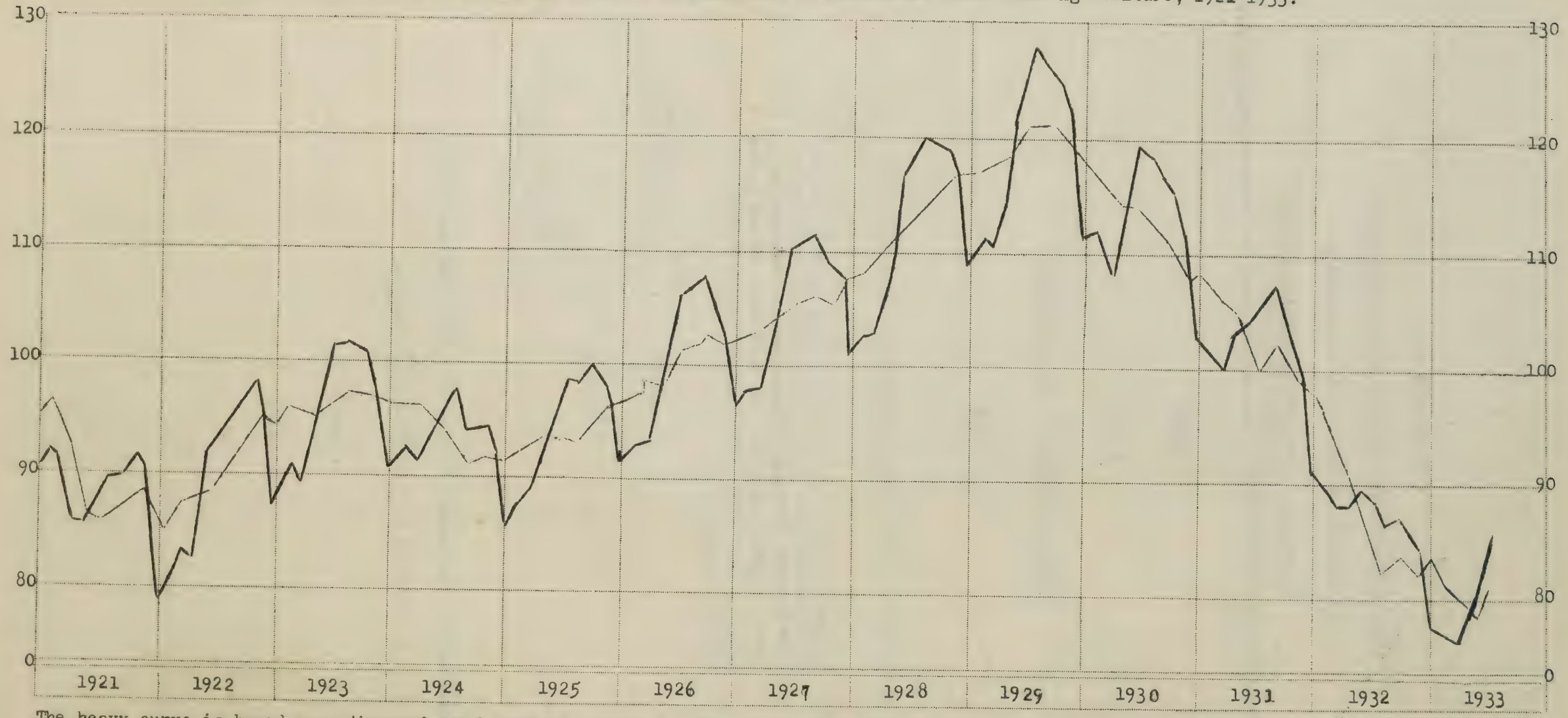
OTTAWA

1933

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued July 26, 1933.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

The industrial situation showed further marked improvement at the beginning of July, the increases in personnel reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 8,125 employers being greater than those indicated by the firms making returns for any previous July in the years since 1920. The establishments whose data were tabulated had 778,148 persons on their July 1 staffs, as compared with 742,750 on June 1, 1933; this pronounced increase of 35,398 employees caused the index to rise by 3.8 points since the preceding month to 84.5 on July 1, as compared with the average seasonal advance of about two points in the experience of the last twelve years. This upward trend is illustrated in the chart opposite, in which both the crude and the seasonally-corrected curves of employment show a decided rise on July 1. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, was 80.7 on June 1, 1933; while on July 1 in the years since 1920, it was as follows:- 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7; 1927, 109.7; 1926, 105.0; 1925, 98.0; 1924, 97.1; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 92.2 and 1921, 88.6.

The favourable movement noted in the last three months for which statistics have been compiled, gathering momentum in its progress, has provided work for over 79,000 persons, besides increasing the working hours of others previously employed. It is worthy of note that during the period April to July in 1931 the firms reporting added some 38,000 persons to their staffs; while last year the gains indicated during the same three months resulted in employment for only slightly over 11,000 workers. The second quarter of the year is normally a period of industrial expansion, but the increase this year was over twice as large as that noted in 1931, and more than seven times as great as in 1932.

Especially pronounced advances occurred on the date under review in manufacturing, in which the gain exceeded that reported on July 1 in any preceding year for which data are available. As on June 1, the improvement was widespread, almost all branches of the industry sharing in the recovery. The outstanding increases were reported in food, lumber, textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories. Logging, mining (except of coal), communications, transportation, construction, services and trade also showed important increases in the number of persons employed. In many cases, these gains compared favourably with the losses indicated on July 1 of a year ago.

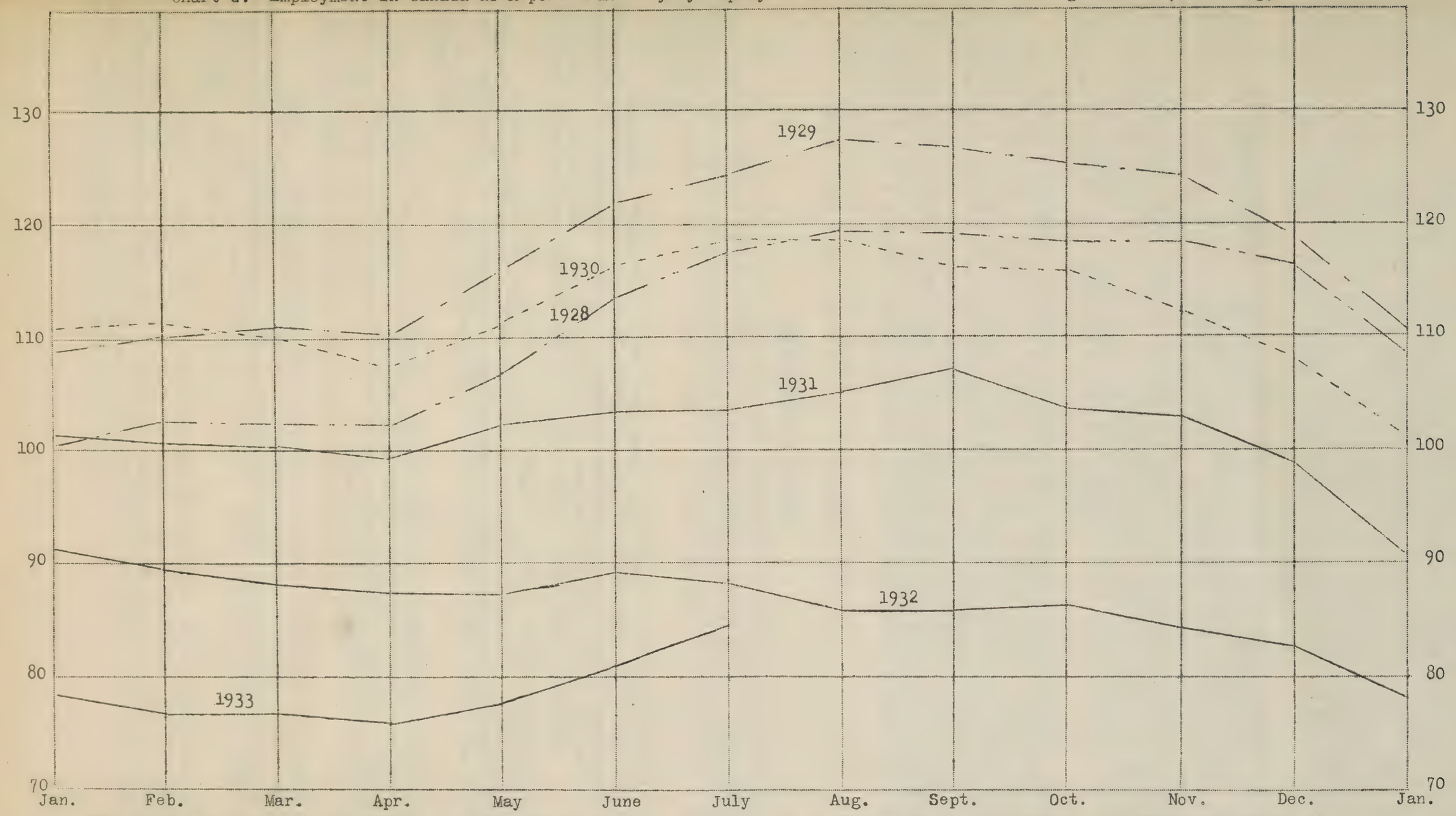
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was upward in all five economic areas; the largest additions to staffs were made in Quebec and Ontario. In these two provinces and British Columbia the expansion indicated on July 1, 1933, was greater than on the same date in any previous year of the record.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 605 firms employing 62,700 workers, as against 57,892 in the preceding month. This considerable increase, which was the fifth consecutive gain since the early spring, compared favourably with the minor decline noted on July 1, 1932; the general index then, however, was higher. Construction, particularly highway construction, recorded substantial improvement on the date under review, when there were also gains in lumber mills, iron and steel and pulp and paper plants, and in trade, services and transportation; on the other hand, coal-mining was seasonally slacker.

Quebec.- Manufacturing showed pronounced improvement in Quebec, there being large increases in animal food, leather, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel, tobacco and beverage, pulp and paper, lumber and textile factories. In the non-manufacturing industries, quarrying, services, trade, logging and construction all reported considerably heightened activity. The general gain during the month was greater than that reported on July 1 in any other year of the record. The forces of the 1,965 co-operating employers aggregated 224,197 persons, compared with 214,051 on June 1, or an addition of 10,146. A decline had been registered on the same date of last year, but the index then was between three and four points higher.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1933.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Ontario.- There was a further increase in activity in Ontario, where the 3,584 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 319,664 employees, or 13,009 more than on June 1. Employment in previous years has frequently advanced on July 1, but the month's gain on the date under review exceeded that noted at the beginning of July in any other year since 1920. The improvement was widespread, extending to practically all industries, including services, trade, transportation, mining, logging, construction and manufacturing. The gains in factory employment were most pronounced; this group also showed general advances, but the expansion in lumber, food, non-ferrous metal, iron and steel, textile and rubber plants was especially noteworthy. A reduction had been indicated on July 1, 1932, but the index then was higher.

Prairie Provinces.- The most important expansion recorded in industrial employment in this area was in construction, but services, trade, communications and transportation also reported improvement; manufacturing showed no general change, while activity in coal-mining was seasonally reduced. In addition, there have doubtless been seasonal increases in agricultural work, which, though not recorded in this survey owing to the generally small unit of production, must be an important factor in relieving the unemployment situation. Data were compiled from 1,174 employers with an aggregate staff of 104,851 workers on July 1, as against 102,004 in their last report. This gain of 2,847 workers was much larger than that registered on the same date of last year, when employment was, however, in greater volume.

British Columbia.- Continued advances were made in British Columbia, where the index stood at 81.8 as compared with 83.7 on July 1, 1932; very little change over the preceding month had then been indicated. A total working force of 66,736 persons was employed on the date under review by the 797 firms whose data were received and who had 62,148 on their staffs at the beginning of June. The increase on July 1 was the fourth consecutive gain recently recorded; in this upward movement, nearly 12,000 recorded workers have been re-employed. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, was seasonally busier on July 1, 1933, and transportation also reported considerable improvement, while a slightly upward tendency, on the whole, was in evidence in the remaining groups.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The eight cities for which separate tabulations are made--Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver--all showed increased activity; the gains compared favourably with the declines which occurred in all of these centres, except Winnipeg, at the beginning of July in 1932.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal again increased, there being gains in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, and in construction and trade, while transportation was rather slacker. A combined working force of 119,701 persons was indicated by the 1,122 co-operating employers, who had 118,354 workers on June 1. Large decreases had been noted on July 1, 1932, but the index then was higher.

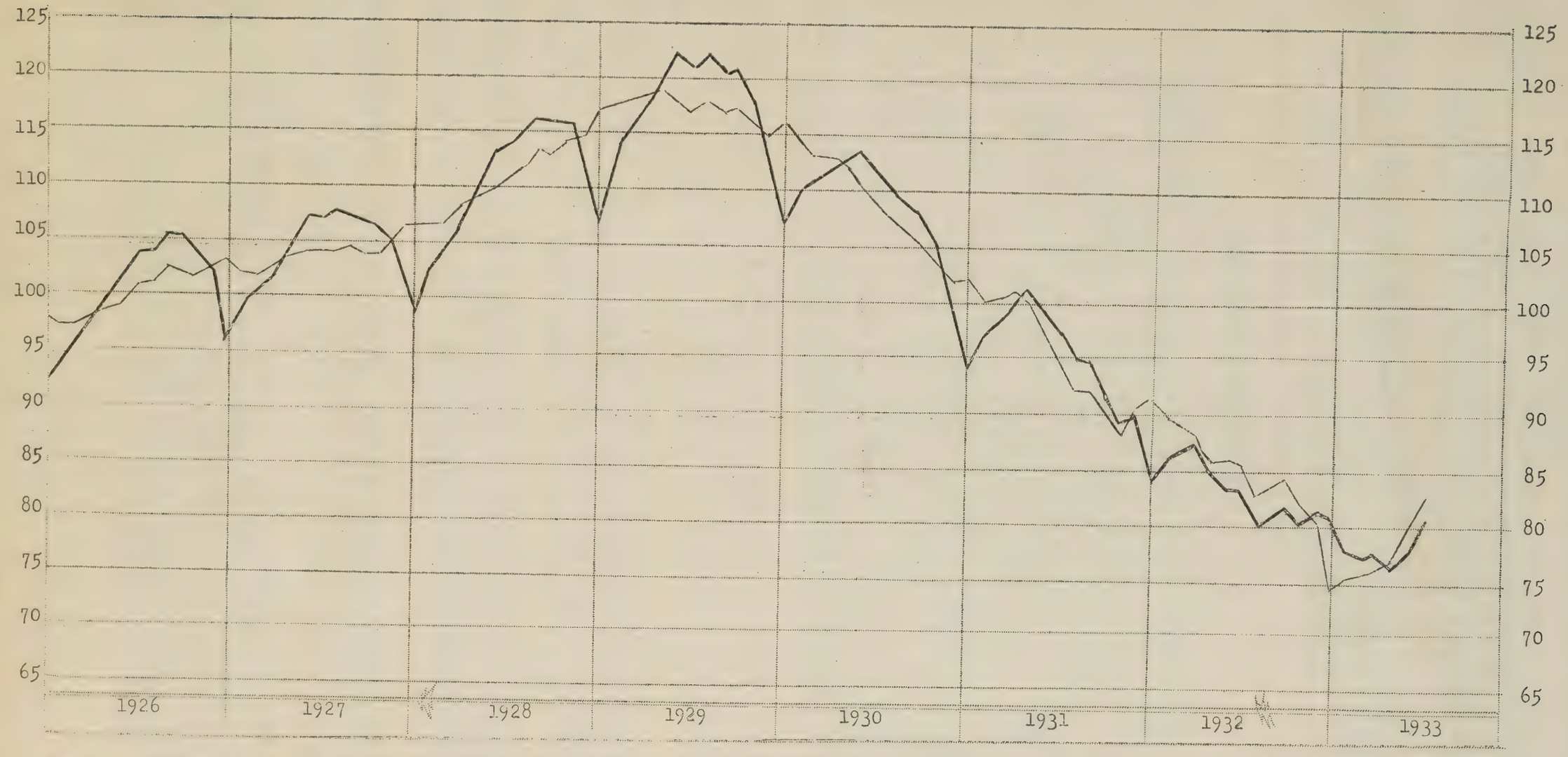
Quebec.- Continued expansion was reported in Quebec, where statements were tabulated from 150 firms with 12,424 employees, compared with 12,059 in the preceding month. Employment in services and trade increased, while other groups showed little general change. The index was lower than at the beginning of July, 1932, when a decline had been shown.

Toronto.- There were important, general advances in employment in manufacturing, the largest taking place in iron and steel plants; trade and services also showed improvement. The 1,210 employers furnishing data enlarged their staffs by 1,492 workers to 104,853 at the beginning of July. A contraction had been reported on the same date of last year, but employment was then in greater volume.

Ottawa.- Statistics were received from 158 employers with 11,671 persons on their paylists, compared with 11,596 in the preceding month. There was little change, on the whole, in manufacturing, transportation and trade, while construction showed improvement. Losses had been indicated on July 1, 1932, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

Hamilton.- There was a further increase in Hamilton, where employment was in less volume than on the same date of last year; 500 workers were added to the forces of 242 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 24,248 at the beginning of July, 1933. Manufacturing reported considerable improvement, especially in iron and steel, while other groups showed only small fluctuations.

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1926-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the manufacturers reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Heightened activity, mainly in iron and steel plants, caused a gain of 267 persons in the staffs of the 135 reporting employers, who had 10,303 in their employ on the date under review. The index was lower than on July 1, 1932, when losses had been reported.

Winnipeg.- Transportation and trade registered moderate advances, while other industries showed only slight changes on the whole. An aggregate working force of 33,276 employees was reported by the 381 co-operating firms; this was 479 more than on June 1. The improvement noted on the same date of a year ago involved a larger number of persons, and employment then was generally more active.

Vancouver.- The trend of employment in Vancouver continued favourable, according to information from 346 establishments employing 25,818 workers, as against 25,401 in the preceding month. There were moderate increases in practically all groups, those in manufacturing being most pronounced. A decrease had been recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1932, when the index was a few points higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing showed continued important improvement on July 1, there being an increase of 15,100 persons in the staffs of the 4,986 establishments reporting, which had 411,666 employees on the date under review. This advance was the largest ever indicated at the beginning of July in this record of twelve years, resulting in a noteworthy gain in both the crude and the seasonally corrected index numbers. The former rose from 80.0 on June 1, 1933, to 83.0 on July 1, while the adjusted index also increased by three points, an encouraging contrast to the experience of the last twelve years, in which manufacturing operations have on the average shown a slight decline between these two months. The increase on the date under review was the sixth successive gain since January, 1933; in this upward swing, nearly 43,000 persons have been re-employed, while the index has advanced by between eight and nine points. Practically all divisions of manufacturing reported heightened activity, the electric current industry being the only notable exception. The expansions in food, lumber, textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories were greatest, but those in leather, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco and beverage, clay and stone and mineral product plants were also pronounced. As was pointed out in the survey of employment for June 1, the improvement in textiles and iron and steel is particularly interesting, since the trend of employment in these groups has almost invariably been downward at the beginning of June and July in the years since 1920.

Logging.- There was a further increase in employment in logging, 2,399 persons being added to the staffs of the 220 reporting firms, who employed 13,527 on July 1. This advance compared favourably with the reduction noted on the same date of 1931 and, indeed, of all other years of the record. The index was higher than at the beginning of July of last year and of 1931.

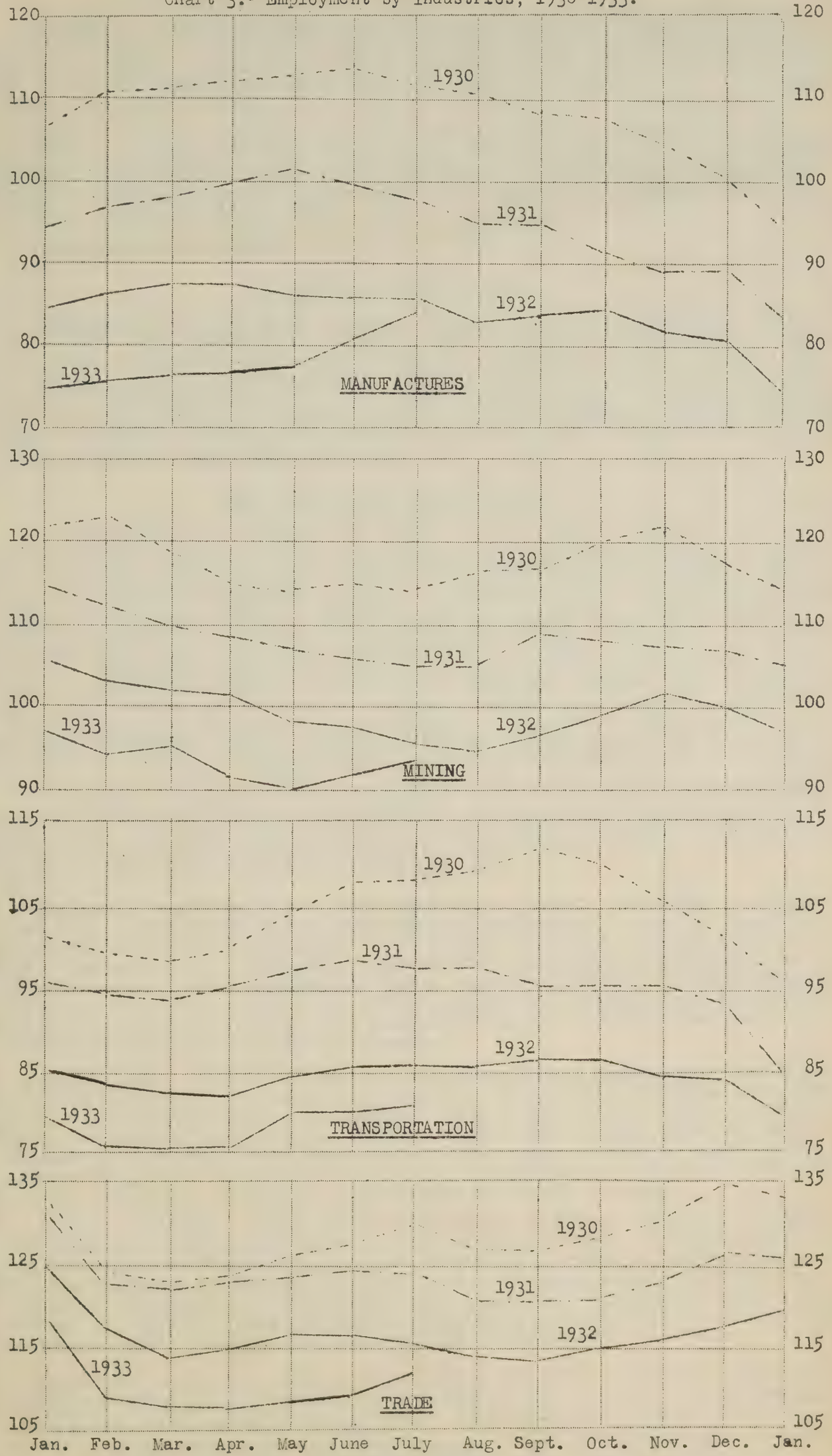
Mining.- Returns were tabulated from 239 mine operators with 42,154 employees, as compared with 41,336 in their last report. Seasonal losses were reported in coal-mines, but the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, other than coal, afforded more employment. The general index was slightly lower than at the beginning of July, 1932, when a decrease had been recorded in the mining group as a whole.

Transportation.- Employment advanced in this group, there being a moderate gain in shipping and longshore work, and a considerable gain in steam railway operation, while local transportation showed little general change; 367 employers reported a combined working force of 94,241 persons, as against 92,525 on June 1. Employment was in less volume than on July 1, 1932, when a smaller increase over the preceding month had been noted.

Communications.- For the first time this year, there was an improvement in this group, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 22,093 persons on their payrolls, compared with 21,868 on June 1. Employment on both telegraphs and telephones was more active. A decline had been recorded on July 1, 1932, but employment then was at a higher level.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further and larger increases were registered at the beginning of July in the construction industries, in which employment was quieter than in the same month of 1932, when the public unemployment relief programmes had given work to more persons than are employed on relief undertakings at the present time. Data were received from 1,014 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 90,995 employees, or 12,147 more than at the beginning of June, 1933. Highway construction absorbed the majority of these additionally employed men, but there were also gains in railway and building construction work.

Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1930-1933.



Services.- Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 324 employers with 21,871 persons on their staffs, as compared with 20,756 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the gain, which was on a considerably larger scale than that reported on July 1, 1932. The index then, however, was rather higher.

Trade.- Wholesale establishments reported slightly greater activity, and retail stores showed a substantial gain in personnel. Statements were tabulated from 895 firms having 81,601 employees, as against 79,723 at the beginning of June. Employment was in slightly smaller volume than last summer, although a decline had been indicated in the group as a whole on July 1, 1932.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment on May 22, 1933, showed a further substantial improvement, which extended to almost every industry, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette". Among the approximately 12,808,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 20.5 on May 22, 1933, as compared with 21.4 on April 24, 1933, and 22.1 on May 23, 1932. Recent press reports state that on June 26, 1933, the unemployed in Great Britain numbered 2,438,105, compared with 2,582,879 on May 22. This was the fifth consecutive reduction reported in recent months in the number of unemployed registered.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(The notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

Employment in manufacturing in the United States increased 7.0 p.c. in June, as compared with May, according to data tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 17,952 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country, having in May 2,802,711 employees. This is a sample of approximately 50 p.c. of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries in the United States. The index (average 1926=100) stood at 62.8 compared with 58.7 in May, 1933, and with 57.5 in June, 1932. There was a general expansion over the preceding month in manufacturing activities, the trend being upward in 79 of the 89 industries surveyed; the increase is especially significant since it reverses the usually unfavourable movement from May to June. During June, 1933, there were important gains in the food, textile, clothing, iron and steel, machinery, vehicle, non-ferrous metal, lumber, stone, clay and glass, leather, paper and printing, chemical, rubber and tobacco industries.

The general improvement in the employment situation between May and June was also reflected in the non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Pronounced gains occurred in quarrying and non-metallic mining, crude petroleum producing, hotels, building construction, metalliferous mining, dyeing and cleaning, trade, canning and preserving and laundering.

New York.- According to the State Department of Labor, there was an increase of four per cent in employment in New York factories from May 15 to June 15, for which month the preliminary index of employment stood at 59.4, or 6.8 p.c. higher than in June, 1932. The base used in calculating this index is the average for 1925-1927 as 100. The metal and machinery, wood, leather and rubber, textile, clothing, printing and paper goods, chemical, oil and paint and food, tobacco and beverage groups showed improvement in June, 1933, as compared with May. The general advance was the third successive increase recorded since the current upturn commenced.

Massachusetts.- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,140 establishments showed that they employed 170,030 persons in June, as compared with 158,155 in May, an increase of 7.5 p.c. The cotton, dyeing and finishing textiles, foundry and machine shop, leather, woollen and worsted, bread and other bakery product and electrical machinery, apparatus and supply industries showed considerable improvement, while boot and shoe factories reported seasonal declines. Employment in June, 1933, was greater by 16.7 p.c. than in the same month of 1932.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment continued to gain in June; the manufacturing industries increased by 6.8 p.c. as compared with May, while the non-manufacturing groups showed an advance of 2.6 p.c. The general index, based upon the 1925-1927 average as 100, stood at 60.5 in June, compared with 60.0 in 1932. The metals, machinery and conveyance, wood, textile and printing and paper goods, food, beverage and tobacco, trade and service divisions showed improvement over May, but clothing and millinery factories, coal and building construction were slacker.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based upon the average of 1925-1927 as 100, was 63.3 in May, compared with 60.8 in April, 1933, and 63.9 in May, 1932. The metal, wood, rubber, leather, paper, textile and food groups reported increases. In the non-manufacturing industries, construction, wholesale trade and hotels and restaurants also recorded heightened activity.

TABLE I.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
July 1, 1921	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1, 1922	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1, 1924	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
July 1, 1925	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
July 1, 1926	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept.1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept.1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept.1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at July 1, 1933.						
	100.0	8.0	28.8	41.1	13.5	8.6

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1922	89.4	-	97.7	-	-	-	95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923	97.1	-	98.9	117.4	96.2	-	89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924	96.0	-	92.7	108.9	86.0	-	87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
July 1, 1926	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept.1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.8
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1933.	15.4	1.6	13.5	1.5	3.[illegible]	1.3	4.3	3.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
July 1, 1921	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
July 1, 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1933.	100.0	52.9	1.7	5.4	2.9	12.1	11.7	2.8	10.5

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926 = 100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July1 1933	June1 1933	July1 1932	July1 1931	July1 1930	July1 1929	July1 1928
MANUFACTURING	52.9	83.0	80.0	85.4	97.2	111.3	120.3	113.1
Animal products - edible	3.0	130.2	110.4	114.7	112.6	119.9	122.3	121.6
Fur and products	.2	95.8	87.1	84.6	98.9	94.6	104.0	93.0
Leather and products	2.4	94.0	91.7	86.5	89.4	86.0	92.8	97.6
Boots and shoes	1.7	101.5	100.1	93.6	97.6	87.7	95.2	-
Lumber and products	4.3	63.7	56.4	64.8	83.7	105.4	122.7	117.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	55.2	45.8	54.7	74.5	103.1	122.6	118.5
Furniture	.8	69.1	66.5	71.2	96.1	105.2	123.4	117.0
Other lumber products	1.2	85.7	81.4	91.0	102.3	112.3	122.3	111.9
Musical instruments	.1	22.0	22.9	29.4	58.9	62.9	99.9	97.6
Plant products - edible	3.5	97.2	93.5	100.5	106.8	114.5	112.3	101.3
Pulp and paper products	6.7	86.4	85.7	87.9	97.5	110.4	113.0	110.0
Pulp and paper	2.9	74.5	72.6	73.7	87.4	107.3	110.5	117.2
Paper products	1.0	98.5	97.1	96.7	99.3	106.6	113.3	113.9
Printing and publishing	2.8	98.5	99.4	104.0	110.3	115.9	116.1	110.0
Rubber products	1.3	79.8	76.2	86.2	97.0	120.4	143.4	127.1
Textile products	10.4	95.6	93.6	96.2	96.4	99.2	105.8	101.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	103.9	102.4	103.6	97.6	97.2	104.1	107.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	75.4	74.1	79.3	81.5	82.1	96.1	98.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	108.5	107.4	99.4	92.5	88.5	98.4	103.1
Silk and silk goods	.9	377.5	367.3	363.1	317.5	276.6	217.9	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	108.5	101.3	107.7	105.4	104.4	113.3	103.3
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	86.4	84.6	89.1	94.6	100.3	103.5	99.7
Other textile products	1.1	77.9	79.2	77.6	83.8	93.9	104.6	106.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	106.6	102.5	112.0	116.2	125.8	125.6	118.0
Tobacco	1.0	102.3	98.2	106.7	103.2	114.3	111.8	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	112.6	107.9	118.5	136.0	143.4	147.0	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	91.3	100.2	82.7	105.9	118.9	183.8	126.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	111.3	111.1	109.9	115.9	116.5	118.7	113.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	57.0	51.9	78.2	112.9	137.1	137.8	116.5
Electric current	1.7	110.0	112.1	117.4	127.7	133.1	137.0	120.8
Electrical apparatus	1.2	85.5	84.0	109.0	133.3	156.1	142.7	118.4
Iron and steel products	10.5	62.4	61.7	68.2	85.8	109.5	126.8	116.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.1	65.1	53.4	61.7	88.3	116.2	136.3	123.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	.9	63.9	62.8	77.6	98.5	122.6	132.1	121.8
Agricultural implements	.4	38.9	33.5	28.1	39.9	70.2	127.8	100.9
Land vehicles	5.2	66.6	68.4	72.7	85.2	107.2	119.9	116.5
Automobiles and parts	1.3	73.8	75.0	87.8	75.3	119.4	145.3	160.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	37.7	50.6	62.4	81.9	116.4	142.7	124.1
Heating appliances	.4	68.2	70.0	72.6	96.4	105.0	133.6	115.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	50.1	46.4	63.8	111.6	156.2	178.4	143.5
Foundry and machine shops products	.4	63.3	61.2	69.9	85.8	111.2	127.6	117.6
Other iron and steel products	1.5	64.7	63.4	72.5	90.3	107.2	117.0	112.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	87.0	81.0	78.2	114.2	127.6	134.8	122.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.6	125.4	121.9	123.6	127.7	149.1	141.7	125.8
Miscellaneous	.5	98.7	97.8	99.8	107.2	110.7	113.4	109.5
LOGGING	1.7	49.5	40.7	34.2	38.5	82.1	80.1	69.5
MINING	5.4	93.1	91.4	95.0	104.1	113.8	119.5	113.1
Coal	2.6	76.6	78.2	83.2	90.5	96.8	102.9	98.7
Metallic ores	2.2	142.0	135.9	132.2	141.4	142.2	140.3	125.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	73.2	65.3	76.1	92.5	132.5	148.2	137.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.9	84.0	83.2	93.1	104.8	119.7	123.8	108.7
Telegraphs	.6	83.6	81.7	95.3	107.6	121.1	130.5	116.1
Telephones	2.3	84.1	83.6	92.7	104.1	119.3	122.0	106.8
TRANSPORTATION	12.1	80.5	79.0	85.9	97.7	108.0	117.5	109.2
Street railways and cartage	3.1	113.4	113.4	114.0	122.1	123.2	128.7	114.5
Steam railways	7.1	69.8	67.8	77.7	91.8	104.1	113.1	110.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	89.9	89.1	90.4	96.1	108.2	126.0	98.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.7	78.2	67.8	93.3	137.1	170.1	164.5	154.3
Building	2.0	39.0	33.8	59.1	117.3	150.9	148.8	120.5
Highway	6.0	129.2	106.7	149.7	201.8	319.7	213.3	222.3
Railway	3.7	71.1	66.3	77.3	101.9	120.6	160.4	159.8
SERVICES	2.8	111.5	106.2	119.9	130.8	142.7	145.4	130.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	109.3	100.6	118.2	133.7	150.8	154.8	133.5
Professional	.2	113.1	118.6	130.7	125.8	128.9	126.6	119.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	114.5	111.5	119.5	128.0	133.6	135.1	129.5
TRADE	10.5	111.8	109.1	115.4	124.0	129.5	127.7	115.3
Retail	7.7	118.1	114.9	121.8	130.7	133.5	132.8	117.0
Wholesale	2.8	97.2	96.0	100.8	109.1	120.3	116.8	110.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	84.5	80.7	88.7	103.8	118.9	124.7	117.7

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1933	June 1 1933	July 1 1932	July 1 1931	July 1 1930	July 1 1929	July 1 1928
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	34.5	84.4	79.3	83.7	92.3	109.9	114.8	109.2
Lumber products	4.1	64.3	46.2	64.6	73.1	112.7	122.5	115.7
Pulp and paper	5.5	133.7	125.7	127.7	138.3	164.6	118.6	119.1
Textile products	4.4	76.2	74.3	77.0	70.2	86.3	93.9	96.3
Iron and steel	9.6	74.2	66.6	65.5	86.9	103.0	122.2	108.6
Other manufactures	10.9	93.4	97.7	102.7	103.7	108.3	111.2	107.9
Logging	1.7	52.5	52.0	41.9	11.7	125.2	84.9	98.7
Mining	21.6	91.0	91.5	97.1	108.2	111.6	113.2	106.2
Communications	2.8	82.2	82.1	94.7	114.2	128.3	118.4	110.5
Transportation	14.2	76.9	75.3	80.1	80.8	88.0	99.2	90.0
Construction	17.1	120.3	83.7	153.3	210.2	382.1	164.4	205.3
Services	1.6	159.9	144.9	196.4	232.8	200.8	187.2	135.0
Trade	6.5	103.0	99.5	108.0	123.5	122.8	119.0	107.1
Maritimes -All Industries	100.0	89.9	82.8	96.4	109.4	141.1	117.9	116.2
Quebec Manufacturing	60.6	84.9	82.1	87.8	100.9	112.7	116.6	112.9
Lumber products	3.8	79.0	66.4	74.8	98.2	110.0	127.0	119.6
Pulp and paper	8.3	81.3	79.7	82.3	90.3	106.1	112.1	115.5
Textile products	16.9	97.9	94.6	98.8	98.5	102.1	104.1	106.1
Iron and steel	8.8	60.3	59.5	67.9	93.6	114.6	121.7	114.2
Other manufactures	22.8	93.2	91.0	96.8	111.9	122.1	121.4	114.2
Logging	2.2	60.6	52.1	52.2	51.2	106.2	90.5	87.8
Mining	1.9	101.2	96.5	93.7	95.8	139.6	151.6	124.4
Communications	2.4	79.7	79.9	90.6	99.3	115.0	124.1	109.3
Transportation	11.4	78.9	79.8	86.2	98.5	108.7	118.9	108.8
Construction	10.7	63.4	52.1	69.3	117.6	136.9	131.1	121.7
Services	2.5	100.6	97.0	106.8	110.2	114.1	113.9	115.5
Trade	8.3	123.4	120.4	128.8	132.7	139.4	133.5	124.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	83.0	79.3	86.6	103.2	116.8	119.4	113.6
Ontario Manufacturing	60.9	81.1	78.9	84.5	95.4	109.8	123.5	115.2
Lumber products	4.1	60.2	53.5	66.2	88.6	109.0	128.2	123.3
Pulp and paper	7.1	85.8	86.2	88.4	97.6	109.2	114.6	113.5
Textile products	11.7	95.1	94.2	95.3	97.0	97.8	108.0	101.7
Iron and steel	13.3	60.8	59.9	67.3	81.0	107.7	132.7	122.7
Other manufactures	24.7	95.7	91.9	97.5	108.1	117.8	124.3	112.9
Logging	1.3	46.9	28.6	18.9	28.2	57.1	50.1	47.9
Mining	3.9	127.8	119.3	123.8	139.6	142.1	141.2	137.0
Communications	2.8	81.6	81.4	90.7	101.0	116.6	124.7	105.9
Transportation	8.6	77.5	75.4	86.1	99.8	111.0	118.7	112.8
Construction	9.1	82.2	73.4	99.3	137.0	169.2	178.1	164.5
Services	2.9	129.7	125.9	132.4	146.0	161.8	162.0	122.0
Trade	10.5	118.2	115.5	120.7	130.9	132.1	130.4	116.6
Ontario-All Industries	100.0	85.0	81.6	89.2	102.7	116.9	127.2	117.7
Prairie Provinces -Manufacturing	30.3	85.7	85.7	90.5	100.9	117.8	125.9	118.7
Lumber products	2.2	84.4	82.9	79.3	93.7	134.2	160.2	143.7
Pulp and paper	3.0	85.4	86.3	88.5	100.9	112.9	110.9	124.7
Textile products	2.0	99.9	96.7	97.8	96.0	92.5	118.6	119.4
Iron and steel	10.6	69.1	71.9	75.2	91.0	108.5	116.8	108.0
Other manufactures	12.5	104.8	101.8	112.0	115.9	131.9	136.3	126.4
Logging	.2	16.3	17.1	13.7	14.2	33.6	41.8	24.5
Mining	6.5	80.5	82.3	80.4	86.6	92.3	104.9	103.9
Communications	3.2	88.9	85.7	96.9	109.0	123.9	125.4	113.1
Transportation	21.2	83.6	81.5	85.2	98.6	110.3	124.8	115.5
Construction	16.6	75.1	69.1	88.9	141.0	144.0	198.8	198.6
Services	3.5	103.7	91.5	117.9	133.7	159.4	175.2	167.0
Trade	18.5	100.0	97.5	103.6	111.1	122.9	123.9	116.7
Prairies-All Industries	100.0	85.0	82.7	90.5	108.9	120.4	136.7	129.8
British Columbia -Manufacturing	41.4	83.6	72.5	75.9	91.5	109.6	113.0	110.0
Lumber products	10.1	52.2	50.9	51.5	65.1	87.2	102.9	101.0
Pulp and paper	5.8	89.9	89.7	90.6	107.1	106.7	105.5	99.9
Textile products	1.1	81.3	94.2	100.5	99.8	113.2	105.0	104.5
Iron and steel	3.2	58.3	58.4	65.1	86.0	116.9	111.3	108.6
Other manufactures	21.2	125.6	93.6	100.1	117.8	134.7	129.6	124.0
Logging	4.8	45.9	44.5	34.6	49.8	82.3	111.5	95.6
Mining	7.6	63.8	63.8	72.0	76.1	92.9	103.0	100.5
Communications	4.1	98.3	96.0	103.2	121.2	131.4	121.7	105.1
Transportation	15.0	90.7	86.3	92.2	103.9	111.4	112.1	106.3
Construction	14.4	89.4	88.7	119.6	141.7	161.1	160.5	169.5
Services	3.4	85.1	83.1	98.2	107.5	121.2	119.6	115.9
Trade	9.3	97.2	96.2	103.4	114.1	119.7	121.2	113.3
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	81.8	76.2	83.7	97.9	113.5	118.2	114.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative weight	July 1 1933	June 1 1933	July 1 1932	July 1 1931	July 1 1930	July 1 1929	July 1 1928
Montreal - All Manufacturing	62.7	80.3	79.3	85.3	100.3	113.9	115.0	108.8
Plant products -edible	4.3	99.9	103.2	100.3	111.8	110.1	107.2	96.6
Pulp & paper(chiefly printing)	4.9	95.6	96.8	104.8	106.9	113.5	111.9	105.6
Textiles	13.8	83.0	83.7	86.9	87.3	92.9	94.6	98.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.1	105.7	103.1	111.3	111.7	124.3	118.9	110.4
Iron and steel	12.4	59.6	57.3	66.6	89.6	119.6	126.9	120.0
Other Manufactures	21.2	83.4	81.5	87.2	109.3	120.9	119.7	110.0
Communications	3.6	73.4	73.8	82.1	88.4	100.4	120.5	109.0
Transportation	11.0	90.7	92.1	99.8	105.8	112.0	134.6	121.0
Construction	6.5	49.4	47.9	68.7	114.9	118.6	146.0	145.9
Trade	12.7	118.9	116.0	123.7	131.2	138.9	130.6	122.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	81.5	80.6	88.6	105.1	116.0	120.3	110.4
Quebec - All Manufacturing	60.0	96.1	96.1	104.2	120.0	119.2	122.6	125.9
Leather products	21.9	111.0	109.2	110.5	122.3	99.8	106.1	112.7
Other manufactures	38.1	89.2	90.0	101.2	118.7	128.4	130.9	133.4
Transportation	11.0	99.6	100.9	110.5	129.3	130.8	126.5	128.9
Construction	9.0	99.6	104.1	80.2	134.6	196.4	171.9	112.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	99.4	96.8	104.8	122.2	130.1	128.8	131.6
Toronto - All Manufacturing	60.7	82.7	81.6	88.4	100.3	109.2	116.9	111.4
Plant products - edible	6.0	102.4	101.6	102.2	110.2	120.7	122.7	113.8
Printing and publishing	9.3	102.4	103.0	107.0	112.6	118.5	121.6	112.5
Textiles	12.5	83.7	83.0	84.1	95.1	102.3	104.4	97.0
Iron and steel	7.9	56.0	53.6	68.4	84.8	107.4	132.0	124.4
Other manufactures	25.0	85.1	83.7	91.5	103.1	107.8	113.7	111.8
Communications	3.9	74.7	74.6	83.0	91.2	99.4	115.6	99.3
Transportation	6.9	92.8	94.0	100.7	132.3	139.0	142.7	120.8
Construction	2.6	48.3	48.3	81.9	125.8	179.1	172.8	163.8
Trade	21.5	113.5	111.5	117.1	129.1	127.2	126.4	111.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	87.7	86.5	94.6	109.0	117.8	123.7	112.8
Ottawa - All Manufacturing	47.2	80.9	81.1	86.7	105.8	119.7	122.5	123.4
Lumber products	7.8	77.0	40.3	50.0	69.1	126.2	130.1	139.4
Pulp and paper	13.6	65.9	82.7	82.7	101.3	104.6	109.8	112.4
Other manufactures	25.8	93.6	95.0	103.3	129.9	129.9	130.6	131.5
Construction	12.7	107.6	97.1	125.3	191.5	232.4	222.3	254.4
Trade	15.5	107.1	108.3	109.7	112.7	118.8	112.3	111.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	91.5	91.1	99.3	121.0	129.4	128.4	123.0
Hamilton - All Manufacturing	80.8	75.0	73.2	77.9	89.6	109.5	130.8	106.4
Textiles	20.5	78.4	77.0	79.1	87.0	88.4	102.2	91.5
Electrical apparatus	9.1	71.5	71.8	98.3	110.7	121.3	131.4	118.0
Iron and steel	25.8	62.3	57.2	56.2	71.8	111.6	151.1	111.8
Other manufactures	25.4	92.6	94.3	100.5	108.9	121.4	127.3	112.7
Construction	2.9	44.6	43.9	116.2	185.7	200.1	236.8	135.2
Trade	7.1	99.2	97.9	107.1	116.2	131.7	128.8	129.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	77.2	75.6	84.4	98.4	115.0	133.9	109.0
Windsor - All Manufacturing	82.4	82.1	79.8	92.4	92.7	129.5	150.9	165.0
Iron and steel	60.4	74.9	72.9	87.1	85.6	128.3	152.5	172.6
Other manufactures	22.0	111.5	107.7	114.6	121.3	134.6	144.8	139.4
Construction	1.6	21.8	25.2	14.7	58.9	163.6	215.2	143.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	80.5	78.9	89.6	94.2	134.9	156.0	150.2
Winnipeg - All Manufacturing	49.7	84.3	84.5	88.7	103.0	121.1	125.6	117.1
Animal products - edible	5.8	110.6	108.2	114.0	106.6	112.9	114.1	104.0
Plant products - edible	4.2	102.1	102.4	106.5	100.4	108.7	109.2	104.6
Printing and publishing	5.9	94.5	96.5	97.7	104.5	119.2	118.7	112.3
Textiles	5.1	102.0	97.9	98.2	97.7	104.0	115.0	114.7
Other manufactures	28.7	74.9	75.7	81.4	103.8	132.8	138.5	131.2
Transportation	10.7	74.8	71.6	78.1	83.6	90.9	109.6	113.4
Construction	1.7	20.3	21.6	56.0	92.7	69.1	64.0	77.7
Trade	29.9	87.8	85.1	92.9	100.0	108.6	112.1	116.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	80.3	79.4	87.0	99.9	109.6	114.0	110.9
Vancouver - All Manufacturing	37.4	80.8	78.6	82.7	96.9	104.0	107.0	107.3
Lumber products	7.7	52.2	50.8	46.8	57.3	64.1	92.7	94.5
Other manufactures	29.7	94.1	91.6	98.5	116.9	124.3	114.5	114.8
Communications	8.9	97.3	94.9	101.0	113.7	131.0	118.3	105.6
Transportation	21.0	96.0	95.8	98.9	106.5	110.4	111.3	102.2
Construction	5.9	41.0	40.2	60.1	114.5	86.4	111.8	116.3
Services	6.0	82.1	80.2	89.6	100.6	115.5	115.3	114.7
Trade	20.8	99.4	98.3	105.5	117.0	122.7	123.6	114.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	83.4	81.9	88.7	106.0	110.2	112.8	107.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1933

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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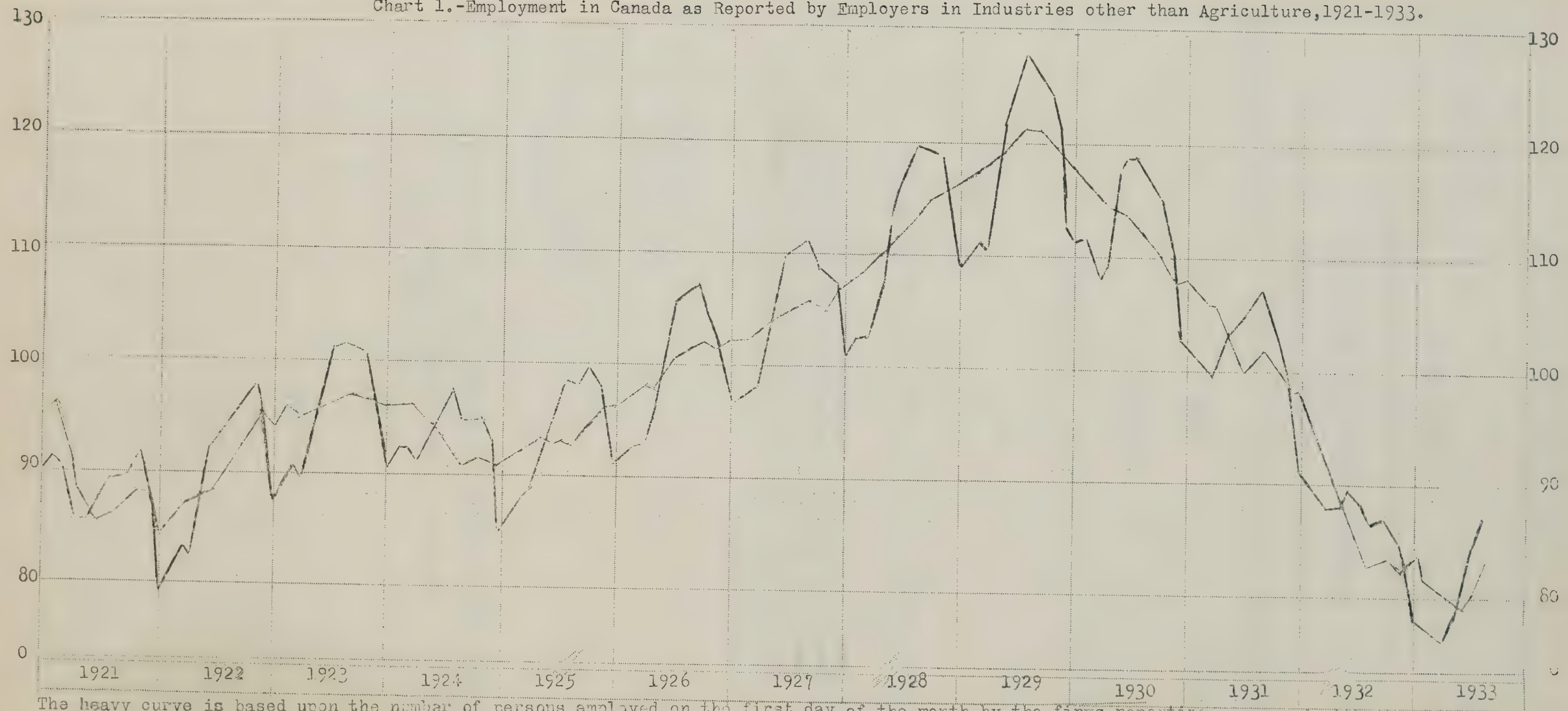
Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

+ + +

OTTAWA

1933

Chart 1.-Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture,1921-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting ,compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Aug. 28, 1933.

THE AUGUST EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Employment at the beginning of August showed a further upward movement, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,261 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 804,219 persons, as compared with 780,015 on July 1. This increase compared favourably with the large decline reported on Aug. 1, 1932, and exceeded the average advance noted at the beginning of August in the last twelve years. As a consequence, both the crude and the seasonally-adjusted index numbers were higher than on July 1, 1933. This is illustrated in Charts 1 and 2, which also show that for the first time since early in 1930, the level of employment was above that recorded on the same date in the immediately preceding year. The crude index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 84.5 at the beginning of July, 1933, to 87.1 on Aug. 1, compared with 86.3 on the same date in 1932. At the beginning of August in the eleven preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1931, 105.2; 1930, 118.8; 1929, 127.8; 1928, 119.3; 1927, 110.5; 1926, 105.5; 1925, 97.5; 1924, 95.8; 1923, 101.4; 1922, 94.2 and 1921, 90.0.

The increase which occurred on Aug. 1, 1933, was the fourth consecutive gain indicated since the spring. In this important upward movement, approximately 104,000 persons have been re-employed by the firms furnishing monthly data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the index rising from 76.0 on Apr. 1 to 87.1 on Aug. 1, or by 14.6 p.c.; no doubt there have been proportional additions to the staffs of the smaller industrial firms who do not report monthly, and also additional employment in agriculture, while increases in the working hours of many persons previously employed have also taken place. The recorded advance is in striking contrast to the decline of over 10,000 persons reported by the employers making returns between Apr. 1 and Aug. 1,1932; in the corresponding period in 1931, some 51,000 persons were taken on by the co-operating establishments, while in 1930, the reported increases aggregated 97,000 persons. Thus the expansion indicated in recent months is greater than in any year since 1929.

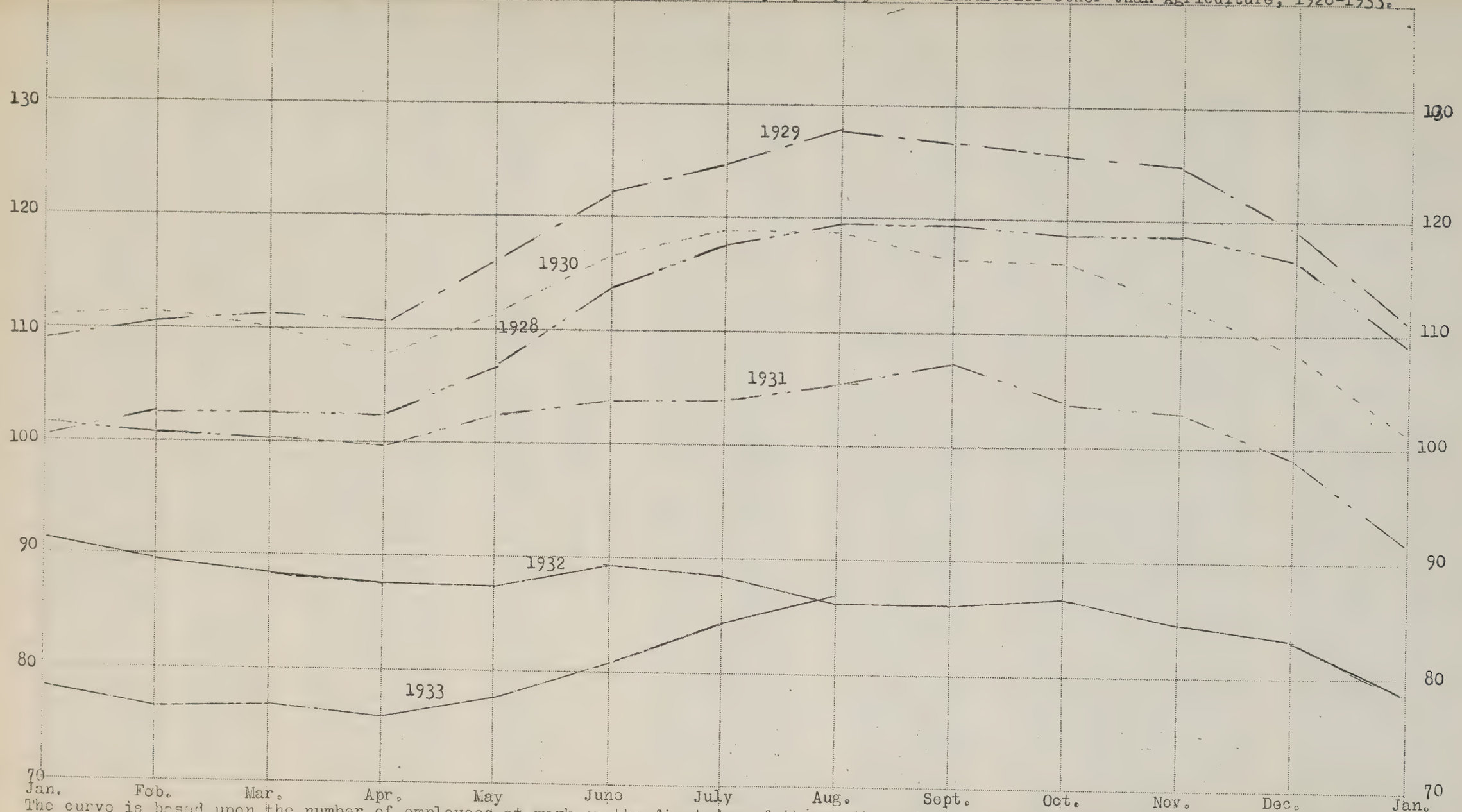
Important recovery continued to be made in manufacturing; this compared favourably with the declines noted on Aug. 1 in the last three years and was greater than the usual seasonal advance experienced since 1920. The favourable movement again extended to most of the industries included in manufacturing. The gains in lumber, fruit and vegetable canning, leather, pulp and paper, textile, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel factories were especially pronounced. Mining, steam railway operation and construction also reported very marked improvement; highway construction, in particular, was decidedly more active.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Activity increased in all five economic areas, employers in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces taking on the greatest number of extra workers. It is significant that employment in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia was at a higher level on Aug. 1, 1933, than on the same date in 1932, the first time in many months that such a betterment has been indicated.

Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 597 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 64,974 persons, compared with 62,644 in the preceding month. This advance, which was the sixth successive increase to be recorded, brought the index to 93.0, or practically three points higher than on Aug. 1, 1932, when a decidedly downward movement had been shown. This was the first month since the beginning of 1931 in which the comparison with the corresponding month of the preceding year has been favourable. Highway, railway and building construction reported improvement at the beginning of August, 1933, the increase in highway work being considerable; services also showed greater activity, while manufacturing was slacker, largely on account of seasonal losses in fish-canning, together with declines in iron and steel plants.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1933.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Quebec.- Continued improvement was shown in Quebec, according to returns from 2,006 employers with 229,206 workers, as against 224,730 on July 1. This gain, supplementing those recorded in the last three monthly reports, resulted in a slightly higher level of employment than on Aug. 1, 1932, the first time since April, 1930, that activity in any month has exceeded that indicated on the same date in the preceding year. A pronounced contraction had taken place on Aug. 1 of a year ago. Manufacturing, mining, building and railway construction and steam railway operation reported increased employment on the date under review, while employment on telephones and in services declined; within the manufacturing division, all but the rubber and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions showed gains, those in leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile, tobacco and beverage, clay, glass and stone and iron and steel plants being greatest.

Ontario.- Employment in this province showed a further advance, the 3,651 firms co-operating on Aug. 1 having 326,525 employees, or a gain of 6,186 persons since July 1. Activity has increased steadily in the last four months, with the result that over 31,500 persons have been reinstated in the reporting firms of Ontario since April. In the same period of 1932, more than 15,200 workers were released by the establishments furnishing data. Improvement was noted in manufacturing, the leather, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries showing important additions to staffs. Among the non-manufacturing groups, improvement also took place in mining, transportation and construction, all three branches of which were busier. On the other hand, logging, telephone operation, hotels and restaurants and retail trade showed curtailment, in some cases of a seasonal nature. Activity had declined sharply on Aug. 1, 1932, but the index then was fractionally higher than on the date under review.

Prairie Provinces.- Employers in the Prairie Provinces reported an increase, the fourth recently recorded. The 1,193 employers making returns had 112,086 workers, or 6,697 more than at the beginning of July. This increase, which compared favourably with the decrease indicated on the same date of last year, took place mainly in highway construction, but manufacturing, mining, communications, steam railway operation and services also showed improvement. Railway construction, however, was slacker. The level of employment was slightly higher than on Aug. 1, 1932.

British Columbia.- Further improvement was registered in British Columbia, mainly in manufacturing and construction; logging, mining and trade, however, also showed heightened activity. Within the manufadturing division, the greatest gains occurred in lumber mills and canneries. Returns were compiled from 814 firms employing 71,428 persons, or 4,515 more than in the preceding month. A reduction had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, and the index, at 87.3 on the date under review, was practically six points higher than on the same date in 1932. This is the first time since early in 1930 that such a comparison has been favourable.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

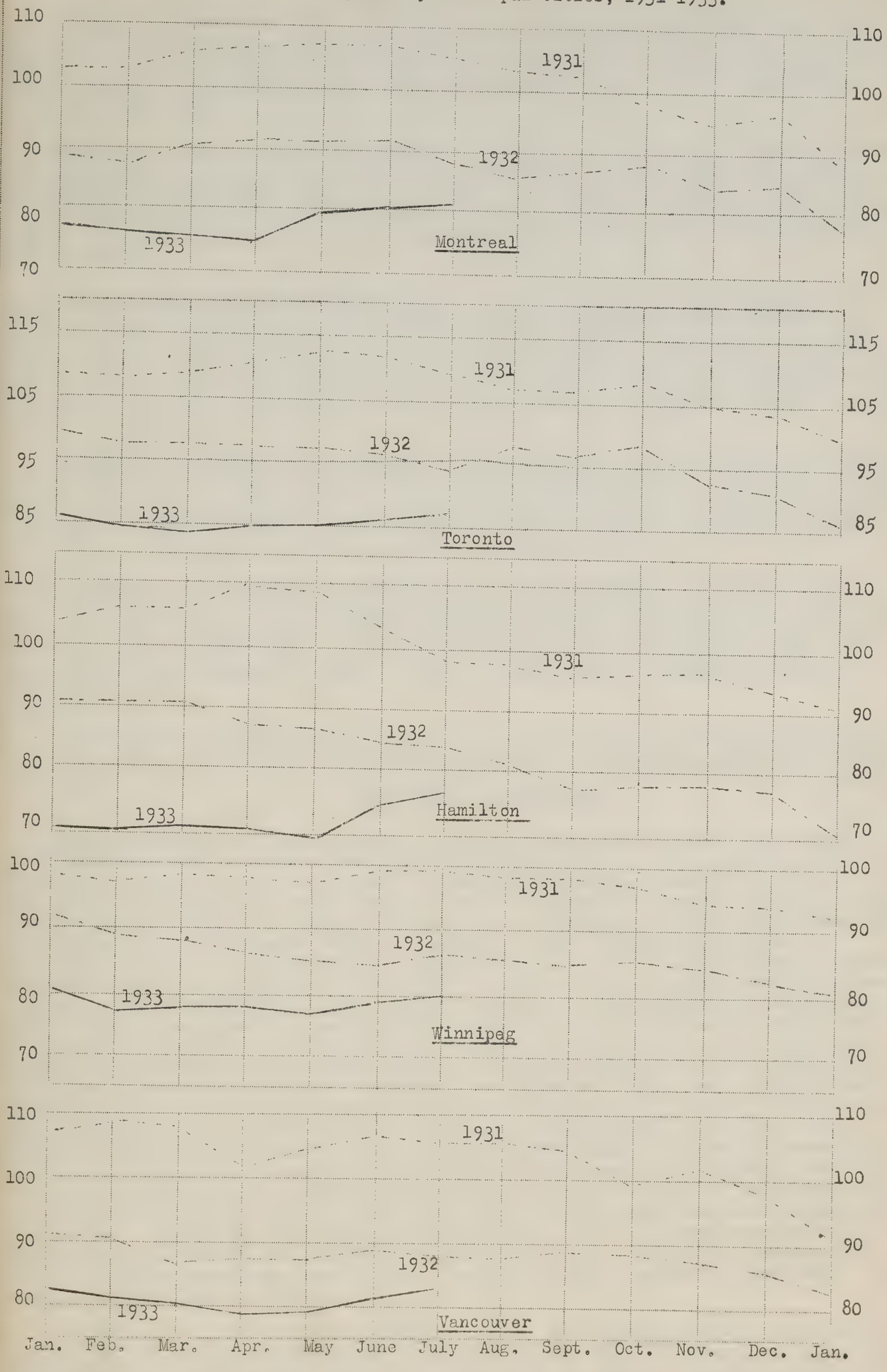
Employment increased in five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made. Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed improvement; in Quebec City and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, there was little general change, while in Toronto seasonal curtailment occurred.

Montreal.- In contrast with the reductions noted on Aug. 1 of the last three years, there was an increase in Montreal on the date under review, this being the fifth consecutive advance made in recent months. A combined payroll of 121,003 employees, or 1,188 more than on July 1, was reported by the 1,137 co-operating firms. Steam railway operation, construction and manufacturing registered improvement; within the last-named, leather, vegetable food, tobacco and beverage, metal and clay, glass and stone plants recorded heightened activity, while textiles were seasonally dull. On the whole, employment was in rather smaller volume than on Aug. 1, 1932.

Quebec.- No general change was reported in Quebec City; manufacturing recorded greater activity, but services showed curtailment. Statements were received from 154 employers whose staffs aggregated 12,505 workers. Reductions had been indicated on Aug. 1 of a year ago, when the index was between one and two points higher.

Toronto.- There was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,234 firms employing 104,266 persons, or 789 fewer than at the beginning of July. The decline was largely seasonal, employment having been reduced on Aug. 1 in nine out of the twelve years for which statistics are available; the loss this year, however, was considerably smaller than on the same date in 1930, 1931 or 1932. Nevertheless, the index was lower than at the beginning of August in these years. Manufacturing showed general improvement, in spite of a contraction in food factories, and

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1933.



building was also rather brisker, while telephones, services and retail trade released employees. The contraction in retail establishments is seasonal.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed continued advances, 169 persons being added to the forces of the 161 co-operating employers, who had 11,848 workers on Aug. 1. There were gains in manufacturing and in highway construction, while other groups showed little general change. Employment at the beginning of August, 1932, had declined, but the index then was higher.

Hamilton.- There were further additions to staffs in Hamilton, 240 establishments reporting 24,387 persons on their pay lists, as against 24,294 in their last return. Manufacturing showed little change on the whole, increases in textiles and some other groups offsetting losses in iron and steel. The fluctuations in other industries were slight. Employment was quieter than on the same date of last year, when large decreases had been noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Little general change occurred in the Border Cities; statistics were received from 135 firms employing 10,328 workers, or practically the same number as on July 1. Automobile and other iron and steel works slightly reduced their working forces, but other manufacturing establishments were rather busier, and moderate gains were also made in construction and trade. Large declines had been recorded on Aug. 1 in 1931 and 1932, and employment at midsummer in those two years was in slightly smaller volume.

Winnipeg.- A decrease was indicated in Winnipeg, according to 395 firms who had 34,090 employees, as compared with 33,589 at the beginning of July. There were general increases in manufacturing and in construction and communications, while other industries reported only slight changes. An unfavourable trend had been in evidence on the same date of last year, but employment was then at a higher level.

Vancouver.- In Vancouver, manufacturing, road construction and trade showed improvement, that in factory employment occurring mainly in food and lumber plants. On the other hand, building was slacker. Returns were compiled from 346 employers with 26,368 persons on their staffs, as compared with 25,770 in the preceding month. Reductions had been indicated on Aug. 1, 1932, but the index of employment then was slightly higher.

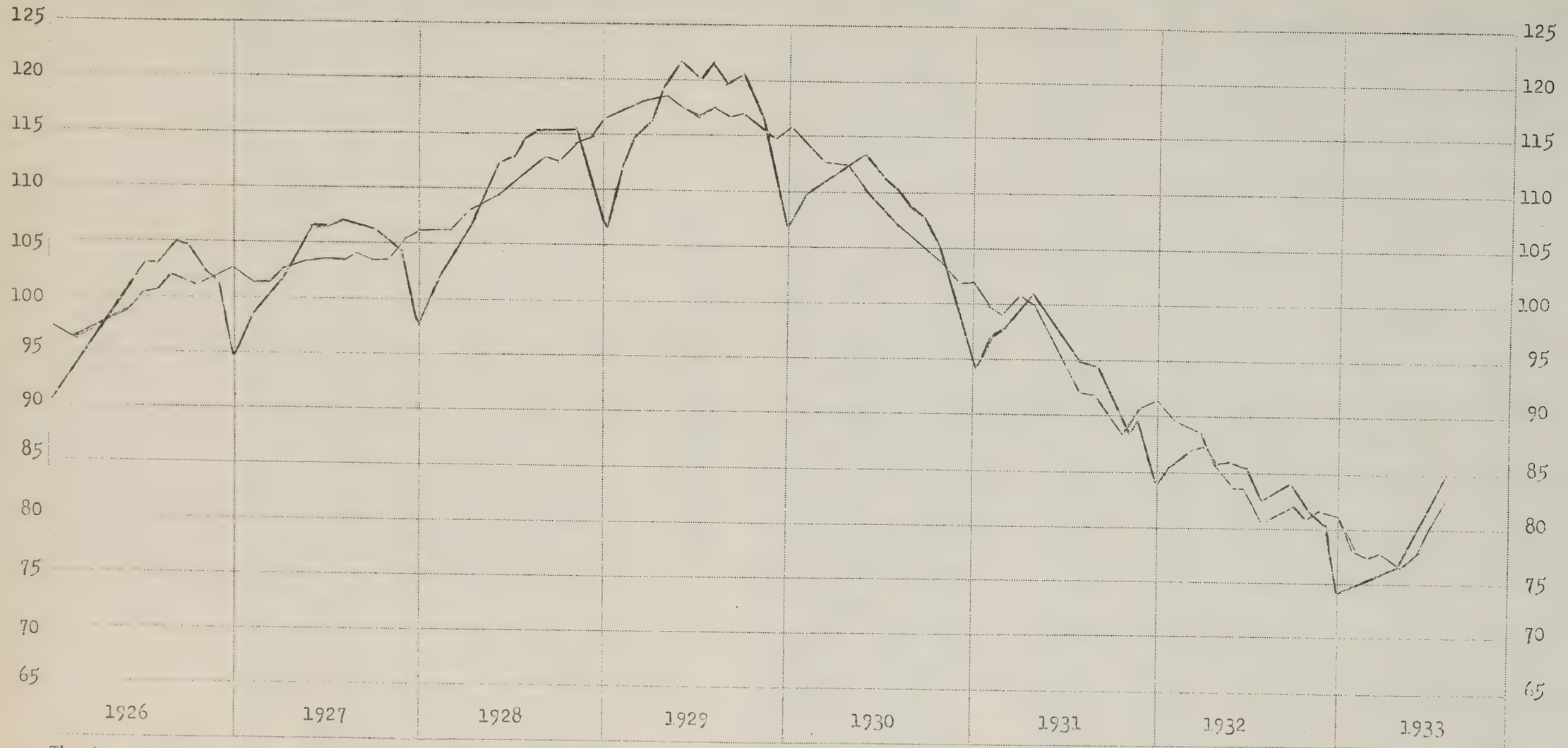
Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1930 in several of the leading industrial centres.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further important improvement took place on Aug. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,075 of which reported 423,697 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 412,966 on July 1; this was an increase of 10,731 persons, or 2.6 p.c. In the experience of the last twelve years, factory employment has usually shown a slight advance on Aug. 1, but the increase this year is considerably greater than normal. The index stood at 85.2, compared with 83.0 on July 1. This favourable movement is illustrated in Chart 4, which shows an upward trend in both the crude and the seasonally corrected curves of employment. The firms reporting for Aug. 1, 1933, showed the seventh consecutive gain recorded this year; during this period, the co-operating manufacturers have enlarged their staffs by nearly 53,400 persons, while the index has risen from 74.4 on Jan. 1 to 85.2 at the beginning of August, or by 14.5 p.c. It is also noteworthy that the index on the latest date was 2.6 points higher than that of 82.6 recorded on Aug. 1, 1932; this is the first time since November, 1929, that any month has shown greater activity than in the same month of the preceding year. General curtailment had been recorded on Aug. 1 of last year. Improvement was indicated on the date under review in most of the industries classed in the manufacturing division, fish-canning, chemical and miscellaneous manufactures being the exceptions, and in these, the declines were comparatively slight. The greatest expansion occurred in lumber, vegetable food, textile, pulp and paper, leather, iron and steel and clay, glass and stone plants, but fur, rubber, tobacco and beverage, electric current, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories also reported heightened activity. The gain in textiles and iron and steel plants, like that on June 1 and July 1, was contrary to the usual seasonal trend during the summer.

Logging.- Seasonal dullness affected employment in logging camps, chiefly in Ontario, but in British Columbia the lumbering industry showed considerable improvement. Statements were tabulated from 224 firms throughout the Dominion, employing 13,420 persons, or 100 fewer than in the preceding month. Large losses had been reported on Aug. 1, 1932, when the index stood at 29.1, as compared with 48.9 on the date under review.

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1926-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the manufacturers reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Mining.- Substantial increases were indicated in coal and other non-metallic mineral and in metallic ore mining; an aggregate working force of 44,097 persons was employed by the 245 reporting operators, who had 42,169 employees on July 1. Activity was greater than at the beginning of August, 1932, when only a small general contraction had been recorded; this improvement over the same month of last year is interesting, since it is the first time since April, 1930, that such a comparison has been favourable.

Communications.- There was a slight decline in employment in communications on Aug.1, the companies and branches whose statistics were received having 22,007 workers in their employ, as against 22,131 in the preceding month. Telegraphs were more active, but telephones released some employees. The number engaged in this group was lower than on the same date of last year, when a small gain had been indicated in the group as a whole.

Transportation.- Employment in local and water transportation was slightly curtailed, but steam railway operation showed heightened activity. Returns were tabulated from 370 employers whose payrolls aggregated 95,140 persons, compared with 94,318 at the beginning of July. Decreases were noted in transportation as a whole on the same date in 1932, but the index then was a few points higher.

Construction and Maintenance.- Considerable expansion was registered in all branches of this group, but the largest gains took place in highway work in the Prairie Provinces. A combined working force of 102,895 persons were employed on Aug. 1, 1933, by the 1,033 contractors furnishing data, who had 91,113 in their last report. Employment in this group was not so great as at the beginning of August, 1932.

Services.- The service group recorded little general change, according to 329 firms employing 21,924 persons, or 19 more than at the beginning of July. Employment was below its level of Aug. 1 of last year, when a considerable falling-off in employment had been noted.

Trade.- Activity in wholesale houses increased slightly, but there was a seasonal decline in retail trade; the 903 trading establishments reporting had 81,039 workers on their staffs, as compared with 81,893 in the preceding month. A larger decline had been recorded at the beginning of August of last year, but the index then was higher.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment on June 26, 1933, showed a further substantial improvement, which again extended to all but a few industries. Among the approximately 12,808,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 19.5 on June 26, 1933, as compared with 20.5 on May 22, 1933, and 22.2 on June 27, 1932. Recent press dispatches state that the number unemployed on July 24 was 2,442,175; this was an apparent increase of 4,067 as compared with June 26, 1932, which was largely accounted for by the inclusion of 26,000 persons temporarily stopped in Scotland, Lancashire and Yorkshire owing to local holidays. In comparison with last year, however, the figures have shown progressive improvement since January.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

Employment in manufacturing in the United States increased 7.2 p.c. in July, as compared with June, according to data tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 18,090 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country, having in May, 3,023,831 employees. This is a sample of approximately 50 p.c. of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries in the United States. The index (average 1926=100) stood at 67.3 compared with 62.8 in June, 1933, and with 55.2 in July, 1932. Improvement in the month under review occurred in 77 industries. The general gain was of especial significance, as the trend of employment has invariably been downward in July in the preceding ten years for which indexes are available. Large gains were reported on the date under review in food, textile, men's clothing, iron and steel, machinery, non-ferrous metal, transportation equipment, railroad repair, lumber, stone, clay and glass, leather, printing and paper, chemical and rubber factories. On the other hand, the tobacco, women's clothing, silverware and millinery industries showed curtailment, partly seasonal in character.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, mining, crude petroleum producing, wholesale trade, hotels and canning and preserving recorded increased activity as compared with June, 1933.

New York.- According to the New York State Department of Labor, an advance was reported in factory employment on July 15 as compared with June, this being the fourth successive month in which improvement has occurred. The increase in the numbers employed amounted to 4.2 p.c. The gain was contrary to the seasonal movement, the trend being usually downward in July. The preliminary index stood at 62.0, based on the average for the years 1925-1927 as 100; this was 18.3 p.c. higher than in July, 1932. The metal groups showed very general increases; clothing and millinery, cotton, knitting and miscellaneous textile, food, fur, leather and rubber, stone, clay and glass, wood, chemicals, oils and paints, pulp and paper and other industries showed heightened activity.

Massachusetts.- The Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries tabulated employment reports from 1,143 representative manufacturing establishments, whose payrolls aggregated 187,059 persons in July, compared with 170,538 in June; this was an increase of 9.7 p.c. The gain was unusual for the time of year. The index of employment (average 1925-26-27=100) stood at 69.0 on July 15, 1933; compared with the July, 1932, index of 50.4, this was an increase of 36.9 p.c. There were important advances in woollen and worsted, boot and shoe, cotton, dyeing and finishing textiles, foundry and machine shop, leather and paper and wood pulp factories in July, 1933, as compared with June.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in manufacturing increased 6.5 p.c. in July as compared with June and there was also a gain of 1.7 p.c. in the non-manufacturing industries. The general employment index, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, stood at 63.3 in July, compared with 60.5 in June, 1933, and 56.6 in July, 1932. Practically all industrial divisions reported general improvement as compared with the preceding month.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1925-1927 as 100, was 69.5 in June, compared with 63.3 in May, 1933, and 62.4 in June, 1932. Improvement took place in the stone and allied industries and in metal, wood, rubber, leather, paper, textile, food, chemical and other factories. In the non-manufacturing industries, construction, steam railways, light and power, retail and wholesale trade, hotels and restaurants and other groups were also more active.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	102.4	83.7	90.5	96.8	85.4
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	105.5	86.1	96.7	100.8	88.6
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	109.8	97.1	103.4	103.6	95.2
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	95.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1933.						
	100.0	8.1	28.5	40.6	13.9	8.9

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated are to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1922	89.8	-	97.4	-	-	-	98.8	85.1
Aug. 1, 1923	98.5	-	98.4	116.4	98.2	-	93.1	89.6
Aug. 1, 1924	96.3	-	92.7	108.2	85.1	-	87.5	88.6
Aug. 1, 1925	98.2	99.9	96.9	106.7	89.3	58.8	89.8	96.5
Aug. 1, 1926	106.2	105.4	100.6	105.8	104.0	107.3	101.0	107.2
Aug. 1, 1927	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	102.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Aug. 1, 1928	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Aug. 1, 1929	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at August 1, 1933.	15.0	1.6	13.0	1.5	3.0	1.3	4.2	3.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Aug. 1, 1921	90.0	88.0	58.3	95.2	92.0	94.8	88.7	89.9	90.7
Aug. 1, 1922	94.2	92.9	50.4	100.6	88.6	103.0	103.9	87.5	89.4
Aug. 1, 1923	101.4	101.2	76.2	105.6	90.3	104.7	112.7	99.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1924	95.8	93.3	66.0	104.0	97.9	102.3	106.2	102.2	91.0
Aug. 1, 1925	97.5	95.8	60.5	102.1	99.8	100.2	110.6	105.6	94.3
Aug. 1, 1926	105.5	103.6	63.2	99.8	102.7	103.0	137.1	111.8	98.2
Aug. 1, 1927	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Aug. 1, 1928	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Aug. 1, 1929	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at August 1, 1933.	100.0	52.7	1.7	5.5	2.7	11.8	12.8	2.7	10.1

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1933	July1 1933	Aug.1 1932	Aug.1 1931	Aug.1 1930	Aug.1 1929	Aug.1 1928
MANUFACTURING	52.7	85.2	83.0	82.6	94.7	110.2	121.6	115.2
Animal products - edible	2.9	129.6	130.2	113.3	112.2	123.6	123.6	122.4
Fur and products	.3	104.1	95.8	82.0	94.0	89.3	99.0	90.4
Leather and products	2.5	98.9	94.0	88.8	90.6	85.9	94.4	97.0
Boots and shoes	1.8	106.9	101.5	97.3	99.7	87.8	97.5	-
Lumber and products	4.4	67.3	63.7	59.8	81.2	105.3	124.5	121.0
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	60.7	55.2	51.8	74.4	104.5	125.8	122.9
Furniture	.7	67.2	69.1	62.4	91.2	102.3	126.2	118.4
Other lumber products	1.2	88.2	85.7	82.2	93.9	110.2	119.0	117.0
Musical instruments	.1	24.5	22.0	34.9	56.2	66.6	99.5	97.9
Plant products - edible	3.7	104.4	97.2	103.6	108.9	121.3	118.4	111.4
Pulp and paper products	6.6	88.4	86.4	86.6	97.4	113.0	115.1	109.9
Pulp and paper	2.9	77.3	74.5	73.1	87.3	111.1	113.2	117.7
Paper products	.9	100.1	98.5	94.0	100.1	107.0	113.7	118.0
Printing and publishing	2.8	99.2	98.5	102.2	110.0	117.6	118.1	111.7
Rubber products	1.3	81.0	79.8	80.7	95.8	114.4	145.2	130.3
Textile products	10.3	97.7	95.6	91.8	92.3	96.4	105.7	102.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	109.9	103.9	101.2	93.9	93.9	104.4	110.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	79.9	75.4	76.0	77.0	82.1	96.1	103.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	119.0	108.5	101.5	103.1	82.7	100.8	104.3
Silk and silk goods	.9	384.4	377.5	358.0	319.3	274.9	224.3	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	109.9	108.5	103.5	100.7	103.1	107.2	102.7
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	85.6	86.4	81.8	90.0	98.1	105.1	99.2
Other textile products	1.0	78.1	77.9	75.2	80.9	88.8	108.4	107.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.7	109.6	106.6	110.4	115.7	126.1	128.1	119.0
Tobacco	1.0	105.1	102.3	106.3	102.0	115.9	115.4	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	115.9	112.6	115.2	135.2	142.2	148.0	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	95.9	91.3	67.1	97.6	115.1	171.4	110.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	111.6	111.3	105.9	110.3	115.8	117.9	108.5
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	63.8	57.0	71.2	109.1	134.3	141.2	122.9
Electric current	1.7	111.7	110.0	116.9	131.4	134.3	139.4	123.8
Electrical apparatus	1.2	87.4	85.5	105.7	131.3	155.5	146.1	118.8
Iron and steel products	10.2	63.0	62.4	64.3	80.7	104.8	126.3	118.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.0	66.9	65.1	54.2	87.9	110.4	138.1	121.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	.9	65.4	63.9	72.5	95.1	118.8	136.5	125.4
Agricultural implements	.4	35.2	38.9	23.4	34.7	63.4	125.9	104.1
Land vehicles	5.0	66.4	66.6	69.1	76.6	100.9	117.6	120.7
Automobiles and parts	1.3	73.3	73.8	72.5	52.9	100.8	130.3	179.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	43.2	37.7	69.8	80.5	116.4	149.4	116.4
Heating appliances	.4	71.0	68.2	64.3	96.1	116.6	132.7	114.6
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	49.3	50.1	61.6	115.3	152.8	182.6	151.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	62.3	63.3	71.0	80.2	101.0	123.8	118.6
Other iron and steel products	1.5	67.8	64.7	67.7	86.6	105.4	117.2	112.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	89.5	87.0	78.3	111.2	130.1	136.7	123.2
Non-metallic mineral products	(125.7) 1.6	129.7	125.4	120.6	129.2	145.3	147.8	133.5
Miscellaneous	.5	96.3	98.7	97.2	108.1	109.2	113.0	115.8
LOGGING	1.7	48.9	49.5	29.1	28.8	61.5	74.0	68.6
MINING	5.5	97.4	93.1	94.8	104.5	115.5	122.1	114.9
Coal	2.6	77.7	76.6	83.5	89.8	98.9	104.2	101.8
Metallic ores	2.2	151.7	142.0	132.3	143.8	142.5	145.1	129.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	80.2	73.2	73.9	94.4	134.9	151.8	140.3
COMMUNICATIONS	2.7	83.6	84.0	93.5	105.9	121.0	126.0	111.2
Telegraphs	.6	86.9	83.6	98.2	109.3	129.0	133.7	121.2
Telephones	2.1	82.8	84.1	92.4	105.1	119.1	123.9	108.5
TRANSPORTATION	11.8	81.2	80.5	85.3	97.8	108.9	117.2	110.8
Street railways and cartage	3.0	112.6	113.4	114.0	121.6	125.8	130.5	114.8
Steam railways	7.0	71.2	69.8	76.8	91.5	104.0	113.3	111.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	88.8	89.9	90.0	98.4	111.8	120.8	100.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.8	88.4	78.2	90.0	162.8	179.8	186.8	167.7
Building	2.1	43.1	39.0	57.1	119.4	154.9	170.2	131.9
Highway	7.1	156.5	129.2	146.9	285.2	362.9	298.2	251.9
Railway	3.6	71.7	71.1	72.3	101.8	120.0	153.8	168.8
SERVICES	2.7	111.8	111.5	117.0	133.0	142.4	146.6	132.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	108.6	109.3	114.4	138.9	152.0	159.3	136.8
Professional	.3	119.9	113.1	126.9	123.5	124.2	122.6	120.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	114.7	114.5	118.2	126.8	132.6	132.9	130.6
TRADE	10.1	110.5	111.8	113.8	120.9	126.4	126.1	116.3
Retail	7.4	116.2	118.1	118.9	126.4	129.1	129.4	118.6
Wholesale	2.7	97.6	97.2	102.0	108.6	120.3	118.7	111.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	87.1	84.5	86.3	105.2	118.8	127.8	119.3

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	Relative weight	Aug.1 1933	July1 1933	Aug.1 1932	Aug.1 1931	Aug.1 1930	Aug.1 1929	Aug.1 1928
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	32.3	81.6	84.4	76.3	86.1	110.7	116.8	107.7
Lumber products	4.1	65.6	64.3	58.7	65.5	113.1	124.0	118.3
Pulp and paper	5.6	140.1	133.7	125.5	144.3	191.8	119.4	123.1
Textile products	4.1	74.0	76.2	70.4	67.2	79.9	88.8	96.9
Iron and steel	8.7	69.7	74.2	63.5	82.6	101.8	134.0	106.5
Other manufactures	9.8	86.8	93.4	85.9	90.0	105.2	106.2	100.9
Logging	1.5	47.1	52.5	29.4	14.8	42.8	67.8	36.4
Mining	20.8	90.8	91.0	98.5	107.0	111.4	112.6	109.5
Communications	2.8	83.8	82.2	96.8	122.1	130.7	126.1	112.7
Transportation	13.6	76.4	76.9	68.3	82.6	90.4	95.1	84.1
Construction	21.0	153.2	120.3	140.3	207.1	392.3	247.7	232.7
Services	1.8	186.9	159.9	198.2	247.0	207.4	201.3	148.3
Trade	6.2	103.0	103.0	108.2	116.7	121.3	116.3	112.2
Maritimes -All Industries	100.0	93.0	89.9	90.1	106.8	140.9	127.5	117.0
Quebec Manufacturing	61.3	87.6	84.9	85.0	97.5	110.9	119.0	114.3
Lumber products	3.6	78.5	79.0	71.2	91.0	109.7	132.8	124.8
Pulp and paper	8.4	83.2	81.3	81.7	88.1	106.2	114.2	116.1
Textile products	16.8	99.8	97.9	92.6	92.3	98.1	105.4	108.1
Iron and steel	8.8	61.4	60.3	64.9	89.1	108.6	122.5	111.9
Other manufactures	23.7	98.4	93.2	95.7	111.1	123.1	126.0	117.0
Logging	2.1	60.8	60.6	45.7	35.1	87.1	79.4	91.7
Mining	2.1	111.9	101.2	94.4	104.9	140.6	150.5	128.5
Communications	2.3	78.5	79.7	89.2	99.9	115.5	123.9	112.5
Transportation	11.2	79.6	78.9	86.7	99.1	108.4	116.9	111.8
Construction	10.6	63.7	63.4	67.4	128.7	134.9	139.5	135.8
Services	2.3	96.0	100.6	104.3	111.8	116.2	118.6	117.6
Trade	8.1	122.8	123.4	126.2	129.6	134.4	132.7	124.0
Quebec -All Industries	100.0	84.8	83.0	84.4	102.4	114.7	121.3	114.1
Ontario Manufacturing	61.1	82.8	81.1	81.6	93.2	108.0	123.1	118.2
Lumber products	4.1	61.9	60.2	61.0	87.4	109.2	125.6	126.4
Pulp and Paper	7.2	87.9	85.8	87.3	99.2	111.3	116.6	114.9
Textile products	11.9	98.1	95.1	93.0	94.5	96.1	106.4	102.2
Iron and steel	13.2	61.5	60.8	61.4	74.6	101.6	130.1	127.1
Other manufactures	24.7	97.3	95.7	97.0	108.0	117.7	126.1	116.6
Logging	1.1	39.6	46.9	14.0	21.1	46.1	43.5	43.9
Mining	4.1	138.1	127.8	122.5	138.8	143.1	147.7	140.5
Communications	2.6	79.7	81.6	81.4	100.2	116.3	137.7	108.4
Transportation	8.7	79.4	77.5	85.5	99.3	112.6	120.0	115.1
Construction	9.6	88.4	82.2	99.4	136.8	174.7	192.7	174.4
Services	2.8	128.6	129.7	129.9	146.5	158.4	160.6	128.7
Trade	10.0	115.0	118.2	117.4	126.2	128.6	126.0	118.4
Ontario -All Industries	100.0	86.6	85.0	86.9	100.7	115.7	128.0	118.9
Prairie Provinces Manufacturing	29.0	87.3	85.7	89.7	99.0	118.0	128.1	121.9
Lumber products	2.2	88.2	84.4	84.5	94.0	134.1	157.8	144.5
Pulp and paper	2.8	84.2	85.4	86.0	98.7	111.1	113.7	127.8
Textile products	1.8	97.6	99.9	96.8	93.2	96.5	120.1	112.0
Iron and steel	9.9	69.7	69.1	76.4	89.2	109.2	117.4	111.7
Other manufactures	12.3	108.5	104.8	107.6	113.5	131.5	141.0	131.1
Logging	.2	12.9	16.3	17.0	8.6	22.2	23.1	30.8
Mining	6.4	84.0	80.5	80.2	86.1	100.3	111.5	111.1
Communications	3.2	92.5	88.9	99.1	111.2	131.3	128.0	116.9
Transportation	19.9	84.0	83.6	86.0	97.6	110.4	124.9	108.1
Construction	20.4	99.5	75.1	86.5	253.0	173.4	232.1	222.3
Services	3.5	108.5	103.7	115.8	136.8	159.0	170.5	170.5
Trade	17.4	99.8	100.0	103.8	110.4	121.1	124.9	119.9
Prairies -All Industries	100.0	90.5	85.0	90.1	129.1	126.2	144.8	132.5
British Columbia Manufacturing	42.6	91.6	83.6	75.0	94.4	114.6	119.2	116.1
Lumber products	11.5	63.3	52.2	43.4	64.9	86.9	109.0	106.2
Pulp and paper	5.6	91.4	89.9	86.4	105.8	112.6	108.6	104.3
Textile products	1.0	85.4	81.3	84.7	99.9	104.0	123.8	108.8
Iron and steel	3.1	60.6	58.3	64.4	82.2	121.0	111.6	110.3
Other manufactures	21.4	134.5	125.6	110.2	128.7	146.6	138.1	133.8
Logging	5.4	54.7	45.9	31.4	39.5	62.6	116.0	96.8
Mining	7.3	66.1	63.8	70.0	76.9	92.9	105.2	101.0
Communications	3.8	98.9	98.3	102.7	125.7	131.3	122.1	108.3
Transportation	13.9	89.5	90.7	96.1	104.9	115.0	114.9	109.7
Construction	14.9	98.8	89.4	106.3	136.8	175.3	166.7	163.8
Services	3.2	86.8	85.1	91.6	109.4	119.9	126.3	119.7
Trade	8.9	99.2	97.2	104.5	113.6	118.3	121.4	114.4
B. C. - All Industries	100.0	87.3	81.8	81.4	98.0	115.8	122.7	116.4

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

AH/

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Aug.1 1933	July 1 1933	Aug.1 1932	Aug.1 1931	Aug.1 1930	Aug.1 1929	Aug.1 1928
Montreal - Manufacturing	62.9	81.6	80.3	81.6	97.1	111.1	116.9	110.2
Plant products - edible	4.8	106.9	99.9	104.4	109.9	113.9	109.1	101.3
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.0	97.2	95.6	102.5	105.7	114.1	113.6	105.0
Textiles	13.3	81.9	83.0	76.5	84.6	88.3	95.9	100.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.2	110.2	105.7	108.6	103.1	123.6	121.4	111.5
Iron and steel	12.5	60.0	59.6	63.8	85.0	110.2	127.4	116.1
Other manufactures	21.1	85.0	83.4	85.0	107.3	121.2	122.9	114.4
Communications	3.4	71.3	73.4	80.7	88.2	100.4	119.7	112.0
Transportation	10.9	90.6	90.7	94.1	108.8	114.0	128.0	121.4
Construction	6.8	51.9	49.4	70.1	111.1	127.9	161.7	159.7
Trade	12.6	118.4	118.9	122.1	128.1	134.1	130.8	121.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	82.4	81.5	85.5	102.5	114.5	122.4	112.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	62.1	99.0	96.1	100.2	118.4	118.2	123.5	123.2
Leather products	22.8	114.1	111.0	112.9	123.9	102.8	108.1	106.4
Other manufactures	39.3	92.0	89.2	94.2	115.4	125.4	131.0	132.6
Transportation	11.1	101.2	99.6	107.6	130.5	137.9	131.6	129.8
Construction	9.1	100.4	99.6	87.7	134.9	260.0	219.5	118.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	99.5	99.4	101.0	122.0	138.2	135.8	130.2
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.5	82.9	82.7	86.5	98.0	106.4	115.5	112.2
Plant products - edible	5.8	97.6	102.4	98.5	107.3	117.9	127.4	112.6
Printing and publishing	9.5	102.7	102.4	105.8	115.1	120.5	125.6	114.8
Textiles	12.5	83.5	83.7	81.3	90.4	97.8	98.4	96.4
Iron and steel	8.0	56.3	56.0	65.9	78.3	97.7	125.7	129.4
Other manufactures	25.7	86.1	85.1	90.5	102.2	107.1	113.5	111.3
Communications	3.8	71.6	74.7	82.0	89.5	98.1	119.1	102.9
Transportation	6.9	92.4	92.8	101.2	130.8	140.1	144.6	124.5
Construction	2.8	49.8	48.3	78.3	126.3	191.5	210.0	176.6
Trade	20.9	110.0	113.5	112.8	123.2	122.9	119.8	114.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	86.9	87.7	92.3	106.3	115.4	122.9	113.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.4	82.6	80.9	81.7	112.3	120.9	122.5	124.5
Lumber products	7.5	75.8	77.0	43.0	105.8	123.3	131.8	137.9
Pulp and paper	13.7	67.2	65.9	75.4	98.8	106.2	110.1	108.6
Other manufactures	26.2	96.7	93.6	101.5	126.7	132.6	129.9	133.5
Construction	13.1	111.6	107.6	128.4	179.8	266.9	229.6	261.1
Trade	15.0	104.3	107.1	108.5	110.6	116.0	109.6	104.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	92.7	91.5	97.6	122.8	131.8	128.3	126.1
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.6	75.1	75.0	75.4	89.3	105.7	132.2	110.1
Textiles	21.3	81.9	78.4	78.2	85.6	86.6	103.1	92.0
Electrical apparatus	9.3	73.8	71.5	96.9	113.7	119.7	134.2	122.7
Iron and steel	24.3	59.0	62.3	52.5	71.2	104.5	153.9	115.5
Other manufactures	25.7	93.5	92.6	97.5	108.6	119.2	126.8	119.3
Construction	3.0	45.3	44.6	87.2	181.4	226.4	254.0	141.8
Trade	6.9	96.7	99.2	100.9	114.2	132.6	127.2	122.3
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	77.5	77.2	80.6	97.6	112.6	135.8	111.8
Windsor - Manufacturing	81.8	82.0	82.1	81.5	69.1	113.9	132.7	183.1
Iron and steel	59.0	73.4	74.9	74.2	55.7	108.7	130.5	195.5
Other manufactures	22.8	117.3	111.5	111.3	122.8	135.3	141.8	140.2
Construction	2.0	26.1	21.8	19.3	61.5	146.5	231.9	144.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	80.9	80.5	80.0	75.1	120.8	142.0	165.0
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.7	85.7	84.3	88.1	101.6	120.5	128.4	121.9
Animal products - edible	5.9	115.5	110.6	114.4	106.7	112.7	114.9	106.7
Plant products - edible	4.2	103.0	102.1	104.7	102.7	110.9	110.7	105.9
Printing and publishing	5.8	93.3	94.5	93.7	104.9	118.8	123.2	116.2
Textiles	5.1	102.7	102.0	102.2	96.5	105.4	116.6	112.4
Other manufactures	28.7	76.3	74.9	80.9	100.4	130.6	142.0	134.5
Transportation	10.4	74.7	74.8	81.0	85.4	110.1	110.8	111.3
Construction	2.0	24.3	20.3	46.8	86.2	79.4	81.7	86.7
Trade	29.7	88.1	87.8	92.5	97.3	106.1	114.3	118.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	81.7	80.3	86.0	98.1	110.3	117.3	111.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.7	85.1	80.8	81.3	97.8	108.0	109.5	113.2
Lumber products	8.2	56.9	52.2	44.3	61.9	64.2	89.5	100.1
Other manufactures	30.5	98.1	94.1	98.4	115.9	130.5	120.0	121.0
Communications	8.8	98.2	97.3	100.6	115.8	130.6	118.3	105.8
Transportation	20.5	95.4	96.0	100.7	106.8	114.7	113.6	107.6
Construction	5.5	39.1	41.0	56.7	113.7	87.3	108.0	119.4
Services	5.8	82.1	82.1	84.6	98.9	111.4	120.3	114.4
Trade	20.7	101.5	99.4	106.5	115.7	120.6	122.7	115.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	85.2	83.4	87.9	106.0	111.7	114.1	111.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1933

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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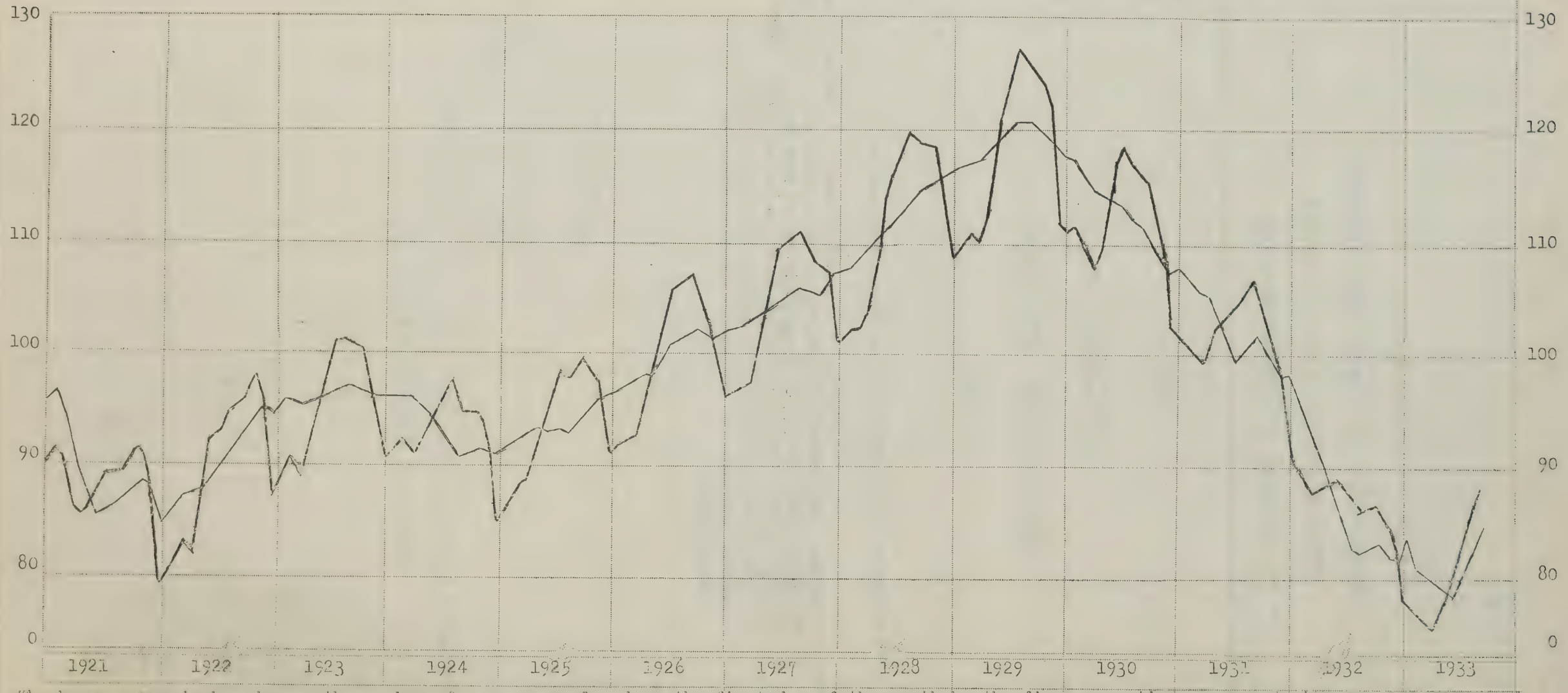
OTTAWA

1933

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Sept. 26, 1933.

THE SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, there was a further improvement in the general employment situation at the beginning of September. This increase (the fifth successive gain recently recorded) compared favourably with the decline noted on Sept. 1, 1932, and especially so with the moderate contraction in industrial activity which in the experience of the last twelve years has usually occurred from August to September. Reflecting the upward movement now in evidence, both the crude and the seasonally-corrected index numbers advanced by between one and two points. The working forces of the 8,264 co-operating employers aggregated 817,002 persons on Sept.1, compared with 804,846 in the preceding month. The unadjusted index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) rose from 87.1 on Aug. 1, 1933, to 88.5 on Sept. 1, as compared with 86.0 on the same date in 1932. On Sept. 1 of the eleven preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1931, 107.1; 1930, 116.6; 1929, 126.8, 1928, 119.1; 1927, 111.0; 1926, 106.2; 1925, 97.8; 1924, 94.2; 1923, 101.2; 1922, 94.8 and 1921, 89.8.

In the five months since the beginning of April, the general trend of employment has been upward, there being an increase of approximately 116,000 workers, in the staffs of the co-operating employers. The sample of industrial employment upon which these data are based is large, and probably includes the businesses most subject to the fluctuations arising from current economic conditions; there is, however, no doubt that the excluded industries, as well as the smaller firms in the industries covered, have also benefitted from the recent improvement in business, so that the number of re-employed persons throughout the Dominion must greatly exceed the figure quoted above, especially in view of the seasonal activity in agriculture. It is significant that the index, rising from 76.0 on Apr.1, 1933, to 88.5 on Sept. 1, has shown a gain of 12.5 points, or 16.4 p.c.; in the same period of 1932, there was a falling-off of 1.5 points, while in 1931 and 1930, there were increases of only 7.4 points and 8.8 points, respectively.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that manufacturing experienced its eighth consecutive increase in personnel, the expansion being in favourable contrast with the slight decline that has been the usual seasonal change between Aug. 1 and Sept.1. in the twelve previous years of the record. The greatest gains on the date under review occurred in textile and vegetable food factories, but with few exceptions, the other divisions also reported improvement. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, transportation, building, services and trade also showed considerably increased activity, while there was a falling-off in highway and railway construction and logging.

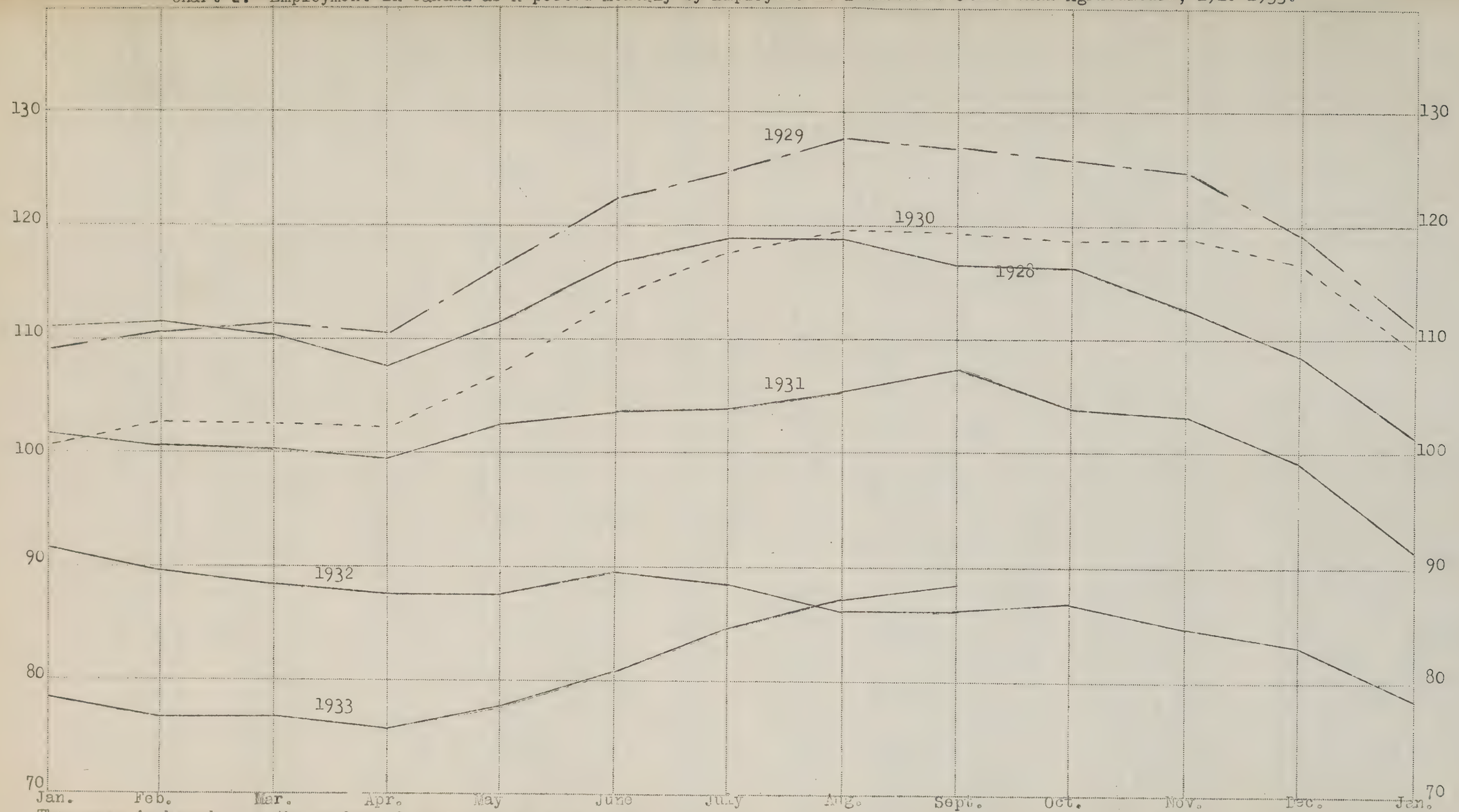
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all but the Maritime Provinces showed gains, those in Quebec and Ontario being greatest.

Maritime Provinces.- Following six months of uninterrupted expansion, there was a decline in employment on Sept. 1, which, however, involved a smaller number of workers than that registered on the same date in 1932, when the index was a few points lower. Most of the loss this year took place in construction, mainly of highways and roads, but transportation and fish canneries also released employees. On the other hand, manufacturing as a whole showed considerable improvement, chiefly in textile, pulp and paper, lumber and iron and steel factories, while mining was also brisker. Statistics were received from 578 firms, whose staffs aggregated 63,928 workers on Sept. 1, 1933, compared with 64,908 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade; within the first-named, the textile, pulp and paper, rubber and leather groups showed most improvement, while lumber, food and tobacco and beverage factories released employees. The working force of the 2,013 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 235,330 persons, as against 229,386 on Aug.1. A much smaller increase had been registered at the beginning of September, 1932, when the index was between one and two points lower.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1933.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Ontario.- In this province, 3,652 firms reported further advances in personnel, which compared favourably with the reductions indicated on Sept. 1, 1932; employment then had been at a lower level than on the date under review. Manufacturing recorded a large share of the increase, the vegetable food and textile groups showing especially important gains, although the tendency was also upward in leather, lumber, rubber, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, mineral product and other factories. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, metallic mining, transportation, building and trade (both retail and wholesale), were also busier. On the other hand, iron and steel works showed their first curtailment since the beginning of the year, and highway and railway construction also released employees; the declines in iron and steel were largely seasonal in character. The payrolls of the reporting employers aggregated 331,840 persons, or 5,616 more than in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- There was a small increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces, the upward trend now having continued for five months; the index was about a point lower than on Sept. 1, 1932, when a larger advance had been indicated by the firms making returns. Data were tabulated from 1,198 employers of 112,853 workers, as compared with 112,589 at the beginning of August. Mining and transportation afforded heightened employment; manufacturing was rather slacker, notably in the lumber division, and construction work was also curtailed. Harvest operations, actively proceeding at this time of year, are of course not reflected in these statistics.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed on Sept. 1 its sixth successive gain; in this period of expansion, over 17,500 persons have been added to the staffs of the co-operating firms, while in the same six months of 1932 only slightly over 3,500 employees were re-instated. The increase on the date under review was fairly general, all industries except lumbering, coal mining and railway construction showing improvement. The greatest gains occurred in canning, metallic ore mining, transportation, building and highway construction, services and trade. The working force of the 823 firms furnishing data rose from 71,739 persons on Aug. 1, to 73,051 at the beginning of September. This increase rather exceeded that indicated on Sept. 1, 1932, when employment was in less volume.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas , while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1931; the curves in this chart are based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment advanced in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver; in Quebec City, Ottawa and Hamilton very little change on the whole was indicated, while curtailment was noted in Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.

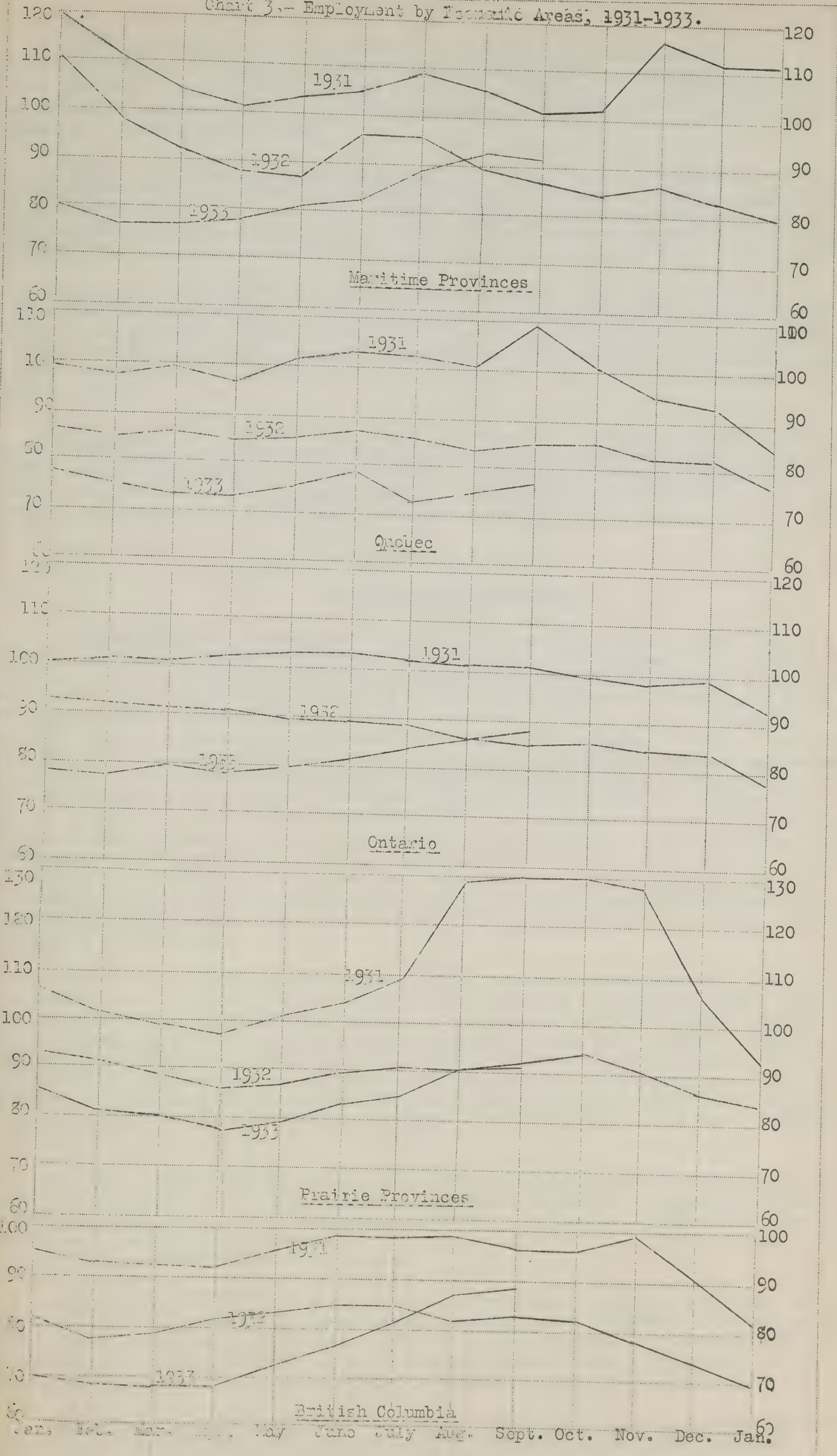
Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed a further increase on Sept. 1, 2,970 workers having been added to the pay-lists of the 1,146 co-operating firms, who employed 124,167. This was the sixth gain indicated in as many months, during which nearly 13,200 persons were added to the reported payrolls; the improvement is especially significant in comparison with the decline of nearly 5,000 workers in the staffs of the employers making returns for the same six months of last year. The index was, however, slightly lower than on the same date in 1932, when a smaller gain had been recorded. Manufacturing (especially of textile products) reported heightened activity on Sept. 1, 1933, as compared with Aug. 1, and services, transportation and construction were also brisker.

Quebec.- Very little change on the whole was indicated in Quebec, according to 155 employers of 12,545 persons, as compared with 12,505 in the preceding month. Increases occurred in services, while the fluctuations in other groups were small. Employment as reported by employers was not so active as at the beginning of September of a year ago; a much larger advance had then been noted.

Toronto.- Manufacturing showed substantial improvement, chiefly in vegetable food, textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel; the non-manufacturing groups showed little general change. Statements were received from 1,221 firms with 105,827 workers, or 1,969 more than on Aug. 1. A falling-off had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, but employment then was slightly above its present level.

Ottawa.- There was a small increase in Ottawa, chiefly in trade, while other industries showed only minor changes. The 162 firms furnishing returns reported 11,900 employees, compared with 11,884 in the preceding month. On Sept. 1, 1932, an insignificant gain had also been noted, but the index then was higher.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1931-1933.



Hamilton.- Manufacturing and trade were rather busier, while services and construction recorded contractions in Hamilton; 247 employers recorded 24,504 persons on their payrolls, a number very slightly in excess of their Aug. 1 staffs. Employment was in rather greater volume than at the beginning of September of a year ago, when a large decline had been indicated.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- A reduction was registered in the Border Cities, where the 137 co-operating firms reported 9,750 workers, as against 10,335 in the preceding month. Iron and steel plants, chiefly automobiles, showed diminished activity, while other industries reported only slight, general changes. A much larger loss had been noted on the same date of last year, when the index was a few points lower.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed continued improvement; manufacturing as a group was rather more active, and transportation and construction were also somewhat brisker. An aggregate working force of 34,279 persons was reported by the 385 employers who made returns for Sept. 1, and who had employed 34,090 workers in the preceding month. A reduction had been recorded on the same date in 1932, when the index was about three points higher.

Vancouver.- There was an increase in employment in Vancouver, according to statements received from 348 firms employing 27,000 workers, as against 26,368 on Aug. 1. Manufacturing establishments reported rather larger payrolls, while transportation, services and trade also indicated improvement. Employment was in slightly less volume than on the same date of a year ago, when smaller gains had been noted.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Continuing the favourable movement in evidence since the beginning of the year, employment in manufactures showed a further advance on Sept.1, the 5,024 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 423,430 on Aug. 1 to 431,481 on the date under review. This increase of over 8,000 workers was the largest recorded at the beginning of September in any of the last twelve years; it is of particular interest because factory operations have very often been curtailed in the early autumn of these years, the average index showing a reduction of about half a point between Aug.1 and Sept. 1. The crude index (standing at 86.8 on Sept.1, 1933, as compared with 85.2 in the preceding month and 83.1 on the same date in 1932), showed as compared with Aug. 1 an increase of two points after correction for seasonal variation. The edible animal, lumber and iron and steel groups reported contractions, those in the last two being seasonal in character; the loss in iron and steel plants was the first indicated since Jan. 1. On the other hand, leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and mineral product factories indicated considerable improvement. The gains were well distributed, all but the Prairie Provinces sharing in the expansion.

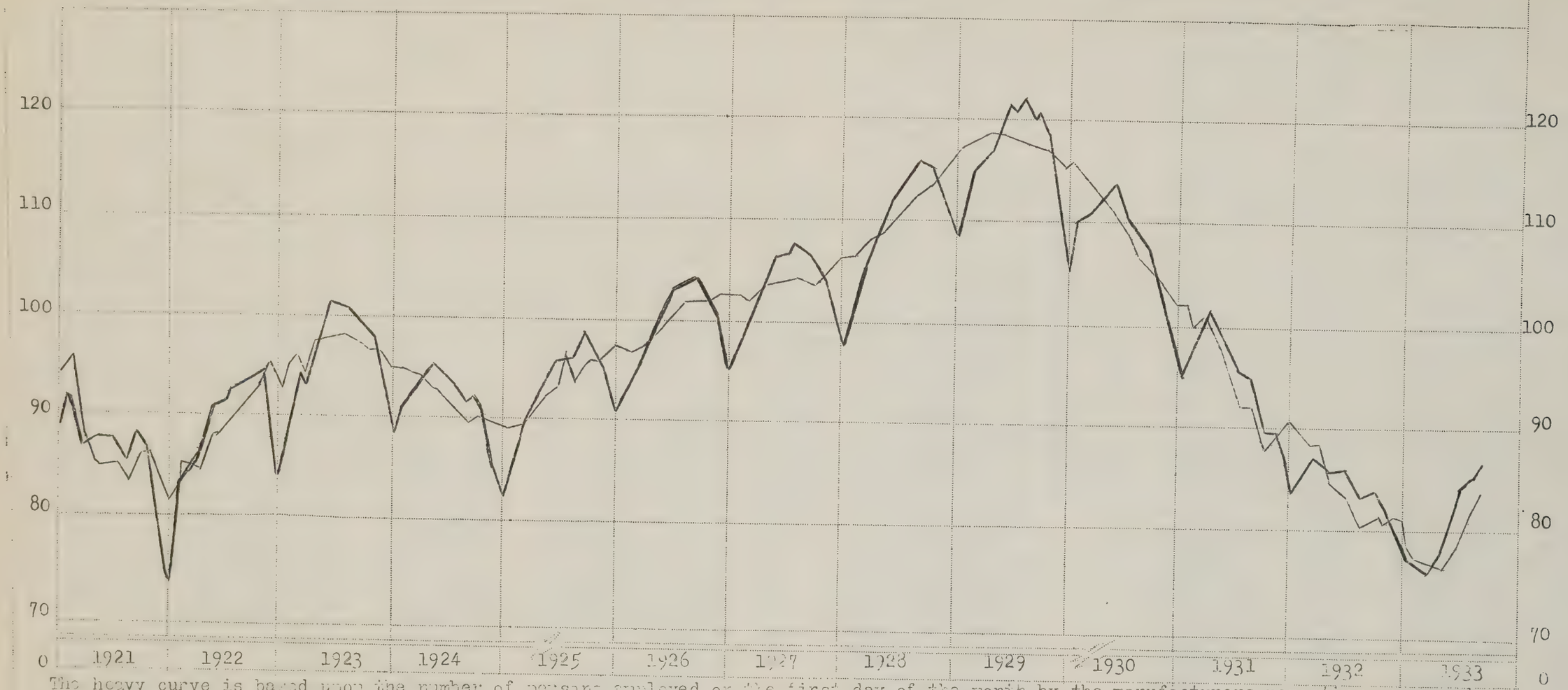
Since Jan. 1, there has been uninterrupted recovery in manufactures, resulting in the re-instatement of over 61,400 persons in the plants of the approximately 5,000 manufacturing firms furnishing monthly employment data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; on the average, this is an increase of more than 12 persons in the staff of each of these employers, and signifies an appreciable increase in the purchasing power of the public, particularly since the payroll additions have in many cases been accompanied by an extension in working hours. The recovery has caused the employment index for the manufacturing industries to rise from 74.4 on Jan. 1 to 86.8 at the beginning of September, a gain of 12.4 points or 16.7 p.c.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps showed a decrease at the beginning of September, according to the 220 co-operating firms whose payrolls aggregated 13,210 workers, compared with 13,416 in their last report. The number employed in the bush on Sept. 1 was greater than on the same date in 1931 and 1932, though smaller than in the early autumn of other years of the record.

Mining.- The mining of coal and metallic ores showed heightened activity, while employment in the non-metallic mineral division also gained slightly; there was an increase of 1,433 persons in the mining group as a whole, the 246 operators furnishing data having 45,704 employees on Sept. 1. Smaller advances were indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when the index was some four points lower.

Communications.- A minor gain was noted in communications, in which the companies reporting employed 22,000 workers as compared with 21,959 in the preceding month. Activity was less than in the early autumn of 1932.

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1921-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the manufacturers reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Transportation.- Employment advanced in the three branches of this industry, the improvement in steam railway operation being most pronounced. A combined working force of 96,893 persons was registered by the 375 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data in this group, as against 95,377 on Aug. 1. The index was lower than on the same date of last year, when a rather smaller increase had been indicated.

Construction and Maintenance.- Practically no general change occurred in construction, increases in building being offset by declines in highway and railway construction. The payrolls of the 1,052 contractors whose returns were tabulated aggregated 102,867 employees, or 84 fewer than in the preceding month. The index was the same as on Aug. 1, 1933, but was four points higher than on Sept. 1 of last year. Important losses had then been indicated.

Services.- Employment in the service group continued to advance, mainly in hotels and restaurants; 348 employers had 22,710 persons on their payrolls, as against 22,189 on Aug. 1. A smaller gain had been indicated in the service division at the beginning of September of a year ago, but the index was then higher.

Trade.- There was an increase in retail and wholesale trade, comparing favourably with the declines reported in the group as a whole on the same date in 1931 and 1932; the index numbers then, however, were higher. Returns were received for Sept. 1 of the present year from 919 trading establishments employing 82,137 persons, compared with 81,253 on Aug. 1.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment on July 24, 1933, showed, on the whole, little change as compared with June, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 12,808,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 19.6 on July 24, 1932, as compared with 19.5 on June 26, 1933, and 22.5 on July 25, 1932. Recent press reports state that in Great Britain 2,411,137 persons were out of work on Aug. 21, 1933, a decrease of 31,038 from those registered as out of work in July, while the total number of employed increased by 57,000 in the same four weeks. During the past year, 650,000 British unemployed have found work.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received).

Employment in manufacturing in the United States increased by 6.4 p.c. in August, 1933, as compared with July, according to reports made by 18,008 employers to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These firms, who reported 3,187,674 persons on their August payrolls, represent 89 of the principal manufacturing industries, the sample covering approximately 50 p.c. of the total number of wage-earners in all manufacturing industries of the country. The index (average 1926-100) stood at 71.6 compared with 67.3 in July, 1933, and 56.0 in August, 1932. The experience of the last ten years shows that the average change between July and August is an increase of only 0.2 p.c.; the above advance is therefore decidedly more than seasonal, and is generally attributed to the adoption of the "NRA codes" by numerous co-operating establishments.

There were increases in August in 81 of the 89 industries covered in the survey, the largest gain being of a seasonal character in the beet sugar industry. The food, textile, wearing apparel, iron and steel, machinery, transportation equipment, non-ferrous metal, lumber, stone, clay and glass, leather, paper and printing, chemical, rubber and tobacco industries also recorded pronounced improvement. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, the mining, power and light, trade, hotel, canning and preserving and other groups afforded considerably increased employment.

New York.- Employment in New York State factories increased by 6.2 p.c. in August as compared with July, according to the State Department of Labor. This gain (the fifth consecutive increase recently reported), brought the preliminary index (1925-27 average =100) to 65.0, or 21.4 p.c. higher than in August, 1932. General improvement was indicated, many of the gains being attributed to the national recovery measures.

Massachusetts.- The Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries tabulated employment reports from 1,132 representative manufacturing establishments, whose payrolls aggregated 198,417 persons in August, compared with 187,079 in July. This increase of 6.1 p.c. considerably exceeded the usual seasonal gain indicated during the same period in the last eight years. Many establishments reported that the increases were due to their having adopted an "NRA code".

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index number of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 75.9 in July, as compared with 69.5 in June, 1933, and 62.4 in July, 1932.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	104.9	83.3	89.1	97.8	84.8
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	101.4	87.3	97.9	100.5	90.5
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	113.8	95.4	104.5	100.4	94.6
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Sept. 1, 1925	97.3	99.2	96.6	93.7	95.3	101.3
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	108.5	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	83.[illegible]	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1933.	100.0	7.8	28.8	40.6	13.8	9.0

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1922	91.7	-	97.6	-	-	-	101.2	88.5
Sept. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.0	114.5	97.1	-	92.0	90.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.1	97.5	94.2	107.1	83.6	-	88.4	90.0
Sept. 1, 1925	98.5	98.5	97.8	104.9	91.5	85.3	90.1	98.6
Sept. 1, 1926	106.0	104.6	102.0	105.0	105.6	108.8	104.0	107.5
Sept. 1, 1927	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Sept. 1, 1928	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Sept. 1, 1929	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1933.	15.2	1.5	13.0	1.5	3.0	.6	4.2	3.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Sept. 1, 1921	89.8	85.8	75.6	100.4	91.8	98.4	86.9	89.6	91.4
Sept. 1, 1922	94.8	93.6	65.9	101.6	88.8	103.3	100.8	87.7	90.1
Sept. 1, 1923	101.2	100.7	78.4	108.8	91.4	104.7	110.8	100.4	91.3
Sept. 1, 1924	94.2	91.5	79.0	103.7	97.1	99.6	101.4	101.5	91.4
Sept. 1, 1925	97.8	96.8	69.5	98.0	98.6	100.4	107.7	105.2	94.8
Sept. 1, 1926	106.2	104.8	66.8	101.7	103.2	104.7	133.5	110.4	98.1
Sept. 1, 1927	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Sept. 1, 1928	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Sept. 1, 1929	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	173.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.2	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept. 1	88.5	86.3	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1933.	100.0	52.8	1.6	5.6	2.7	11.9	12.6	2.8	10.0

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Sept.1 1933	Aug.1 1933	Sept.1 1932	Sept.1 1931	Sept.1 1930	Sept.1 1929	Sept.1 1928
MANUFACTURING	52.8	86.8	85.2	83.1	94.7	108.2	119.8	115.9
Animal products -edible	2.9	127.4	129.6	112.7	109.3	120.9	121.0	125.9
Fur and products	.2	101.5	104.1	79.6	92.3	98.7	104.3	99.3
Leather and products	2.5	100.2	98.9	91.4	91.3	86.6	96.4	97.4
Boots and shoes	1.8	108.2	106.9	99.4	100.7	89.6	99.5	-
Lumber and products	4.2	66.5	67.3	59.4	77.5	98.9	120.7	120.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	58.9	60.7	50.4	67.5	95.7	122.0	121.8
Furniture	.7	70.5	67.2	67.3	95.7	100.8	121.7	116.5
Other lumber products	1.1	87.0	88.2	81.0	93.7	106.9	115.6	117.9
Musical instruments	.1	29.6	24.5	50.1	61.9	66.3	99.4	104.2
Plant products - edible	4.0	115.2	104.4	109.2	124.1	134.3	123.4	112.9
Pulp and paper products	6.6	89.5	88.4	88.5	94.3	109.2	113.1	108.8
Pulp and paper	2.9	79.3	77.3	76.1	82.8	105.7	110.9	115.8
Paper products	1.0	102.3	100.1	98.3	99.1	108.3	115.3	121.0
Printing and publishing	2.7	98.7	99.2	101.7	107.9	114.3	115.3	109.4
Rubber products	1.3	84.2	81.0	80.7	95.7	110.5	140.6	137.4
Textile products	10.5	101.5	97.7	93.9	93.3	96.9	104.8	104.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	115.2	109.9	102.6	95.9	92.9	100.6	111.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	82.8	79.9	75.2	76.9	79.6	91.7	103.6
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	126.0	119.0	103.9	96.9	80.1	94.6	107.7
Silk and silk goods	.9	397.9	384.4	366.9	283.5	214.5	158.1	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	115.9	109.9	104.7	100.1	103.2	113.1	103.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	89.0	85.6	87.4	92.4	101.0	105.7	101.8
Other textile products	1.1	81.3	78.1	70.9	76.9	87.7	100.9	107.0
Plant products(n.e.s.)	1.7	109.3	109.6	112.6	118.7	125.2	120.0	121.5
Tobacco	1.0	105.5	105.1	106.3	108.0	108.9	103.3	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	113.2	115.9	121.1	133.8	150.9	146.1	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	96.4	95.9	84.6	86.8	123.8	160.8	138.8
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	111.3	111.6	106.9	112.0	116.3	120.6	109.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	64.6	63.8	69.9	107.9	133.4	139.9	124.6
Electric current	1.7	112.1	111.7	117.6	133.0	134.0	136.8	129.3
Electrical apparatus	1.2	91.8	87.4	101.3	133.1	157.9	154.7	123.1
Iron and steel products	10.1	62.8	63.0	62.1	79.7	99.3	122.3	117.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.1	68.7	66.9	60.8	81.9	102.0	133.3	122.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	.9	66.3	65.4	71.4	92.3	113.4	131.9	128.8
Agricultural implements	.3	29.6	35.2	22.4	25.7	47.9	108.3	97.4
Land vehicles	4.8	65.0	66.4	64.8	77.0	97.9	114.6	117.9
Automobiles and parts	1.2	68.8	73.3	57.3	57.6	93.9	129.1	171.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	42.7	43.2	66.4	100.8	101.4	142.1	107.1
Heating appliances	.4	81.4	71.0	78.5	103.2	111.1	130.8	121.4
Iron and steel fabrication,n.e.s.	.5	55.3	49.3	53.9	109.3	149.6	181.3	145.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	63.0	62.3	61.5	79.2	96.0	128.3	121.7
Other iron and steel products	1.5	67.5	67.8	65.4	85.2	98.7	114.2	114.4
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	91.6	89.5	80.6	107.5	130.7	133.6	124.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.6	127.5	125.7	122.2	132.2	140.2	148.8	135.0
Miscellaneous	.5	99.3	96.3	96.4	106.5	110.4	118.4	108.6
LOGGING	1.6	48.3	49.9	26.0	30.5	54.3	83.6	75.0
MINING	5.6	100.4	97.4	96.5	105.6	116.6	123.8	115.7
Coal	2.7	80.7	77.7	87.6	91.3	101.6	105.9	102.9
Metallic ores	2.3	156.5	151.7	130.0	142.1	141.0	147.2	131.4
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.6	80.7	80.2	72.6	98.9	134.0	153.2	138.5
COMMUNICATIONS	2.7	83.8	83.6	92.9	105.8	120.9	128.8	114.8
Telegraphs	.6	87.7	86.9	96.0	108.6	130.4	140.3	125.1
Telephones	2.1	82.7	82.8	92.2	105.1	118.6	125.7	112.1
TRANSPORTATION	11.9	82.5	81.2	86.5	97.8	110.2	117.2	111.5
Street railways and cartage	3.0	114.4	112.6	118.4	121.6	128.7	134.3	117.7
Steam railways	7.0	72.0	71.2	77.3	90.9	105.1	112.2	110.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	91.9	88.8	90.2	100.9	112.2	121.2	107.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.6	88.4	88.4	84.4	176.8	169.2	181.3	158.7
Building	2.3	45.9	43.1	58.8	117.5	159.4	174.8	157.7
Highway	6.9	155.6	156.5	133.4	337.0	299.9	293.5	243.7
Railway	3.4	69.7	71.7	73.3	98.3	122.3	137.7	145.6
SERVICES	2.8	113.8	111.8	119.4	134.8	143.4	146.6	132.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	113.2	108.6	120.1	140.5	154.1	158.3	137.5
Professional	.3	123.3	119.9	128.9	123.7	124.9	124.5	121.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	112.4	114.7	116.0	129.6	131.6	133.2	128.3
TRADE	10.0	111.8	110.5	113.1	120.5	127.3	127.8	116.0
Retail	7.3	117.1	116.2	117.6	125.7	129.9	130.1	118.3
Wholesale	2.7	99.6	97.6	103.1	108.9	121.5	122.7	111.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	88.5	87.1	86.0	107.1	116.6	126.8	119.1

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1933	Aug.1 1933	Sept.1 1932	Sept.1 1931	Sept.1 1930	Sept.1 1929	Sept.1 1928
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	34.8	86.8	87.6	77.3	83.5	104.1	116.5	108.9
Lumber products	4.4	69.6	65.6	47.0	59.8	101.5	128.8	115.9
Pulp and paper	6.0	151.3	140.1	119.2	138.6	169.1	117.5	122.6
Textile products	4.5	79.7	74.0	76.1	65.0	73.8	85.9	96.0
Iron and steel	10.3	80.5	69.7	73.2	83.8	97.8	133.8	112.4
Other manufactures	9.6	84.3	86.8	84.8	86.2	104.4	104.8	101.4
Logging	1.6	49.2	47.1	34.8	28.3	40.9	52.6	21.5
Mining	21.3	91.6	90.8	97.7	106.2	113.5	112.0	109.5
Communications	2.9	86.0	83.8	94.9	118.2	140.9	127.3	117.0
Transportation	11.6	84.1	76.4	84.3	85.0	87.7	97.9	84.3
Construction	19.5	140.3	153.2	124.0	179.2	254.[illegible]	245.2	219.0
Services	2.0	182.0	186.9	205.2	2[illegible].6	215.6	200.9	184.0
Trade	6.3	101.9	103.0	106.7	114.8	119.6	117.8	111.6
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	91.5	93.0	87.8	102.7	122.5	127.3	115.4
Quebec Manufacturing	60.2	88.3	87.6	86.8	97.4	109.2	116.2	115.2
Lumber products	3.4	75.8	78.5	74.9	88.0	106.4	125.3	126.8
Pulp and paper	8.3	84.5	83.2	84.5	83.7	105.2	111.7	114.1
Textile products	17.0	104.1	99.8	96.3	95.8	99.7	103.3	110.2
Iron and steel	8.6	61.2	61.4	64.5	82.3	103.0	118.6	110.3
Other manufactures	22.9	97.4	98.4	96.6	111.4	121.7	123.2	119.8
Logging	2.1	60.3	60.8	35.1	39.4	84.5	84.3	95.8
Mining	2.1	115.7	111.9	92.9	117.7	176.9	154.5	133.7
Communications	2.2	77.9	76.5	87.6	99.3	113.4	124.0	116.1
Transportation	11.7	85.5	79.[illegible]	88.5	98.5	109.5	114.4	112.4
Construction	11.2	69.2	65.7	67.4	180.4	134.4	147.1	140.0
Services	2.4	100.7	96.0	106.2	114.1	115.5	120.4	119.4
Trade	8.1	126.1	128.8	126.0	130.2	137.5	133.2	122.6
Quebec-All Industries	100.0	87.0	84.8	85.3	109.8	116.0	120.5	115.7
Ontario Manufacturing	61.4	84.8	82.8	80.7	94.0	106.9	121.6	118.2
Lumber products	4.1	63.3	61.9	51.0	84.3	101.4	122.6	123.6
Pulp and paper	7.0	88.3	87.9	89.3	96.9	107.8	115.2	115.1
Textile products	12.0	101.0	98.1	92.7	93.2	95.5	106.8	102.6
Iron and steel	12.7	60.1	61.5	56.7	75.5	95.7	124.7	125.2
Other manufactures	25.6	102.6	97.3	97.8	113.7	120.2	127.3	113.8
Logging	1.1	39.3	39.6	16.3	21.5	33.9	67.8	63.2
Mining	4.1	139.1	138.1	117.5	137.7	144.0	148.3	139.7
Communications	2.6	79.3	79.7	90.5	99.9	115.2	131.6	110.8
Transportation	8.6	79.8	79.4	84.0	98.1	112.0	119.5	115.6
Construction	9.5	88.7	88.4	89.1	151.6	173.7	180.6	174.1
Services	2.3	128.2	128.6	138.9	150.3	160.0	160.0	128.9
Trade	9.9	115.3	115.0	1[illegible].3	127.5	128.0	128.8	116.3
Ontario-All Industries	100.0	88.1	86.5	85.1	100.7	113.6	126.9	119.5
Prairie Provinces -Manufacturing	28.7	86.9	87.3	89.3	97.3	115.2	126.2	123.0
Lumber products	2.0	80.5	88.2	72.4	82.3	120.0	149.0	143.8
Pulp and paper	2.7	81.8	84.2	86.5	98.8	106.6	108.0	119.7
Textile products	2.0	103.6	97.6	101.4	99.1	110.0	121.0	129.8
Iron and steel	9.9	69.8	69.7	75.2	86.7	109.7	118.0	112.0
Other manufactures	12.1	108.5	108.5	109.9	115.0	132.6	140.6	133.0
Logging	.1	11.3	12.9	15.2	5.5	15.7	26.0	23.4
Mining	7.3	94.2	84.0	93.8	90.8	101.9	119.2	115.4
Communications	3.1	93.2	92.5	101.5	114.4	132.7	131.3	119.4
Transportation	20.6	86.7	84.0	92.9	98.3	116.3	125.7	107.8
Construction	19.3	93.8	99.5	82.3	257.7	186.7	220.1	184.7
Services	3.5	107.0	108.5	117.0	135.8	161.2	159.6	173.8
Trade	17.4	100.7	99.8	103.1	109.6	124.7	126.3	121.2
Prairies-All Industries	100.0	90.7	90.5	91.6	130.0	129.8	143.8	127.8
British Columbia - Manufacturing	42.7	93.8	91.6	80.1	91.9	115.9	119.0	117.0
Lumber products	10.7	60.1	63.3	45.2	62.2	83.5	105.3	107.4
Pulp and paper	5.5	92.8	91.4	87.9	103.1	105.3	109.0	98.8
Textile products	1.1	95.4	85.4	94.5	100.5	106.5	122.9	119.0
Iron and steel	3.0	60.5	60.6	63.9	82.3	118.3	112.5	110.2
Other manufactures	22.4	142.9	134.5	122.2	125.1	158.7	141.8	135.9
Logging	5.0	52.0	54.7	27.3	38.9	54.6	118.6	100.1
Mining	7.4	67.9	66.1	73.2	77.8	94.2	105.6	102.2
Communications	3.8	100.3	98.9	101.8	124.4	129.8	128.4	114.2
Transportation	1[illegible].0	92.1	89.5	95.2	108.7	110.2	116.8	112.0
Construction	14.8	103.1	99.3	1[illegible].9	138.3	152.2	149.8	147.0
Services	3.4	95.7	86.8	94.9	112.2	120.5	125.8	117.0
Trade	8.9	102.2	99.2	104.6	114.7	121.0	121.5	118.7
B .C.-All Industries	100.0	89.2	87.3	82.8	96.6	114.6	121.5	115.5

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Sept.1 1933	Aug.1 1933	Sept.1 1932	Sept.1 1931	Sept.1 1930	Sept.1 1929	Sept.1 1928
Montreal - Manufacturing	61.6	81.8	81.6	83.4	96.7	109.0	114.2	111.6
Plant products - edible	4.5	100.9	106.9	104.5	108.2	118.5	111.1	100.1
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.9	98.1	97.2	100.6	103.0	114.7	111.7	104.6
Textiles	13.8	87.0	81.9	84.1	86.2	90.1	93.8	105.1
Tobacco,distilled and malt liquors	5.9	107.0	110.2	110.2	112.0	120.1	105.2	114.0
Iron and steel	12.0	59.4	60.0	62.7	80.7	101.8	123.3	112.5
Other manufactures	20.5	84.6	85.0	86.6	106.7	119.8	122.8	118.4
Communications	3.3	70.3	71.3	79.4	88.4	99.1	120.9	115.1
Transportation	11.1	93.5	90.6	95.4	105.4	115.5	120.5	130.5
Construction	8.3	65.2	51.9	67.0	112.1	129.6	163.7	175.2
Trade	12.3	119.1	118.4	120.8	128.9	133.7	131.4	122.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	84.4	82.4	86.3	102.3	113.2	120.2	115.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.7	98.8	99.0	104.2	119.5	121.0	124.9	124.4
Leather products	22.7	114.4	114.1	118.2	124.7	102.9	110.4	104.9
Other manufactures	39.0	91.5	92.0	97.7	116.6	129.6	131.9	135.1
Transportation	11.3	102.9	101.2	110.0	131.4	135.8	133.8	122.3
Construction	8.8	97.9	100.4	101.9	136.9	249.1	209.3	141.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	99.7	99.5	105.8	123.2	138.5	136.5	132.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.1	85.3	82.9	86.1	99.5	106.2	117.9	113.0
Plant products - edible	6.1	104.5	97.6	100.6	115.8	119.4	128.6	114.0
Printing and publishing	9.2	102.6	102.7	106.5	112.8	116.9	123.4	113.7
Textiles	12.9	87.3	83.5	85.3	91.7	99.4	104.0	97.1
Iron and steel	8.1	57.9	56.3	61.6	79.8	93.9	127.0	127.5
Other manufactures	25.8	88.2	86.1	89.0	103.7	108.3	116.7	113.6
Communications	3.7	70.8	71.6	82.1	89.6	98.3	103.0	106.1
Transportation	6.9	93.2	92.4	100.1	129.0	139.0	143.5	122.1
Construction	2.7	50.1	49.8	73.1	116.7	179.2	204.7	172.3
Trade	20.6	110.1	110.0	112.1	122.1	122.0	122.3	112.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	88.4	86.9	91.6	106.6	114.7	125.0	114.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.9	82.5	82.6	85.1	110.6	114.7	118.8	124.5
Lumber products	3.9	40.4	75.8	42.7	108.2	111.6	127.8	138.1
Pulp and paper	16.5	82.3	67.2	80.6	95.5	105.6	109.7	107.7
Other manufactures	26.5	97.8	96.7	104.0	124.9	123.9	123.1	134.4
Construction	13.1	111.4	111.6	115.1	173.1	219.8	244.4	292.4
Trade	15.5	108.0	104.3	108.0	112.3	117.9	107.8	108.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	93.1	92.7	98.0	121.7	125.6	126.9	124.9
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.7	75.4	75.1	72.6	87.5	98.8	126.6	112.4
Textiles	21.4	82.3	81.9	72.2	85.3	83.0	96.8	92.3
Electrical apparatus	9.7	77.3	73.8	94.8	114.2	115.2	137.9	131.6
Iron and steel	23.5	57.3	59.0	48.5	68.2	91.3	143.0	118.0
Other manufactures	26.1	95.3	93.5	99.2	106.0	117.8	125.4	119.7
Construction	2.9	45.1	45.3	69.2	177.2	199.4	254.7	135.5
Trade	7.3	100.5	96.7	100.7	112.6	129.3	128.3	120.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	77.7	77.5	77.1	95.8	105.6	131.1	113.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	81.2	76.4	82.0	71.1	72.5	116.5	134.3	192.0
Iron and steel	56.1	65.8	73.4	61.0	60.5	114.0	131.5	205.0
Other manufactures	25.1	119.4	117.3	112.3	120.6	126.5	145.2	145.4
Construction	1.7	22.3	26.1	13.9	54.6	127.9	217.0	193.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	76.2	80.9	71.8	77.8	121.2	143.4	175.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.9	86.6	85.7	87.6	101.9	118.6	125.3	123.6
Animal products - edible	6.0	117.9	115.5	111.5	108.4	107.2	114.4	118.1
Plant products -edible	4.1	104.1	103.0	107.4	102.8	119.7	117.2	110.8
Printing and publishing	5.5	89.4	93.3	95.4	100.9	110.9	112.6	105.4
Textiles	5.5	110.2	102.7	103.9	103.4	114.3	119.2	124.9
Other manufactures	28.8	76.8	76.3	79.8	100.0	125.8	137.3	135.8
Transportation	10.5	75.4	74.7	78.5	90.7	108.7	111.5	118.8
Construction	2.2	27.7	24.3	41.1	80.5	90.5	78.2	97.9
Trade	29.5	88.4	88.1	90.8	97.5	106.7	113.5	118.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	82.2	81.7	85.1	98.2	110.7	115.5	115.0
Vancouver - Manufacturing	37.9	85.8	85.1	87.6	94.5	114.8	110.3	112.5
Lumber products	7.0	50.1	56.9	46.1	55.6	72.3	84.9	96.2
Other manufactures	30.9	102.5	98.1	101.1	114.3	136.8	123.8	121.8
Communications	8.7	99.3	98.2	100.6	115.0	128.3	124.0	109.7
Transportation	20.9	99.8	95.4	102.2	106.6	110.0	114.2	111.4
Construction	5.2	38.9	39.1	55.7	107.2	88.7	105.6	113.1
Services	6.3	91.5	82.1	87.6	104.6	112.0	120.6	107.9
Trade	20.9	104.2	101.5	105.4	117.0	121.8	122.0	117.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	87.4	85.2	89.0	104.5	114.0	114.7	111.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1933

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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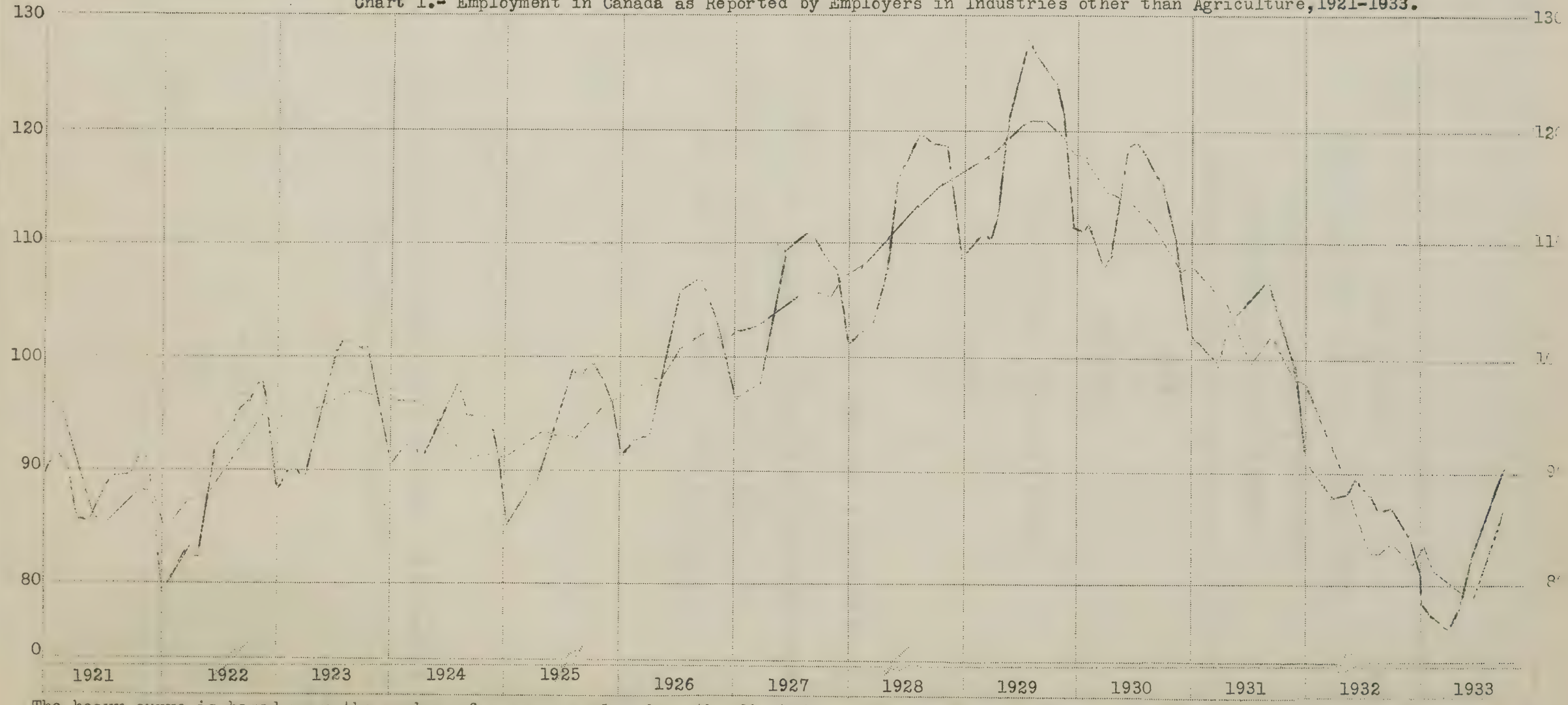
OTTAWA

1933

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Oct. 26, 1933.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed its sixth consecutive monthly increase, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,240 firms, whose staffs aggregated 834,348 persons, as compared with 816,458 in the preceding month. Activity has frequently declined between September and October in the twelve years of the record, the change, on the average, being a fractional reduction; the gain this year is therefore unusually interesting, particularly so because it is the largest advance reported on Oct. 1 since the record was commenced in 1921. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 90.4 on Oct. 1, 1933, compared with 88.5 on Sept. 1, 1933, and 86.7 on Oct. 1, 1932. On the same date in the eleven preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1931, 103.9; 1930, 116.2; 1929, 125.6; 1928, 118.8; 1927, 110.3; 1926, 106.5; 1925, 99.5; 1924, 95.0; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 95.8 and 1921, 91.3.

The continuous recovery that has characterized employment since April has resulted in the re-instatement of approximately 134,000 persons by the employers making returns, an average of more than 16 per establishment during the six months. This decided improvement in business among the co-operating firms has no doubt also been accompanied by important gains among the smaller firms in the industries covered, as well as among employers in the industries for which no statistics are available, so that the number of workers obtaining employment in this general expansion of industrial activity must greatly exceed the 134,000 mentioned above. The Bureau's index of employment has risen from 76.0 on Apr. 1 to 90.4 on Oct. 1, an advance of 14.4 points or 18.9 p.c. in six months. Only in 1928 and 1929 out of the twelve years for which comparable data exist, were there larger increases in the corresponding six months, while last year a decline of nearly three points had been indicated between April and October.

The most pronounced increase since Oct. 1 was in highway construction, but there were important gains in logging, mining and trade, while shipping was also brisker. The improvement in mining and trade was more pronounced than on Oct. 1 in any earlier year of the record; that in logging was greater than in 1930, 1931 or 1932. On the other hand, services, building and railway construction, and communications were slacker, the declines in most of these industries being seasonal in character. There was also a slight reduction in factory employment, the first indicated since the beginning of the year, due in the main to seasonal curtailment in fish-preserving and lumber factories.

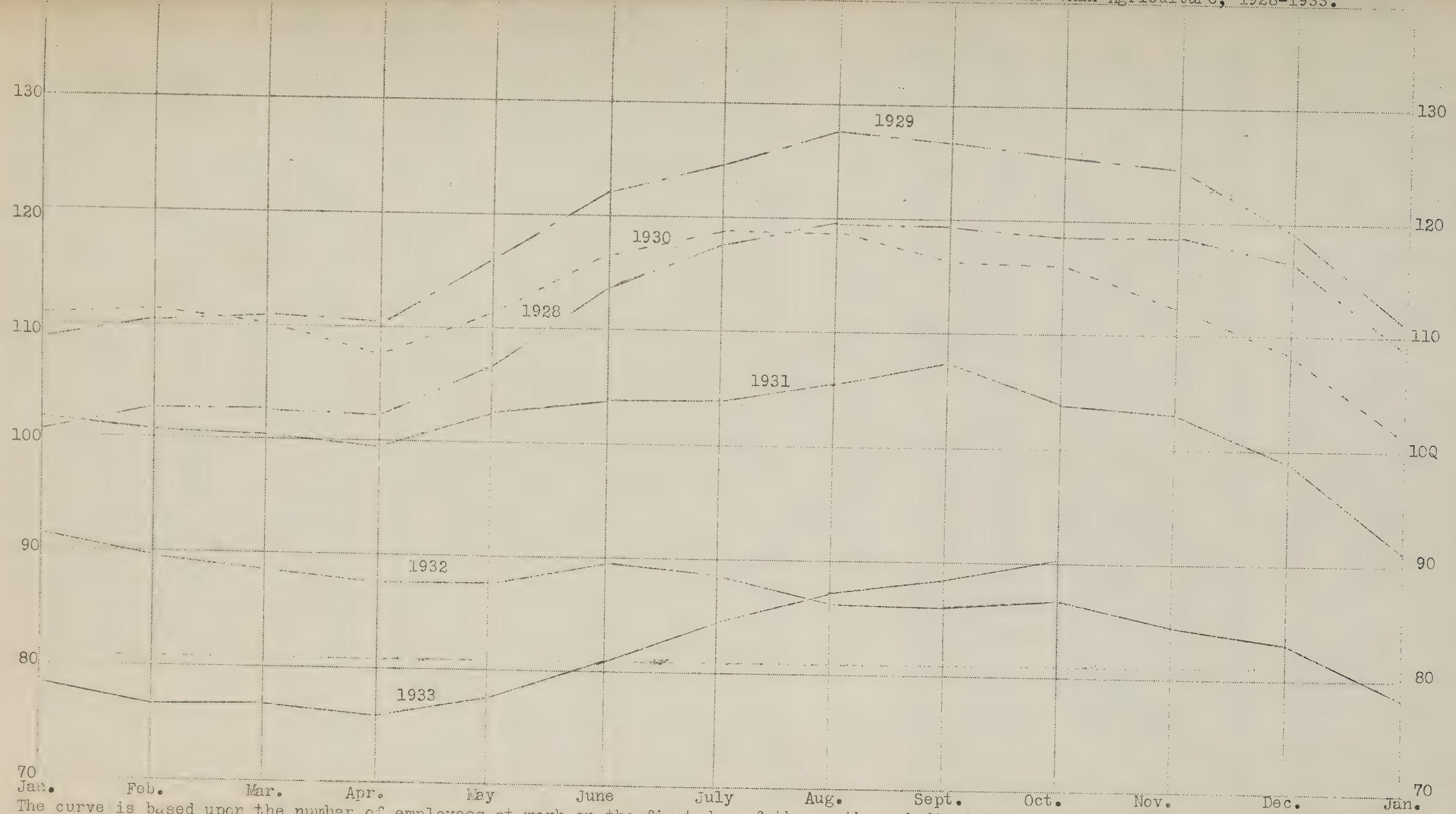
EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

As on the same date in 1932, firms in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia showed decreases, but in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces the trend was upward, the largest advances taking place in the Prairie area.

Maritime Provinces.- A slight decline was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 576 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 64,115 persons on Sept.1, to 63,502 at the beginning of October. This shrinkage involved a much smaller number of workers than that recorded at the same date of last year, when the index was several points lower than on Oct. 1, 1933. Manufacturing, mainly of lumber products, construction and services reported the bulk of the decrease as compared with Sept. 1, 1933, while there were gains in logging, mining, shipping and trade.

Quebec.- There was a further increase in Quebec, the sixth recently recorded. During the months since Apr.1, over 42,800 workers have been added to the staffs of the firms furnishing data to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, an increase which compared very favourably with that of only some 2,000 recorded in the same period in 1932; the continuously upward movement in the last six months has extended over a longer period than in any other year since 1926. The advance indicated on Oct. 1 over the preceding month took place chiefly in manufacturing (notably of textile products), in logging, shipping, highway construction and retail trade. On the other hand, building and railway construction showed curtailment; within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper factories were decidedly slacker. Statistics were compiled from 2,009 firms in Quebec with 240,778 workers, compared with 235,148 at the beginning of September. A much less extensive advance had been noted on Oct. 1, 1932, when the index was lower.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1933.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

Ontario.- The trend was again upward in Ontario, according to 3,629 employers of 337,258 persons, or 5,749 more than in the preceding month. As in Quebec, the improvement on Oct. 1 continued the favourable movement in evidence during the last six months, some 42,900 employees having been reinstated by the co-operating establishments since Apr. 1. This expansion is in marked contrast to the decline of over 19,000 workers reported in the payrolls of the firms whose returns were received in the corresponding six months of last year. A smaller gain over the preceding month had been reported on Oct.1, 1932, and employment was then in less volume. Manufacturing as a whole, particularly of textile and canned products), logging, highway construction and retail trade showed heightened activity, as compared with Sept. 1, 1933, while employment decreased in iron and steel plants, transportation, building and railway construction and services.

Prairie Provinces.- There was a further increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October, being the sixth consecutive gain indicated;nearly 25,200 persons have been added to the payrolls of the reporting employers during this period of recovery. The improvement since the beginning of September occurred mainly in highway construction, coal-mining, steam railway operation and trade. Manufacturing showed little general change, while hotels and restaurants released employees, owing to the close of the tourist season. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,210 firms with an aggregate working force of 122,685 employees, compared with 112,878 on Sept. 1. An increase had also been recorded at the beginning of October in 1932, but this involved a smaller number of workers and the index was then lower.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed curtailment, mainly in manufacturing, (a result of the completion of the fish-canning season), while transportation and services also released employees. On the other hand, logging, mining and trade reported greater activity. Data were tabulated from 816 employers, whose payrolls declined from 72,808 persons on Sept. 1, to 70,125 at the beginning of October. Losses on a much smaller scale were registered on Oct. 1, 1932, but the index then was a few points lower.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was downward in Quebec City, Hamilton and Vancouver, but upward in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, while in Winnipeg practically no general change took place.

Montreal.- For the seventh consecutive month, there was a large increase in employment in Montreal, where the 1,143 co-operating establishments employed 128,345 persons, or 4,392 more than on Sept. 1. The advances recorded since Mar. 1 have provided work for nearly 17,600 extra persons, contrasting favourably with the decline of over 2,600 employees in the staffs of the firms reporting for the same period in 1932. Manufacturing showed the greatest gain on Oct. 1, as compared with September, but there was also improvement in transportation, construction, services and trade; within the manufacturing group, textile, vegetable food, tobacco and beverage and iron and steel factories indicated considerable expansion. Smaller advances had been noted on the corresponding date of last year, but the index of employment was then fractionally higher.

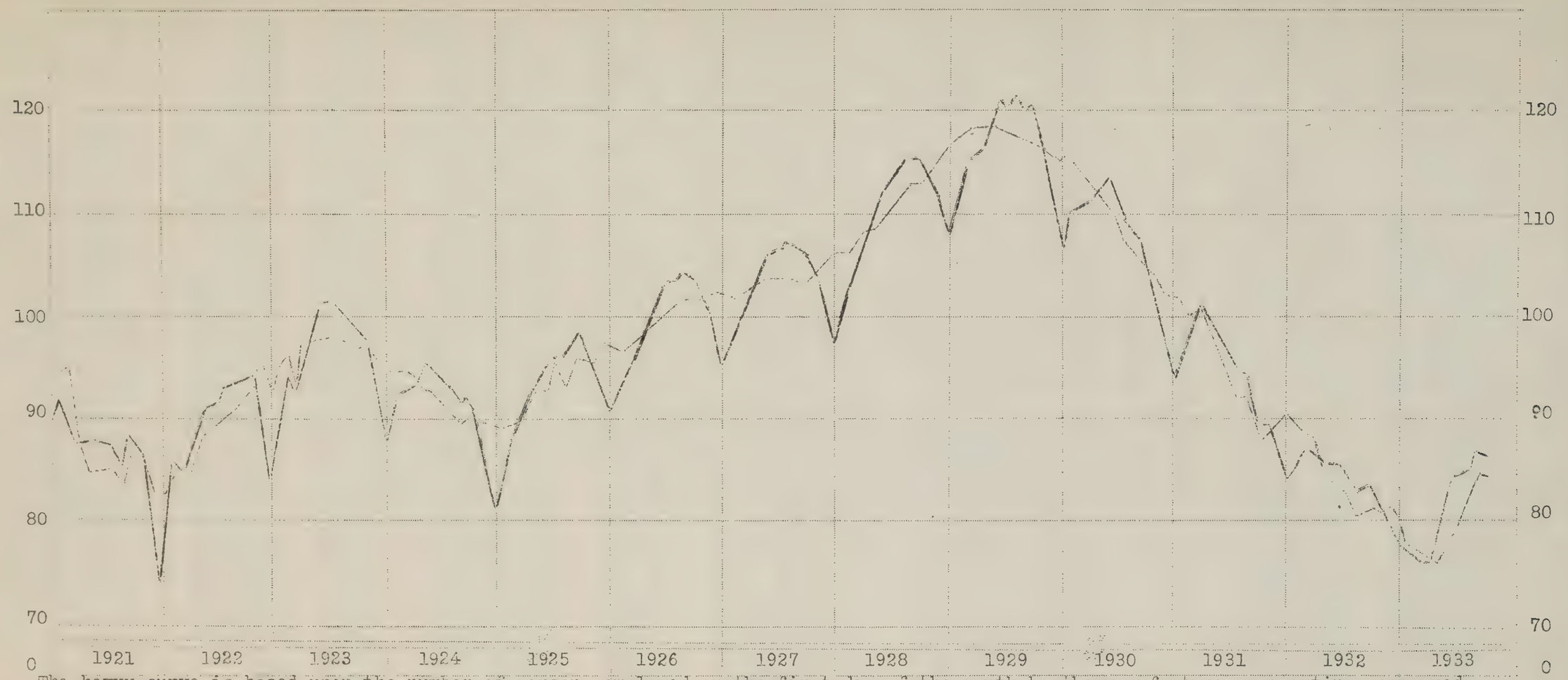
Quebec.- Activity in Quebec declined at the beginning of October, 157 workers having been laid off since Sept. 1 by the 156 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 12,409 on their paylists on the date under review. There were seasonal losses in services, and construction and manufactures were also slacker. The index was lower than at the beginning of October, 1932, when a larger decrease had been reported.

Toronto.- Further expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,219 firms employing 108,735 persons, compared with 105,746 in their last report. Manufacturing (particularly of textile, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, rubber, lumber and animal food products) was much busier, and services and trade also absorbed more workers. Smaller additions to staffs had been reported on Oct. 1 of a year ago, but employment generally was then at a rather higher level.

Ottawa.- Construction was not so active, while manufacturing and transportation showed small gains. The forces of the 157 employers furnishing data aggregated 11,871 workers, or 47 more than on Sept. 1. The index of employment was slightly lower than on the same date in 1932, when a large reduction had been indicated.

Hamilton.- A decrease occurred in manufacturing in Hamilton, largely in iron and steel factories, while textiles were more active. The non-manufacturing industries, however, showed on the whole only minor changes. Statements were tabulated from 243 firms with 23,733 employees, compared with 24,443 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was higher; little general change had then been reported.

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1921-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the manufacturers reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- There was an increase in the number employed in the Border Cities, occurring mainly in the automobile and allied trades. One hundred and thirty-seven establishments recorded 9,931 employees, as against 9,759 on Sept. 1. A very large decline had been reported on Oct. 1, 1932, when employment was in smaller volume.

Winnipeg.- Little general change was shown in Winnipeg on Oct. 1, when the 395 co-operating firms employed 34,352 workers, or practically the same number as in the preceding month. Manufacturing and transportation were rather less active, while construction and trade showed improvement. The situation at the beginning of October of a year ago had also remained practically the same as in the month before, but the index then was higher than on the date under review.

Vancouver.- There was a loss in employment in Vancouver, according to 350 employers with 26,712 persons on their payrolls, compared with 27,026 on Sept. 1. Manufacturing reported a decline, and there was a falling-off in transportation; construction, however, showed improvement, and trade was rather brisker. A smaller reduction on the whole had been recorded on Oct. 1, 1932, when the index stood at 88.5, as compared with 85.9 at the beginning of October of the present year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a slight slowing-up in factory employment on Oct. 1, when the 5,008 co-operating establishments reported 430,743 operatives, or 380 fewer than on Sept.1. The decline was mainly due to seasonal curtailment in fish-preserving, sawmilling and iron and steel plants, while pulp and paper mills also released employees. The losses in fish canneries, following a very active season, were unusually large, but those in the lumber and iron and steel divisions involved fewer workers than has generally been the case at the beginning of October in the last twelve years. On the other hand, vegetable food, rubber, textiles, tobacco and beverage, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufactures afforded increased employment, the seasonal gain in textiles being greater than the average for Oct. 1.

The small falling-off noted on the date under review is the first interruption in the series of advances which, extending from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, resulted in the index of factory employment being 12.4 points higher on the latter than the former date; in spite of the minor reduction recorded in the present report, this index was 12.3 points, or 16.5 p.c., higher on Oct. 1 than at the beginning of the year. This improvement over January compares very favourably with the fractional gain that occurred between Jan.1 and Oct. 1 in 1932, with the decline of nearly two points between those two dates in 1931 and with the increase of only 1.3 points in 1930.

Logging.- Statements were tabulated from 223 logging companies, whose staffs were increased by 4,514 workers to 17,704 on the date under review. This advance was on a much larger scale than in the early autumn of 1932 or of any other year since 1929. The index was higher than on Oct. 1 of the last two years.

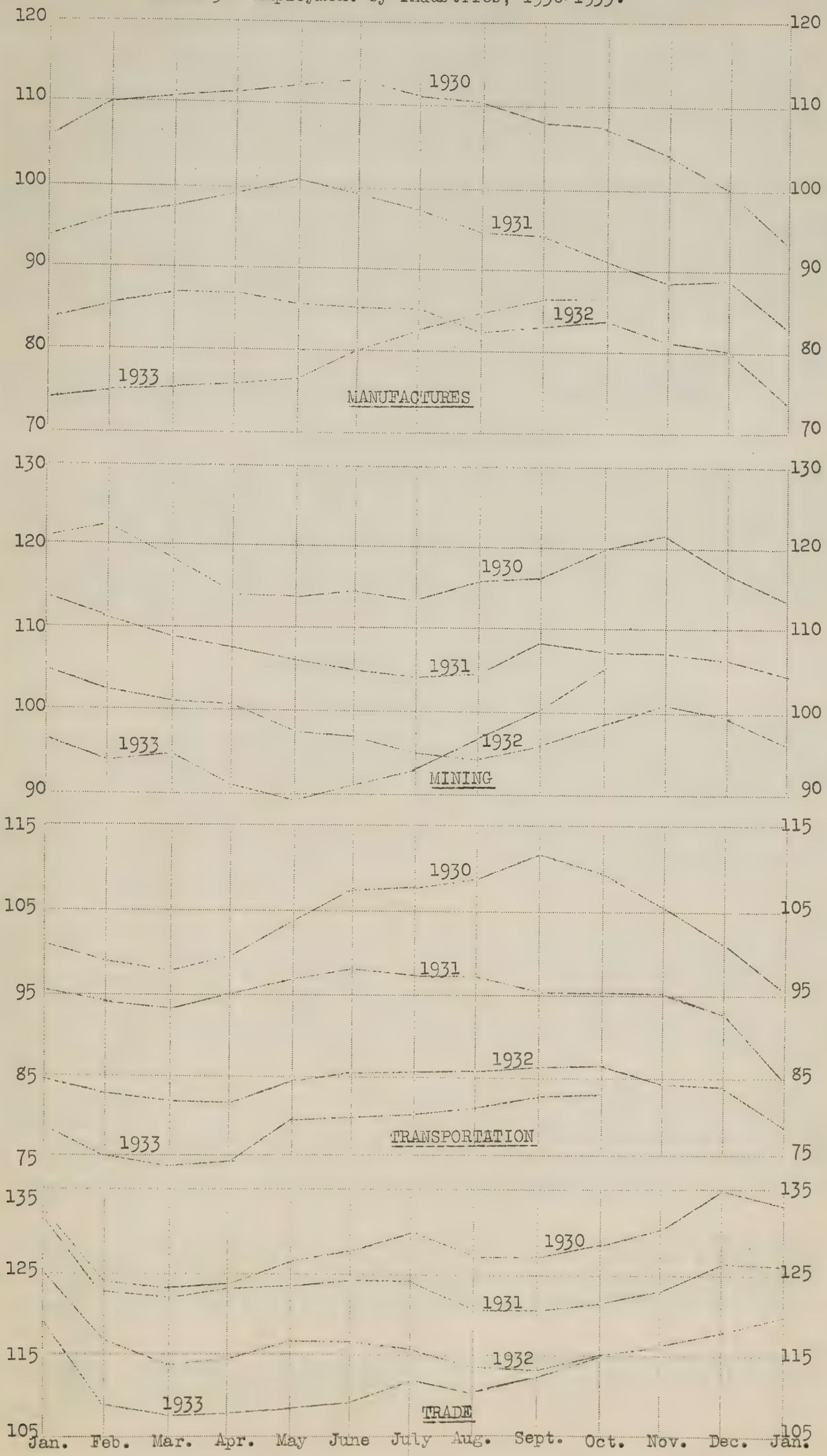
Mining.- Continued improvement was recorded in coal-mining, particularly in the Prairie Provinces, and there was also an increase in the extraction of metallic ores. The working force of the 254 reporting mine operators aggregated 48,126 persons, compared with 45,709 in the preceding month. This seasonal gain exceeded that noted on Oct.1 in any earlier year of the record. Employment in this group was in greater volume than on the same date in 1932, when the indicated increase had involved less than a third as many workers.

Communications.- There was a decline in communications, where the companies and branches furnishing data reported 21,716 employees, compared with 22,036 on Sept.1. The index was lower than on the same date in 1932, when the losses were rather larger.

Transportation.- Street railways and cartage and steam railway operation showed little change in the general situation, but shipping and stevedoring afforded more employment; statistics were received from 369 employers in the transportation group, with 96,944 persons on their staffs, as against 96,726 in their last return. Activity was less than on Oct. 1, 1932, when a greater increase had been reported in the group as a whole.

Construction and Maintenance.- There was a shrinkage in employment in building and railway construction at the beginning of October, but highway construction showed decidedly greater activity, particularly in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. This was partly due to increased activity in unemployment projects. A combined force of 113,086 workers was employed by the 1,038 co-operating contractors, who had 102,891 on their payrolls at the beginning of September. Curtailment had been recorded on Oct.1 of

Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1930-1933.



a year ago, and the number then engaged in the construction industries was smaller; the increase this year over last occurred wholly in the highway group, both building and railway construction work being slacker than on Oct. 1, 1932.

Services.- The closing of summer hotels, together with curtailment in other branches of the service group, resulted in a seasonal decrease of 1,195 persons in the staffs of the 363 firms whose returns were received, and who employed 21,610 workers on Oct. 1. The reduction indicated on the corresponding date of last year involved a greater proportion of the payroll, but the index was then rather higher.

Trade.- There was an increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores, although wholesale houses were also more active; 904 trading establishments reported 84,419 employees, compared with 81,978 in the preceding month. This advance was more pronounded than that recorded on Oct. 1 of 1932, or of any other year of the record, a significant indication of the increased purchasing power of the public, resulting from the heightened employment recorded in recent months. The index was fractionally higher than at the beginning of October of last year, but lower than in the early autumn of other years since 1927.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1930 in several of the leading industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, employment on Aug. 21, 1933, showed a slight improvement as compared with July 24, and a marked improvement as compared with August, 1932. Among the approximately 12,808,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 19.2 on Aug. 21, 1933, as compared with 19.6 on July 24, 1933, and 23.0 on Aug. 22, 1932. Recent press reports state that 2,336,727 persons were out of work on Sept. 25, 1933,- a decline of 74,410 since Aug. 21, 1933, and of 521,284 as compared with the same date in 1932.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received).

The latest press reports show that for the sixth consecutive month both employment and payrolls in American factories increased in September. This is shown by the indices of the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. In March employment was estimated at 55.1, on a scale with the average for the full year 1926 reckoned at 100. By September the figure had advanced to 73.9 - a gain of 34 per cent for the half year. Meantime, payrolls calculated on the same basis have increased from 33.4 in March to 53.3 last month - a gain of 59 per cent. It is estimated that during the past six months 2,700,000 men have gone to work in the industries surveyed by the department, and that more than $60,000,000 weekly has been added to industrial payrolls.

NEW YORK.- According to the New York Department of Labor, there was an increase of 6.0 p.c. in factory employment in September as compared with August. This brought the preliminary index (based on the 1925-1927 average as 100), to 69.7, as compared with 66.0 in August. The stone, clay and glass, metals and machinery, wood, fur, rubber and leather, (excluding boots and shoes), chemicals, oils and paints, pulp and paper, printing and paper goods, clothing and millinery, food and tobacco and water, light and power industries reported considerable increases. On the other hand, textile factories were slacker.

MASSACHUSETTS.- Reports made by 1,134 manufacturing establishments to the Massachusetts Department of Labor showed an increase in the number employed from 198,703 in August to 203,787 in September, an advance of 2.6 p.c. The largest gains were in the cotton, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, foundry and machine shop, printing and publishing and bread and other bakery product divisions, while leather, woollen and worsted and textile dyeing and finishing plants showed curtailment.

ILLINOIS.- Employment in Illinois increased by 2.8 p.c. during September as compared with August, according to the State Bureau of Labor; there was a gain of 2.7 p.c. in manufacturing, and of 3.0 p.c. in the non-manufacturing groups. The general index (average 1925-27=100) stood at 70.6 in September, 1933, compared with 57.9 in September, 1932.

WISCONSIN.- According to the "Wisconsin Labor Market" the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 77.5 in August, as compared with 75.9 in July, 1933, and 60.2 in August, 1932.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS, (AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	108.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1933.	100.0	7.6	28.9	40.4	14.7	8.4

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1922	93.5	-	100.4	-	-	-	101.1	87.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.0	-	99.6	112.4	95.9	-	91.5	87.9
Oct. 1, 1924	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	-	88.1	90.0
Oct. 1, 1925	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Oct. 1, 1926	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
Oct. 1, 1927	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Oct. 1, 1928	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Oct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept.1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept.1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1933.								
	15.4	1.5	13.0	1.4	2.8	1.2	4.1	3.2

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	88.0	86.8	100.8	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	93.8	76.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
Oct. 1, 1927	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Oct. 1, 1928	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept.1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept.1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept.1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept.1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1933.	100.0	51.6	2.1	5.8	2.6	11.6	13.5	2.6	10.2

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1933	Sept.1 1933	Oct.1 1932	Oct.1 1931	Oct.1 1930	Oct.1 1929	Oct.1 1928
MANUFACTURING	51.6	86.7	86.8	84.1	91.8	107.8	120.2	115.7
Animal products - edible	2.4	109.2	127.4	109.7	102.8	111.7	117.1	119.6
Fur and products	.2	99.5	101.5	88.6	91.2	107.5	103.1	99.5
Leather and products	2.4	100.1	100.2	90.6	92.0	86.7	97.7	96.4
Boots and shoes	1.7	107.5	108.2	97.4	100.7	88.4	100.7	-
Lumber and products	4.0	63.9	66.5	58.1	72.9	92.4	116.6	117.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	54.4	58.9	46.5	60.6	83.4	114.7	116.3
Furniture	.7	71.7	70.5	72.9	98.2	110.1	125.4	120.0
Other lumber products	1.1	87.6	87.0	82.2	90.6	106.2	115.8	118.7
Musical instruments	.1	29.8	29.6	48.5	66.4	73.3	101.8	112.6
Plant products - edible	4.1	119.6	115.2	121.0	116.5	143.1	134.8	121.5
Pulp and paper products	6.4	88.0	89.5	87.3	96.9	108.6	114.2	109.0
Pulp and paper	2.8	76.8	79.3	73.4	86.6	104.4	111.9	112.6
Paper products	.9	100.8	102.3	99.7	99.5	109.8	116.8	120.8
Printing and publishing	2.7	98.6	98.7	101.7	109.7	113.9	116.3	110.8
Rubber products	1.3	86.2	84.2	81.0	94.4	107.9	137.2	135.2
Textile products	10.6	104.5	101.5	98.6	96.2	99.3	106.9	105.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	114.3	115.2	105.0	95.3	92.8	102.2	109.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	81.2	82.8	75.7	75.1	84.3	96.5	101.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	125.8	126.0	109.8	99.1	86.3	98.5	106.7
Silk and silk goods	.9	413.3	397.9	378.5	330.8	293.0	217.0	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.3	118.2	113.9	110.0	105.7	104.9	115.4	105.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	93.5	89.0	92.1	95.4	106.9	107.6	106.5
Other textile products	1.1	86.9	81.3	80.9	86.8	89.4	105.1	110.5
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	117.0	109.3	115.2	111.6	128.0	128.2	121.5
Tobacco	1.1	111.5	105.5	109.8	102.7	114.9	115.5	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	124.5	113.2	122.7	124.4	148.8	148.2	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	112.2	96.4	95.9	97.7	131.7	177.3	150.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	111.4	111.3	107.5	113.9	116.7	120.6	110.0
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	64.0	64.6	70.2	106.0	127.1	136.7	123.3
Electric current	1.7	112.2	112.1	113.9	132.4	133.6	138.9	127.9
Electrical apparatus	1.2	95.7	91.8	105.2	134.5	158.7	158.2	127.4
Iron and steel products	9.8	62.5	62.8	61.1	71.6	98.2	120.9	116.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.0	66.7	68.7	59.8	77.8	102.6	132.6	125.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	.9	65.8	66.3	68.9	93.1	115.5	132.5	127.6
Agricultural implements	.3	25.3	29.6	21.4	23.9	40.8	103.0	98.4
Land vehicles	4.6	64.2	65.0	62.4	62.8	95.3	112.8	115.0
Automobiles and parts	1.1	65.9	68.8	46.0	59.6	89.4	126.8	158.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	47.5	42.7	61.8	66.9	106.3	146.2	101.9
Heating appliances	.5	89.9	81.4	81.7	105.2	122.4	138.0	123.1
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	54.7	55.3	54.8	99.6	144.3	175.3	144.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	65.0	63.0	64.9	78.2	99.8	123.0	119.5
Other iron and steel products	1.5	68.1	67.5	67.4	87.8	98.8	113.7	114.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	91.6	91.6	81.7	101.8	132.5	132.9	122.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	128.2	127.5	121.4	124.6	138.2	149.1	135.4
Miscellaneous	.5	104.1	99.3	99.1	103.2	115.1	116.6	109.6
LOGGING	2.1	64.7	48.3	28.4	42.2	70.8	117.1	98.5
MINING	5.8	105.8	100.4	98.2	108.2	118.9	126.6	117.1
Coal	2.9	88.7	80.7	89.2	98.1	107.1	110.0	103.1
Metallic ores	2.3	158.8	156.5	131.9	138.3	143.0	149.7	134.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	81.1	80.7	74.0	95.5	123.3	151.6	141.8
COMMUNICATIONS	2.6	82.5	83.8	91.2	104.2	119.5	128.1	115.1
Telegraphs	.6	86.6	87.7	91.8	107.5	129.7	135.7	126.4
Telephones	2.0	81.5	82.7	91.0	103.4	117.0	126.0	112.1
TRANSPORTATION	11.6	82.7	82.5	87.2	95.2	110.1	114.3	111.8
Street railways and cartage	2.9	113.9	114.4	120.7	120.4	128.8	132.9	118.3
Steam railways	6.9	72.0	72.0	77.7	90.3	104.4	109.6	111.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	94.2	91.9	90.7	87.6	114.2	113.8	104.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.5	97.0	88.4	84.3	164.5	163.0	162.4	147.3
Building	2.2	45.2	45.9	49.1	112.2	156.9	169.7	138.2
Highway	8.1	185.5	155.6	137.3	314.8	277.7	240.7	212.7
Railway	3.2	68.2	69.7	73.4	87.7	115.9	119.7	130.5
SERVICES	2.6	108.1	113.8	109.8	125.5	136.7	141.0	127.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	104.1	113.2	104.5	125.9	141.5	149.4	125.8
Professional	.2	115.6	123.3	128.6	125.8	124.8	118.4	119.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	112.5	112.4	113.0	125.0	132.6	133.9	133.2
TRADE	10.2	115.0	111.8	114.5	120.8	127.9	128.2	120.1
Retail	7.5	121.0	117.1	119.0	126.1	130.8	130.6	122.4
Wholesale	2.7	101.2	99.6	103.8	108.8	121.4	122.9	115.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	90.4	88.5	86.7	103.9	116.2	125.6	118.8

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1933	Sept.1 1933	Oct.1 1932	Oct.1 1931	Oct.1 1930	Oct.1 1929	Oct.1 1928
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	35.0	86.6	86.8	75.3	83.6	99.1	115.9	110.0
Lumber products	3.8	59.8	69.6	37.4	54.3	78.3	118.3	109.7
Pulp and paper	6.1	150.1	151.3	128.2	138.9	162.8	118.8	112.8
Textile products	4.7	81.4	79.7	75.1	72.7	73.8	87.3	98.7
Iron and steel	10.5	82.2	80.5	67.1	82.4	96.9	130.2	116.8
Other manufactures	9.9	86.4	84.3	86.9	86.5	104.4	111.5	105.7
Logging	2.0	64.1	49.2	19.3	27.7	36.5	76.6	28.9
Mining	22.4	95.6	91.6	91.3	106.6	111.9	112.2	110.8
Communications	2.8	84.4	86.0	91.2	117.1	141.8	128.3	116.6
Transportation	12.5	68.5	64.1	62.0	77.7	86.4	89.9	84.0
Construction	17.1	121.3	140.3	128.2	190.5	223.5	224.0	204.8
Services	1.5	144.4	182.0	151.9	182.2	167.2	150.2	97.3
Trade	6.7	105.3	101.9	104.2	115.1	122.9	124.7	110.6
Maritimes-All Industries	100.0	90.9	91.5	84.9	102.6	116.2	123.7	114.9
Quebec Manufacturing	59.2	88.8	88.3	87.3	94.0	108.4	117.6	113.5
Lumber products	3.2	73.6	75.8	71.5	88.3	98.7	122.9	120.7
Pulp and paper	7.6	79.8	84.5	83.3	87.0	101.5	111.9	112.8
Textile products	17.1	106.7	104.1	99.7	98.6	100.7	104.6	110.0
Iron and steel	8.5	61.9	61.2	63.6	68.9	102.6	119.2	107.7
Other manufactures	22.8	99.1	97.4	97.2	109.7	122.2	126.7	118.4
Logging	3.1	92.7	60.3	52.6	70.5	113.6	116.0	129.1
Mining	2.1	117.2	115.7	95.0	110.9	135.9	158.2	135.1
Communications	2.1	76.3	77.9	86.5	97.6	112.3	121.7	113.7
Transportation	11.5	85.9	85.5	90.2	96.6	108.2	110.5	112.3
Construction	11.6	73.6	69.2	64.0	131.8	128.3	134.6	128.4
Services	2.3	100.2	100.7	101.5	110.0	112.9	115.6	109.0
Trade	8.1	128.6	126.1	126.0	132.3	135.2	133.5	124.8
Quebec-All Industries	100.0	89.1	87.0	85.8	101.6	113.0	120.2	114.3
Ontario Manufacturing	61.0	85.7	84.8	82.7	92.4	106.9	122.4	118.6
Lumber products	4.0	62.1	63.3	61.1	78.0	100.0	120.3	123.3
Pulp and paper	7.0	88.6	88.3	87.5	99.8	108.8	116.0	113.7
Textile products	12.2	104.4	101.0	99.2	95.4	99.7	110.6	104.8
Iron and steel	12.2	59.0	60.1	55.4	72.1	94.1	122.5	122.6
Other manufactures	25.6	104.6	102.6	101.9	109.5	122.7	130.5	121.8
Logging	1.4	54.5	39.8	9.3	25.6	55.2	137.0	94.5
Mining	4.1	140.0	139.1	119.7	131.8	142.1	148.7	141.9
Communications	2.5	79.0	79.3	89.1	98.6	112.7	130.8	111.9
Transportation	8.4	79.0	79.8	83.8	95.0	111.2	116.0	114.0
Construction	9.8	93.1	88.7	86.7	133.5	170.8	175.1	167.4
Services	2.7	125.6	128.2	127.4	142.0	158.0	161.8	127.2
Trade	10.1	119.8	115.6	118.3	126.1	129.4	130.3	120.9
Ontario-All Industries	100.0	89.6	88.1	86.1	99.3	114.6	128.4	120.4
Prairie Provinces- Manufacturing	26.4	86.9	86.9	90.4	89.4	114.1	123.3	124.6
Lumber products	1.7	78.1	80.5	67.8	73.3	108.4	137.8	140.3
Pulp and paper	2.5	84.1	81.8	88.4	101.7	110.0	111.2	124.1
Textile products	1.9	107.7	103.6	108.7	103.1	109.0	109.8	135.5
Iron and steel	9.1	69.7	69.8	77.2	67.8	102.8	113.9	115.4
Other manufactures	11.2	107.9	108.5	109.7	114.7	132.3	137.9	131.8
Logging	.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	7.2	24.9	29.5	28.3
Mining	7.9	110.8	94.2	111.3	110.5	120.4	130.7	116.2
Communications	2.9	91.6	93.2	98.2	112.6	133.1	131.9	121.9
Transportation	19.0	87.2	86.7	96.2	100.8	119.4	128.2	122.3
Construction	24.6	130.2	93.8	89.1	261.0	182.7	173.9	165.2
Services	2.8	91.9	107.0	97.3	122.5	146.7	157.0	155.2
Trade	16.3	102.6	100.7	104.7	107.2	122.3	123.9	123.7
Prairies-All Industries	100.0	98.7	90.7	94.6	129.1	130.0	134.2	126.4
British Columbia - Manufacturing	39.7	84.1	93.8	78.5	86.5	111.3	115.9	113.9
Lumber products	10.6	57.2	60.1	46.5	57.6	75.6	100.6	104.2
Pulp and paper	5.7	93.9	92.8	81.4	102.3	110.9	114.4	99.4
Textile products	1.2	99.6	95.4	90.5	108.0	111.5	117.8	130.9
Iron and steel	3.1	59.2	60.5	63.5	79.6	123.1	116.4	111.2
Other manufactures	19.1	117.8	142.9	118.5	114.9	149.3	134.6	128.8
Logging	5.7	56.3	52.0	30.6	41.4	57.2	120.1	113.7
Mining	8.1	71.4	67.9	72.3	78.6	93.6	108.1	100.7
Communications	3.8	97.1	100.6	100.6	123.3	126.1	128.1	113.7
Transportation	14.1	89.0	92.1	92.9	96.9	115.6	113.6	109.3
Construction	15.5	100.5	101.1	101.6	151.5	155.8	133.9	134.2
Services	3.4	90.1	93.7	88.7	105.9	113.6	117.9	109.5
Trade	9.7	105.6	101.2	107.7	116.5	125.8	122.8	122.7
B.C.-.All Industries	100.0	85.6	89.2	82.1	95.9	118.1	118.2	114.0

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1933	Sept.1 1933	Oct.1 1932	Oct.1 1931	Oct.1 1930	Oct.1 1929	Oct.1 1928
Montreal-Manufacturing	61.5	84.3	81.8	84.8	91.4	109.8	115.9	110.7
Plant products - edible	4.7	109.9	100.9	111.7	109.4	122.3	110.6	102.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	97.7	98.1	100.6	104.2	113.3	114.2	105.8
Textiles	13.9	90.5	87.0	87.6	91.1	92.7	93.9	102.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.4	120.5	107.0	117.7	108.9	127.0	120.8	113.9
Iron and steel	11.9	60.5	59.4	61.7	55.3	101.9	123.3	108.9
Other manufactures	19.9	84.5	84.6	86.7	105.2	118.3	123.9	119.4
Communications	3.1	69.4	70.3	78.5	87.2	98.4	118.8	112.6
Transportation	10.6	93.8	93.5	101.0	104.4	117.3	116.5	128.4
Construction	9.2	75.4	65.2	69.2	100.6	131.2	154.3	167.8
Trade	12.2	121.6	119.1	120.8	128.6	135.1	134.0	125.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	87.3	84.4	88.0	97.3	114.1	120.5	114.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.9	97.9	98.8	98.9	119.4	123.1	126.7	123.4
Leather products	22.9	113.7	114.4	106.7	128.3	106.6	114.5	106.7
Other manufactures	39.0	90.6	91.5	95.3	114.6	131.0	132.5	132.8
Transportation	11.6	104.4	102.9	108.1	130.2	133.7	125.2	106.1
Construction	8.7	96.1	97.9	91.5	162.6	251.5	174.6	133.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	98.3	99.7	100.2	124.2	138.3	131.7	131.0
Toronto - Manufacturing	62.0	87.2	85.3	88.5	100.4	108.0	119.0	114.7
Plant products - edible	5.9	103.1	104.5	105.5	116.5	121.0	130.3	119.9
Printing and publishing	9.1	102.6	102.6	105.8	114.4	117.2	124.7	115.0
Textiles	13.2	92.1	87.3	90.5	94.5	104.5	110.0	103.2
Iron and steel	8.1	59.7	57.9	62.7	78.6	95.5	125.4	121.6
Other manufactures	25.7	91.0	88.2	91.0	104.1	109.1	116.2	116.0
Communications	3.6	72.2	70.8	81.3	88.7	96.2	122.1	108.5
Transportation	6.7	92.2	93.2	99.4	126.3	141.3	142.2	123.3
Construction	2.6	49.0	50.1	73.1	122.0	181.3	214.9	182.0
Trade	21.1	115.6	110.1	114.3	122.6	124.1	123.5	116.3
Toronto- All Industries	100.0	90.9	88.4	93.5	107.3	116.2	126.3	117.0
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.4	82.9	82.5	84.0	110.4	117.0	120.6	123.6
Lumber products	4.2	42.4	40.4	42.5	109.0	119.4	128.1	137.2
Pulp and paper	16.5	81.2	82.3	79.1	94.4	105.8	107.6	109.7
Other manufactures	26.7	99.0	97.8	102.9	125.0	126.0	129.0	131.8
Construction	12.5	108.0	111.4	96.0	202.7	215.8	242.9	217.6
Trade	15.1	105.9	108.0	110.9	114.6	122.3	111.3	112.2
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	93.2	93.1	94.4	124.5	127.5	127.9	119.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.8	73.3	75.4	73.3	86.6	97.6	125.7	110.4
Textiles	23.3	87.1	82.3	75.8	84.1	84.5	102.0	91.7
Electrical apparatus	9.9	76.5	77.3	95.4	113.7	115.4	140.3	129.1
Iron and steel	20.7	48.9	57.3	48.0	65.7	87.8	135.1	114.0
Other manufactures	26.9	95.2	95.3	98.9	107.7	116.9	127.7	119.5
Construction	2.7	39.7	45.1	68.7	199.5	173.9	269.4	184.2
Trade	7.3	101.0	100.5	100.7	111.6	130.1	129.5	120.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	75.4	77.7	77.6	96.1	103.7	130.5	112.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.4	79.2	76.4	54.2	75.5	107.1	130.6	190.4
Iron and steel	58.4	69.8	65.8	40.8	64.0	103.4	127.1	202.1
Other manufactures	24.0	117.3	119.4	109.4	121.6	122.4	144.6	149.4
Construction	1.1	14.0	22.3	17.4	69.4	142.5	206.8	176.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	77.6	76.2	58.7	80.9	113.9	138.4	174.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.8	86.6	86.6	88.5	100.7	118.2	124.5	123.5
Animal products - edible	5.7	112.0	117.9	108.2	106.2	107.9	115.5	115.4
Plant products - edible	4.2	105.7	104.1	109.0	104.2	115.9	112.4	118.4
Printing and publishing	5.5	93.2	89.4	98.1	104.6	117.2	118.4	110.1
Textiles	5.7	113.5	110.2	112.0	107.2	116.7	117.4	131.9
Other manufactures	28.7	76.5	76.8	79.7	94.6	122.4	134.9	130.2
Transportation	9.9	71.5	75.4	76.1	93.1	104.2	123.0	119.9
Construction	2.5	30.6	27.7	43.1	76.5	80.0	69.4	91.3
Trade	29.8	89.4	88.4	91.9	94.7	107.0	112.3	122.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	82.3	82.2	85.6	96.4	109.5	115.1	115.8
Vancouver- Manufacturing	37.4	83.5	85.8	81.8	91.4	108.9	108.8	110.6
Lumber products	6.7	47.0	50.1	44.9	55.8	68.7	83.9	93.1
Other manufactures	30.7	100.6	102.5	98.9	109.4	129.3	121.8	120.8
Communications	8.4	95.6	99.3	99.1	110.5	126.5	123.7	108.9
Transportation	19.9	93.6	99.8	99.6	100.8	110.2	111.8	108.5
Construction	6.4	45.5	38.9	63.0	93.8	93.4	102.8	103.9
Services	6.4	89.7	91.5	85.1	101.4	107.8	100.9	105.3
Trade	21.4	105.8	104.2	105.9	115.5	124.1	119.9	121.2
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	85.9	87.4	88.5	99.7	112.1	111.7	110.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1933

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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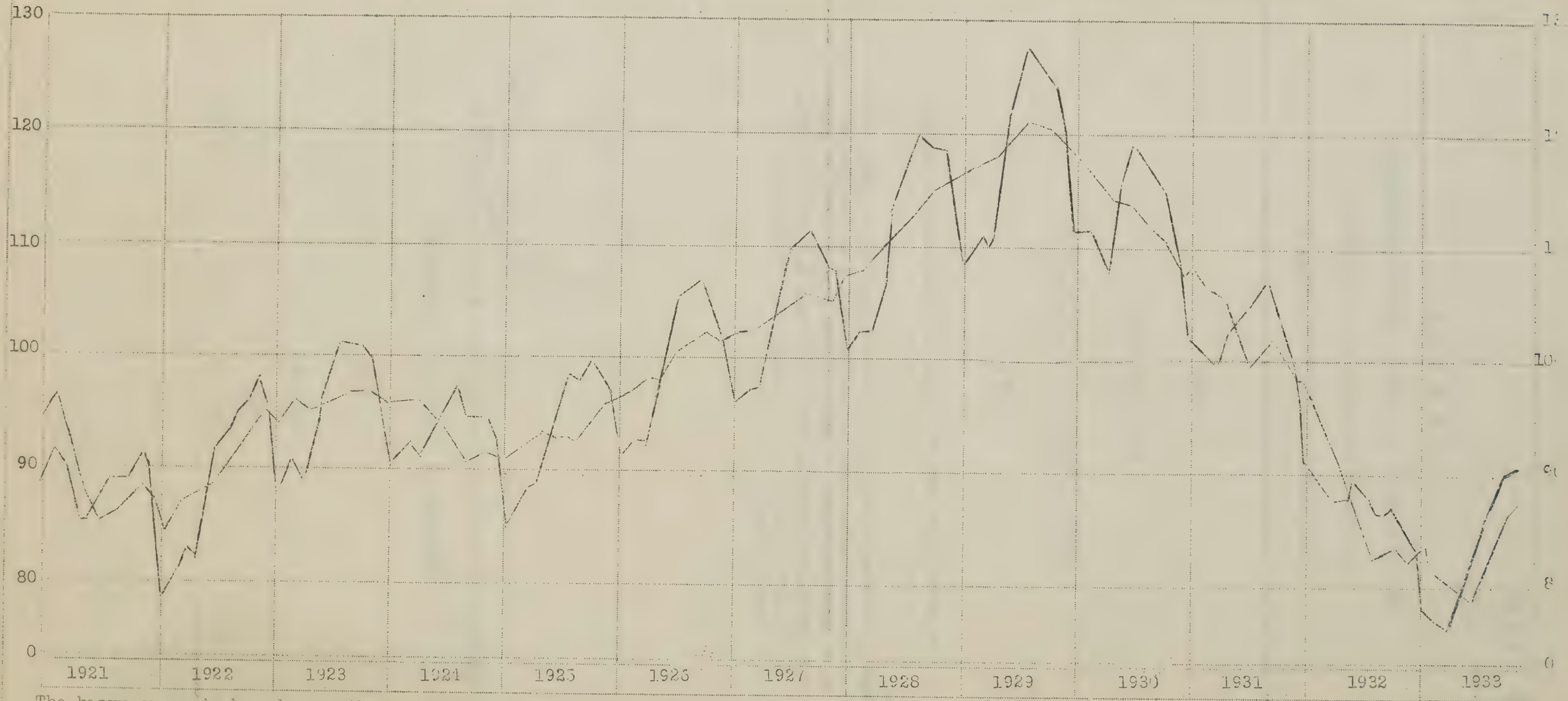
OTTAWA

1933

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued Nov. 25, 1933.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
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According to reports furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by leading industrial firms throughout the Dominion, employment at the beginning of November showed its seventh consecutive monthly increase, the advance being contrary to the general seasonal movement manifested in the years since 1920; in only two of these twelve years, (viz.,1922 and 1928), had activity increased between Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, while the gain on the date under review considerably exceeded that noted in either of those years.

Since Apr. 1, 1933, the trend of industrial employment has been consistently upward, resulting in the reinstatement of nearly 142,600 persons by the co-operating employers; the number of workers included in these surveys of employment is large, but if data were available for all industries and all employers, this number would be very greatly increased. The index (based on the 1926 average as 100) has risen from 76.0 at the beginning of April to 91.3 on the date under review. This gain of 15.3 points or 20.1 p.c. in the seven months is in favourable contrast to the decline of 2.8 points recorded in the corresponding seven months of last year, and also compares satisfactorily with the increases of 3.3, 5.1 and 14.2 points indicated between Apr. 1 and Nov. 1 in 1931, 1930 and 1929, respectively. In fact, the 1933 advance during this season of highest activity was only once exceeded in the years since 1920, that recorded in the same months of 1928 having been larger.

The firms making returns for Nov. 1, 1933,(8,394 in number), reported payrolls aggregating 845,291, compared with 836,715 in the preceding month. Reflecting this increase of nearly 8,600 persons, the index rose from 90.4 on Oct. 1 to 91.3 at the beginning of November, as compared with 84.7 on Nov. 1, 1932. On the same date in the eleven preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1931, 103.0; 1930, 112.9; 1929, 124.6; 1928, 118.9; 1927, 108.8; 1926, 104.0; 1925, 98.3; 1924, 94.1; 1923, 100.0; 1922, 97.0 and 1921, 91.3. As already mentioned, a gain at this time of year is unusual, so that the index, after correction for seasonal factors, showed a larger increase than the unadjusted index, rising from 86.9 on Oct. 1 to 88.4 on the date under review. The advances in both crude and corrected indexes are illustrated in the chart opposite.

Particularly important improvement occurred at the beginning of November in logging, the increase being greater than in any other year on record except 1929. Mining and trade also reported heightened activity, also seasonal in character, that in the former being unusually pronounced. On the other hand, manufacturing, construction, transportation and communications showed contractions, which were largely seasonal. The losses in manufacturing and construction were on a smaller scale than has been customary on Nov. 1 in the last twelve years.

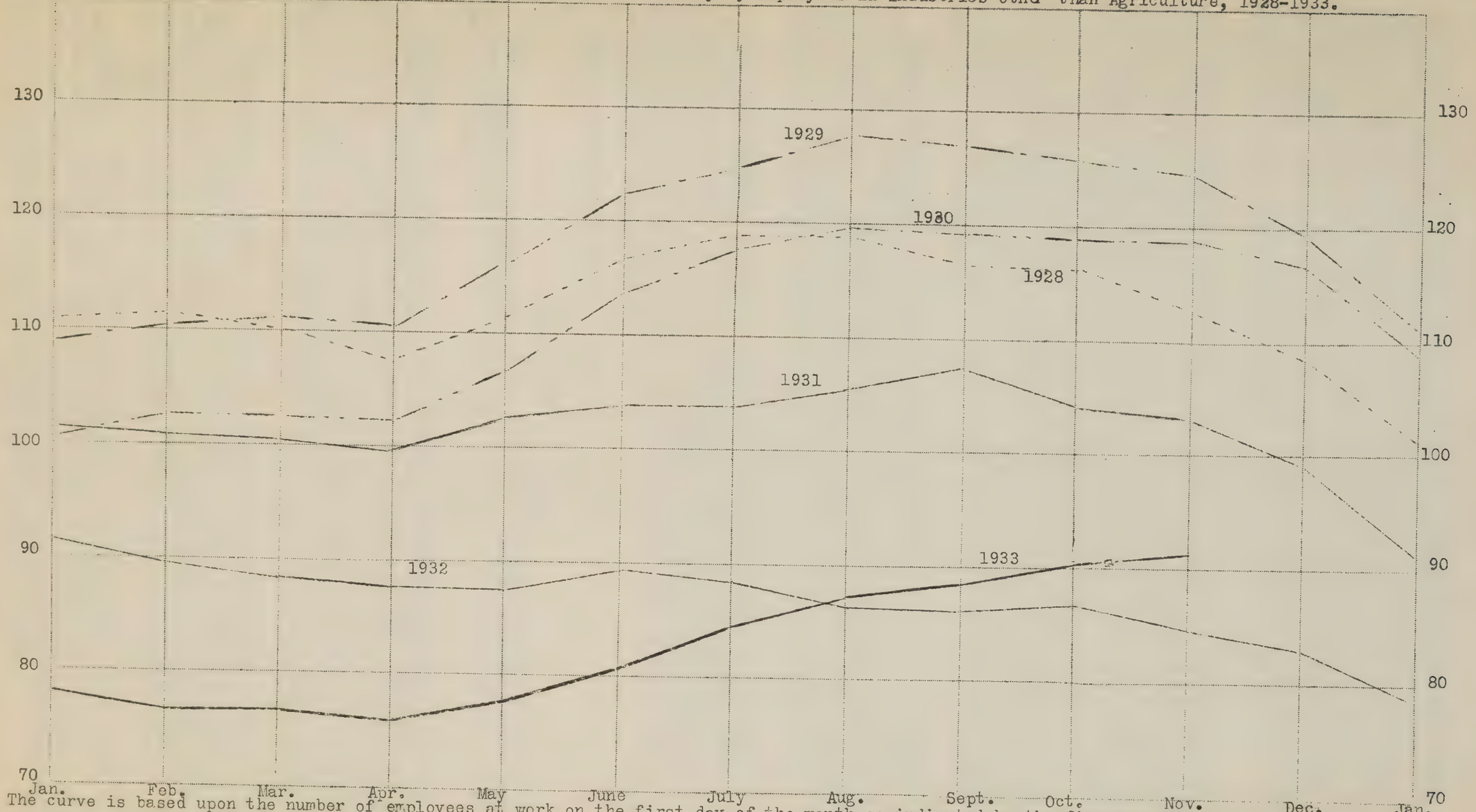
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The tendency was upward in Quebec and Ontario, but elsewhere losses were recorded.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a small decline in employment in the Maritime Provinces on Nov. 1, 1933; most of the loss took place in construction, particularly in highway and road work, but transportation was also quieter. On the other hand, manufacturing, (chiefly of lumber and pulp and paper products), mining and logging showed improvement, that in the two last-named being of a seasonal nature. Returns were received from 586 employers, with 63.192 workers on their payrolls, or 499 fewer than at the beginning of October. An advance had been indicated on Nov. 1, 1932, but the index then was a few points lower.

Quebec.- There was a further large increase in Quebec, where the 2,040 co-operating firms enlarged their staffs by 8,614 employees, bringing them to 249,704 on Nov. 1. Logging, highway and building construction and trade reported improvement, while manufacturing, transportation and railway construction registered curtailment. Within the manufacturing group, the leather, lumber, vegetable food, tobacco, electrical apparatus and iron and steel divisions showed contractions, that of a seasonal character in the wood-using industries being most pronounced; on the other hand, musical instrument, pulp and paper, textile and some other factories recorded heightened activity. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date in 1932, when contractions had been indicated.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1933.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

The experience of the last twelve years shows that employment is usually, though not invariably, less on Nov. 1 than on Oct. 1, the average change between the two dates being a decline of rather more than half a point. The increase of over three p.c. occurring at the beginning of November, 1933, is therefore especially interesting, particularly so because it is the largest ever recorded at this time of year. In the last seven months, the movement in Quebec has been uniformly upward, resulting in the re-employment of over 51,400 workers by the firms whose reports were tabulated, while the index has risen from the 1933 low of 73.1 on Apr.1 to 92.2 on the date under review, an advance of 19.1 points or 26.1 p.c. In the corresponding seven months in 1932, a reduction of over 4,000 persons was reported by the co-operating firms.

Ontario.- Employment again advanced in Ontario, this being the seventh consecutive gain indicated since the early spring: during this period of expansion, some 49,700 extra employees have been taken on by the firms furnishing data, in satisfactory contrast to the decline of nearly 25,900 reported in the same seven months of 1932. A falling-off had been noted on Nov. 1 of last year as compared with the preceding month, and the index then was lower than on the date under review. The most marked improvement on Nov. 1, 1933, was in logging and highway construction, but manufacturing as a whole, mining, services and trade were also more active; within the manufacturing division, the iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, tobacco and beverage, textile, rubber and pulp and paper divisions were brisker, while leather, lumber, clay, glass and stone and electric current plants showed losses. Communications, transportation and railway construction also recorded contractions. A combined working force of 345,355 persons was reported by the 3,717 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 338,599 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- Following six months of steady expansion, there was a seasonal curtailment in employment in the Prairie Provinces on Nov. 1, 1933; the decline exceeded that noted in the autumn of 1932, but the index was then three points lower. Returns were compiled from 1,221 firms having 117,972 employees, as against 122,948 on Oct.1, 1933. Coal-mining and logging afforded considerably more employment; on the other hand, manufacturing, building, highway and railway construction and transportation showed contractions. The changes within the manufacturing group were generally small.

British Columbia.- Decreased employment was recorded by the 828 employers furnishing returns in British Columbia; their staffs aggregated 69,069 compared with 70,388 in the preceding month. The reduction occurred almost wholly in manufacturing, there being decided seasonal losses in food factories. Highway construction also showed a decline. On the other hand, logging and building and railway construction were rather more active. Employment was in greater volume than on Nov. 1 of last year, when very much greater shrinkage had been noted.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

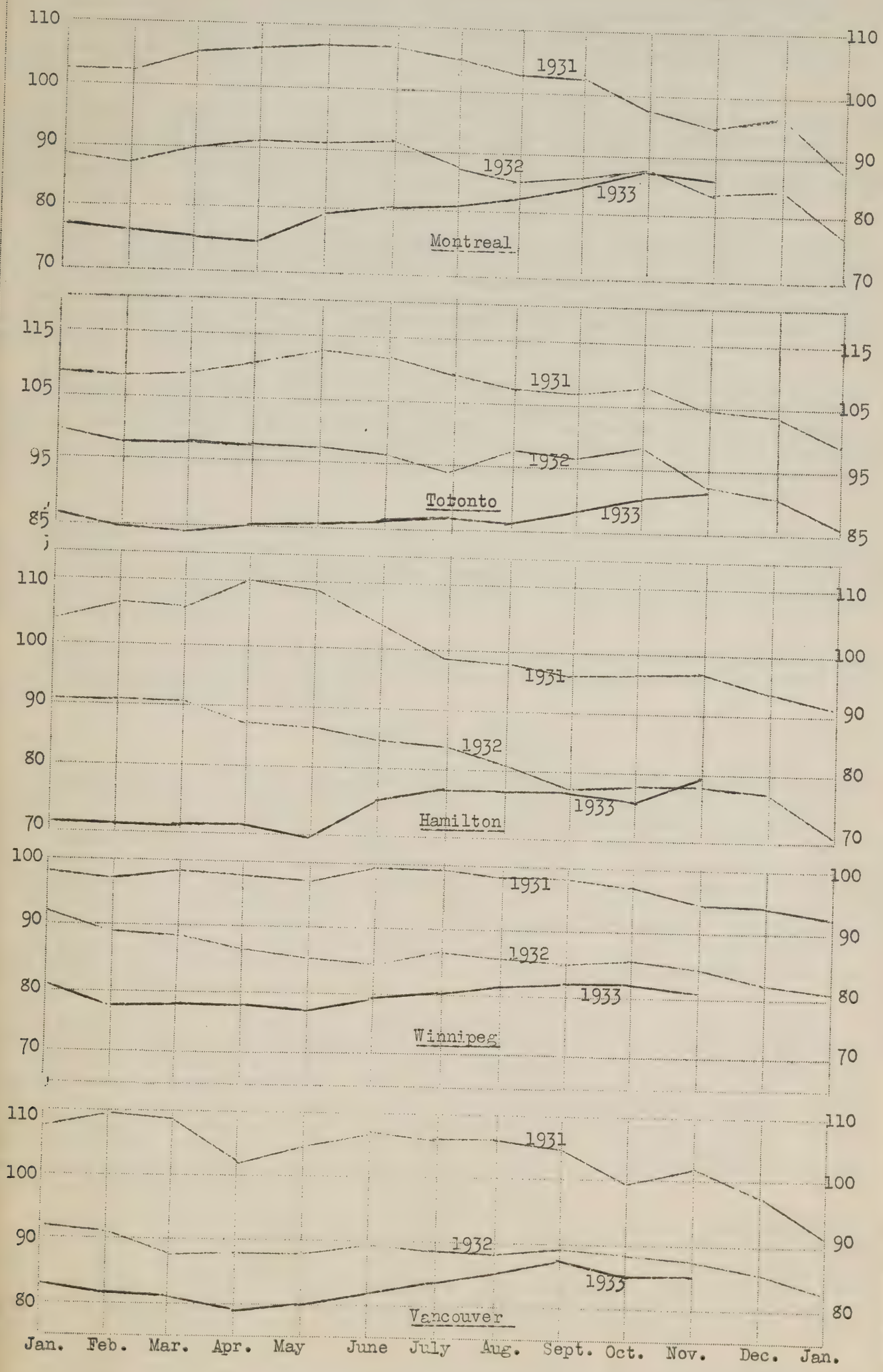
Additions to staffs were registered in Toronto, Ottawa and Hamilton, while in Montreal, Quebec City, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were reductions.

Montreal.- Following seven months of uninterrupted improvement, the trend of employment in Montreal was downward on Nov. 1, when 1,309 persons were let out from the staffs of the 1,149 co-operating firms, who employed 127,206. Manufactures, construction and transportation showed reduced activity, while there were small gains in wholesale trade and services. Within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile, leather, tobacco and beverage, iron and steel and electrical apparatus plants; on the other hand, musical instrument works reported an advance. Very much greater declines had been noted on Nov. 1, 1932, and the index was then slightly lower.

Quebec City.- Employment showed a further falling-off in Quebec, according to 158 employers of 12,060 persons, compared with 12,526 on Oct. 1. Manufacturing indicated most of the contraction, while other industries on the whole recorded only minor changes; within the manufacturing group, the largest decline occurred in leather footwear factories. Employment as reported by employers was in less volume than on the same date of last year, the losses then noted having been on a smaller scale.

Toronto.- There was a further increase in the number of workers on the payrolls of 1,249 firms in Toronto, who had 109,886 persons in their employ, or 792 more than in the preceding month. Most of the gain took place in manufacturing (notably in printing and publishing, lumber, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants), and in construction, services and trade. A decline had been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, but the index was then higher by one point.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1931-1933.



Ottawa.- In Ottawa, improvement was shown in construction, and manufacturing was also rather more active; the changes in the other groups were small. The 156 employers furnishing data reported 12,147 workers, as against 11,854 on Oct. 1. Employment was in slightly better volume than on the same date in 1932, when contractions had been indicated.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton increased substantially on Nov. 1, when the 249 co-operating firms employed 25,125 persons, or 1,242 more than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was decidedly brisker, chiefly in the iron and steel group, and construction also afforded more employment. A small gain had been reported on Nov.1 of last year; the index then was nearly two points lower.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Activity in the Border Cities showed a reduction; 140 employers reported 9,801 persons on their payrolls, compared with 9,912 at the beginning of October. The decrease took place largely in the automobile and related industries, in which, however, activity was generally greater than it had been on Nov. 1, 1932. An increase had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, but employment was then decidedly below its level on Nov. 1, 1933.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg was slacker, according to 404 firms employing 34,337 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 34,585 in their last report. Trade reported slight seasonal advances, but manufacturing (particularly in iron and steel works), transportation and construction released help. A greater falling-off had been recorded on Nov. 1, 1932, when employment was, however, in rather greater volume.

Vancouver.- There was a downward movement in Vancouver, where 354 employers had 26,535 persons on their staffs, or 216 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing showed a decline, while the changes in the remaining industries were slight. Employment was rather duller than at the beginning of November of last year, when similar curtailment had been reported.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1931 in several of the leading industrial centres; the curves are based on the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

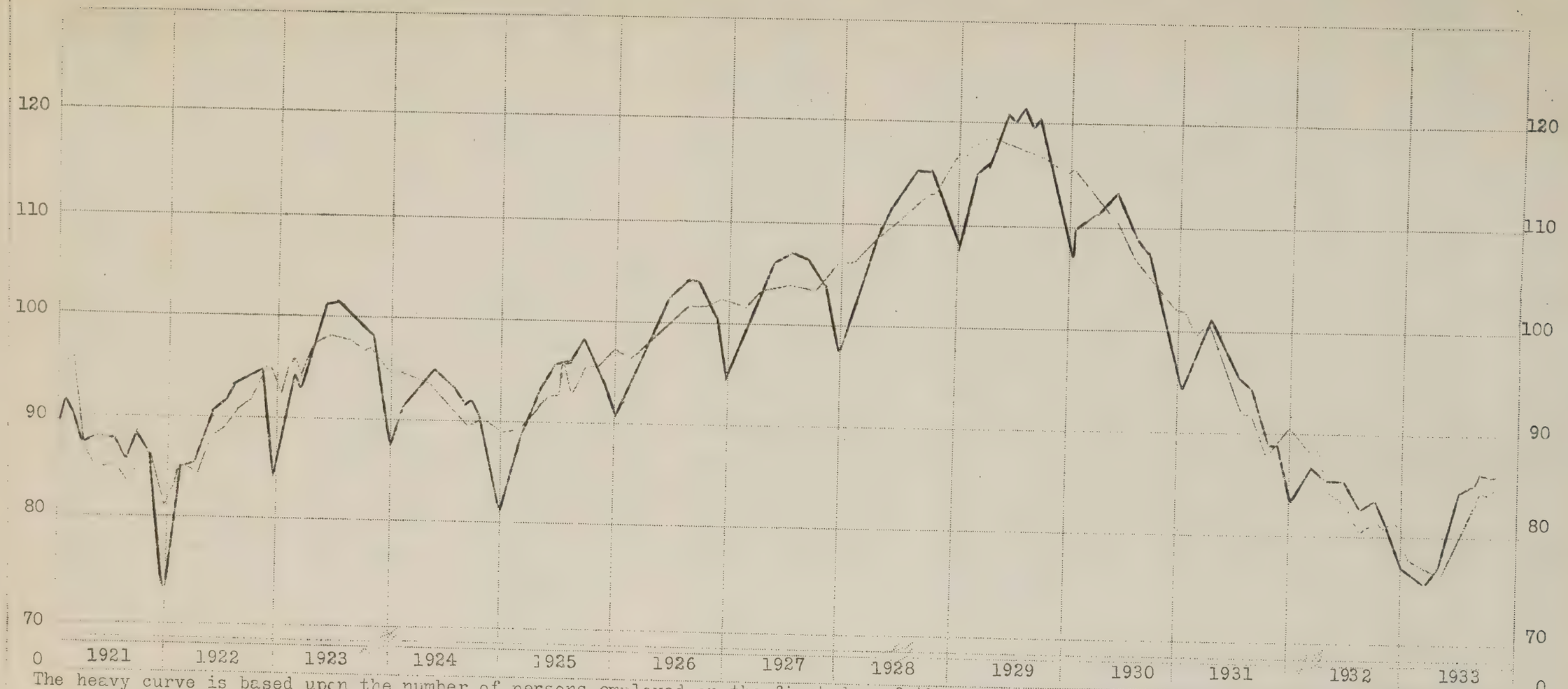
Manufacturing.- Further seasonal shrinkage on a small scale was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the lumber and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in fur, leather, building material and electric current plants. On the other hand, musical instrument, pulp and paper, textile, rubber, chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories registered advances. The gains in iron and steel factories, though not especially large, are particularly interesting, because since 1924, the trend on Nov. 1 has been uniformly unfavourable. The 5,070 co-operating manufacturers reported 430,081 operatives, as against 431,608 at the beginning of October. This decline involved fewer workers than that shown on Nov. 1 of 1932, or indeed, of any other year since 1922; it was distinctly smaller than the average seasonal loss between Oct. 1 and Nov. 1 in the last twelve years.

A brief review of the course of employment in manufacturing during the elapsed months of 1933 shows uninterrupted improvement from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1; although there has been slight curtailment in the last two months, this has been decidedly less than seasonal, and the index, standing at 86.5 on Nov.1, was over 12 points higher than on Jan. 1. This increase of 16.2 p.c. compared very favourably with the declines ranging from just under two to nearly five points recorded in the same months in each of the last three years. The index on the date under review (86.5) was 4.8 points or practically six p.c. higher than on Nov. 1, 1932, when the reported decreases had involved the release of nearly eight times as many workers.

Logging.- Statements were received from 247 firms employing 30,245 men, or 12,445 more than in the preceding month. This advance was decidedly larger than that indicated on Nov. 1, 1932; in fact, with only one exception (in 1929) it was the greatest recorded at the beginning of November in any year since 1920. The index, standing at 110.3, was higher than in any month since Mar. 1, 1930. There were increases on the date under review in all five economic areas, but those in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario were most noteworthy.

Mining.- There was a substantial gain in coal-mining, and other non-metallic and metallic ore mines were also more active. The forces of the 254 mining operators furnishing returns totalled 49,980 persons, compared with 48,153 on Oct. 1. An increase had also been indicated at the beginning of November, 1932, but the index was then lower. The movement on Nov. 1 has been upward in every year for which data are available, but the advance this November was the greatest on record.

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1921-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the manufacturers reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

Communications.- Telephones and telegraphs showed a falling-off in activity, as is usual at the time of year. The companies and branches reporting had 21,349 workers in their employ, or 374 fewer than on Oct. 1. Employment was in smaller volume than in the autumn of 1932.

Transportation.- There was a decrease of 1,526 persons in the staffs of the 382 co-operating companies and branches in the transportation group, which had 95,751 employees. Shipping and stevedoring reported the largest losses, but both local and steam railway transportation were slacker. A greater decline had been noted at the beginning of November of a year ago, but the index was then some three points higher than on the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Declines of a seasonal nature were indicated in construction, the three divisions - building, highway and railway - showing losses, which were most pronounced in the last named. Statements were received from 1,049 employers who reported 110,521 workers, compared with 113,308 at the beginning of October. Seasonal contractions in this group have been noted on Nov. 1 in every year for which statistics have been compiled with the exception of 1931, when the inauguration of important unemployment relief works resulted in greatly increased activity in highway construction; the losses this year, however, were the smallest yet recorded. The index at the beginning of November, 1933, was at a higher level than on the same date in 1932.

Services.- Very little general change was noted in services, according to 386 firms employing 22,235 persons, or practically the same number as at the beginning of October. The index was slightly higher than on Nov. 1, 1932, when losses had been indicated.

Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 443 workers being added to the forces of the 924 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 85,129. The advance occurred largely in the wholesale division, retail houses showing little change on the whole. The index of employment in this industry was fractionally higher than on Nov. 1 of last year, when greater gains had been reported. Further pronounced improvement may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed a further substantial improvement on Sept. 25, 1933, as compared with the preceding month, and was much better than in September, 1932, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette". Among the approximately 12,808,000 workers insured against unemployment, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 18.5 on Sept. 25, 1933, as compared with 19.2 on Aug. 21, 1933, and 22.8 on Sept. 26, 1932. The latest press reports state that 2,298,753 workers were unemployed on October 23, 1933, a decrease of 37,974 as compared with Sept. 25, and of 448,253 on the year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

New York.- The New York State Department of Labor reported no general change in the number employed in factories during October as compared with September. There were advances in wood, chemical, pulp and paper, printing and paper goods, textile and clothing and millinery factories, but metal and machinery, fur and leather, food and tobacco plants released employees. The preliminary general index (based on the 1925-27 average as 100) stood at 69.6 in October, the same as in September, but 17 p.c. higher than in October of last year.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,141 factories show that they employed 208,083 persons in October as compared with 204,248 in September, an increase of 1.9 p.c. Boot and shoe, cotton, dyeing and finishing textiles, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, bread and bakery and printing and publishing reported the most marked improvement, while leather, paper and wood pulp, and woollen and worsted factories released employees.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, industrial employment showed a decrease of 0.3 p.c. during October as compared with September; this was the first decline indicated since March, 1933. The index, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 70.4 in October, 1933, or 20.1 p.c. higher than in October, 1932. There was a decline in manufacturing, but the non-manufacturing industries reported heightened activity.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin showed a further increase in September as compared with August, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market". The index of employment, based on the 1925-6-7 average as 100, stood at 79.7 in September, compared with 77.5 in August, 1933, and 61.1 in September, 1932.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	102.6	83.4	92.7	101.9	83.7
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	102.9	88.4	101.1	104.3	88.9
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	106.8	98.4	102.2	98.5	91.1
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept. 1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1933.	100.0	7.5	29.5	40.9	13.9	8.2

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1922	93.8	-	101.9	-	-	-	101.8	82.2
Nov. 1, 1923	100.4	-	99.2	110.5	94.4	-	90.7	85.4
Nov. 1, 1924	93.6	101.4	96.1	100.6	83.8	-	86.2	89.6
Nov. 1, 1925	100.6	100.5	99.1	103.1	92.3	92.5	94.7	97.0
Nov. 1, 1926	104.7	104.3	103.4	103.6	103.6	96.8	106.1	101.6
Nov. 1, 1927	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Nov. 1, 1928	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Nov. 1, 1929	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.3	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept. 1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1933.	15.0	1.4	13.0	1.4	3.0	1.2	4.1	3.1

Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Nov. 1, 1921	91.3	87.8	107.8	102.6	89.8	102.0	85.5	80.1	92.3
Nov. 1, 1922	97.0	94.9	119.1	109.3	87.8	105.9	94.0	80.7	93.1
Nov. 1, 1923	100.0	98.7	113.0	110.3	90.4	107.9	97.7	90.6	92.4
Nov. 1, 1924	94.1	91.3	129.4	105.1	95.6	99.9	88.9	91.2	93.1
Nov. 1, 1925	98.3	96.5	119.9	101.7	97.3	103.0	94.6	93.9	99.2
Nov. 1, 1926	104.0	102.7	99.6	106.5	102.2	105.2	111.2	99.1	103.9
Nov. 1, 1927	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Nov. 1, 1928	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Nov. 1, 1929	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept.1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept.1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept.1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept.1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1933.	100.0	50.9	3.6	5.9	2.5	11.3	13.1	2.6	10.1

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1933	Oct.1 1933	Nov.1 1932	Nov.1 1931	Nov.1 1930	Nov.1 1929	Nov.1 1928
MANUFACTURING	60.9	86.5	86.7	81.7	88.8	104.6	117.2	115.1
Animal products -edible	2.3	104.8	109.2	98.2	101.0	107.9	115.2	116.1
Fur and products	.2	91.7	99.5	87.0	84.5	105.8	102.5	94.4
Leather and products	2.3	96.1	100.1	89.3	89.0	82.1	95.5	97.1
Boots and shoes	1.6	101.0	107.5	94.5	95.6	82.5	97.2	-
Lumber and products	3.8	61.5	63.9	54.7	66.5	84.7	106.1	109.2
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	49.7	54.4	40.9	51.7	72.0	97.1	105.2
Furniture	.8	76.3	71.7	75.8	98.0	111.7	123.1	120.6
Other lumber products	1.1	86.8	87.6	80.4	86.8	101.9	116.6	100.0
Musical instruments	.1	44.3	29.8	48.0	66.7	83.1	102.8	121.7
Plant products - edible	3.9	116.2	119.6	111.7	109.4	118.7	122.7	116.2
Pulp and paper products	5.3	89.0	88.0	88.0	94.0	106.1	114.1	110.5
Pulp and paper	2.7	77.4	76.8	73.8	83.1	99.4	110.2	108.1
Paper products	.9	101.7	100.8	101.4	99.4	107.8	116.6	112.5
Printing and publishing	2.7	100.0	98.6	102.3	106.7	114.5	118.6	112.2
Rubber products	1.3	87.0	86.2	82.0	95.9	105.8	136.3	145.6
Textile products	10.6	105.4	104.5	99.2	94.6	101.7	107.4	107.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	116.2	114.3	106.2	94.9	99.2	105.5	109.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	81.6	81.2	78.0	74.1	85.1	96.2	104.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	130.0	125.8	112.5	99.1	90.3	99.8	110.0
Silk and silk goods	1.0	425.5	413.3	366.0	273.8	249.2	167.8	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.3	122.5	118.2	115.2	106.6	111.3	117.1	108.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	92.9	93.5	91.8	92.8	104.2	104.5	107.8
Other textile products	1.1	83.4	86.9	75.9	80.8	87.3	104.6	105.2
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	117.4	117.0	109.6	114.6	127.1	130.0	120.1
Tobacco	1.1	113.4	111.5	103.0	102.9	116.8	118.7	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	124.1	124.5	118.9	132.3	143.0	147.7	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	122.7	112.2	117.7	98.3	144.4	186.3	161.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	113.4	111.4	108.1	112.8	118.8	122.3	111.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	62.1	64.0	61.1	96.8	122.9	133.8	118.4
Electric current	1.6	109.1	112.2	111.6	129.8	130.6	132.1	128.1
Electrical apparatus	1.2	95.1	95.7	108.0	132.6	155.6	164.1	130.0
Iron and steel products	9.8	63.0	62.5	57.6	68.8	97.0	117.1	115.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.1	72.4	66.7	61.2	67.6	100.4	129.0	126.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	.9	67.4	65.8	62.4	84.3	114.1	133.2	125.2
Agricultural implements	.3	30.2	25.3	21.9	22.9	36.0	96.8	103.4
Land vehicles	4.5	63.0	64.2	55.3	61.6	93.3	106.2	109.1
Automobiles and parts	1.0	60.0	65.9	47.3	51.2	89.1	115.2	132.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	44.8	47.5	64.3	71.2	103.7	133.7	103.0
Heating appliances	.5	89.3	89.9	82.4	100.4	123.4	139.4	124.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	51.9	54.7	52.6	93.4	142.3	185.2	150.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	64.8	65.0	66.5	76.3	100.4	115.4	120.4
Other iron and steel products	1.5	69.3	68.1	67.9	86.8	98.2	114.6	117.6
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	93.8	91.6	82.9	98.7	130.6	135.7	123.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	127.8	128.2	119.0	123.2	135.6	149.4	133.7
Miscellaneous	.5	103.7	104.1	101.0	105.8	113.2	113.7	111.9
LOGGING	3.6	110.3	84.7	37.9	63.7	90.9	173.3	139.3
MINING	5.9	109.7	105.8	101.2	107.9	121.9	128.0	121.2
Coal	3.0	94.2	88.7	93.9	98.9	110.5	112.0	110.6
Metallic ores	2.2	159.4	158.8	134.9	137.1	148.5	152.7	135.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	84.9	81.1	70.7	92.2	120.8	149.7	138.8
COMMUNICATIONS	2.5	81.1	82.5	89.6	102.4	119.9	125.8	114.1
Telegraphs	.5	85.4	86.6	89.5	104.3	130.7	132.5	124.5
Telephones	2.0	80.0	81.5	89.6	102.0	117.2	124.0	111.4
TRANSPORTATION	11.3	81.4	82.7	84.5	95.4	106.0	113.8	113.4
Street railways and cartage	2.9	111.9	113.9	119.1	120.6	126.0	131.7	121.5
Steam railways	6.7	71.3	72.0	74.5	89.6	99.9	108.4	112.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	90.5	94.2	87.8	92.0	110.2	117.4	106.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.1	94.8	97.0	77.9	165.4	148.8	153.6	137.4
Building	2.2	45.0	45.2	42.4	106.4	145.3	173.7	136.0
Highway	8.0	184.9	185.5	134.9	334.0	242.3	214.8	166.2
Railway	2.9	62.1	68.2	63.6	77.7	109.2	106.0	127.4
SERVICES	2.6	107.9	108.1	106.5	117.5	126.9	131.6	120.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	104.5	104.1	98.7	113.8	126.2	132.4	114.9
Professional	.2	115.1	115.6	126.5	123.9	121.4	119.8	121.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	111.5	112.5	113.2	121.3	129.8	134.1	129.5
TRADE	10.1	115.6	115.0	115.4	122.8	129.2	130.7	121.3
Retail	7.4	121.1	121.0	121.2	129.1	133.5	134.6	124.8
Wholesale	2.7	102.7	101.9	102.5	108.6	119.3	121.8	113.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	91.3	90.4	84.7	103.0	112.9	124.6	116.9

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1933	Oct.1 1933	Nov.1 1932	Nov.1 1931	Nov.1 1930	Nov.1 1929	Nov.1 1928
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	35.9	88.4	86.6	78.5	80.6	95.0	111.4	102.7
Lumber products	4.2	65.3	59.8	36.9	45.8	60.5	95.3	108.3
Pulp and paper	6.4	156.8	150.1	133.2	132.1	153.7	120.9	116.6
Textile products	4.8	82.0	81.4	75.6	74.2	75.0	89.6	94.9
Iron and steel	10.6	82.6	82.2	76.0	75.1	98.2	129.4	115.9
Other manufactures	9.9	86.6	86.4	85.9	90.5	100.1	108.1	106.1
Logging	4.8	154.9	54.1	62.2	180.5	18.2	179.4	67.7
Mining	22.8	97.2	95.6	92.4	105.3	110.7	111.9	110.4
Communications	2.8	83.1	84.4	90.5	116.6	150.1	127.9	112.4
Transportation	12.0	65.6	63.5	58.9	75.0	83.9	92.0	87.5
Construction	13.3	93.2	121.3	129.6	279.0	194.8	223.7	147.7
Services	1.6	133.5	144.4	142.3	165.9	159.1	150.2	93.4
Trade	6.8	104.9	105.3	106.3	115.3	123.5	122.6	112.6
Maritimes -All Industries	100.0	90.2	90.9	86.8	116.6	110.1	124.6	109.5
Quebec Manufacturing	56.7	88.1	88.8	84.0	91.3	106.8	117.0	110.9
Lumber products	2.9	67.0	73.6	66.2	78.4	91.9	112.7	99.2
Pulp and paper	7.4	80.6	79.8	81.5	87.3	97.9	111.0	109.4
Textile products	16.7	108.0	106.7	99.2	95.5	103.7	105.1	106.7
Iron and steel	8.1	61.6	61.9	51.8	68.0	100.7	117.6	107.5
Other manufactures	21.6	97.2	99.1	97.0	106.4	119.4	127.7	118.7
Logging	5.7	175.9	92.7	62.2	93.4	149.0	206.9	164.0
Mining	2.0	118.9	117.2	98.2	110.3	133.5	158.8	141.7
Communications	2.0	75.7	76.3	85.1	96.8	112.8	119.1	113.6
Transportation	11.0	85.4	85.9	89.9	96.6	104.7	112.9	111.5
Construction	12.4	81.5	73.6	59.6	100.3	120.9	133.7	117.6
Services	2.3	98.8	100.2	99.9	105.4	111.7	107.3	108.4
Trade	7.9	130.0	128.6	126.2	132.6	138.7	135.9	127.5
Quebec -All Industries	100.0	92.2	89.1	83.6	96.2	111.9	122.8	114.8
Ontario Manufacturing	60.0	86.1	85.7	81.0	89.3	103.6	118.6	116.8
Lumber products	3.7	59.5	62.1	58.3	73.7	92.7	109.2	117.7
Pulp and paper	7.0	89.9	88.6	89.4	94.7	107.1	116.7	111.9
Textile products	12.0	105.0	104.4	100.9	94.7	101.8	110.9	109.1
Iron and steel	12.2	60.2	59.0	54.0	67.8	93.1	117.9	119.1
Other manufactures	25.1	104.6	104.6	97.7	107.5	115.3	125.8	119.2
Logging	2.3	95.3	54.5	17.9	43.4	90.0	208.9	149.0
Mining	4.0	141.7	140.0	120.6	130.2	140.8	151.6	134.6
Communications	2.4	77.3	79.0	87.5	97.4	111.1	128.8	112.7
Transportation	8.0	76.8	79.0	80.9	93.5	106.1	113.2	116.6
Construction	10.5	100.7	93.1	78.5	137.1	157.4	163.4	151.3
Services	2.8	128.7	125.6	124.3	136.1	151.5	157.0	129.7
Trade	10.0	120.6	119.8	120.1	129.4	129.9	132.9	119.8
Ontario -All Industries	100.0	91.4	89.6	84.2	98.1	111.6	126.5	121.1
Prairie Provinces -Manufacturing	27.3	86.4	86.9	88.2	88.4	109.8	118.2	121.3
Lumber products	1.7	72.1	78.1	61.5	62.2	99.0	117.1	123.8
Pulp and paper	2.6	83.9	84.1	88.8	95.0	108.1	112.0	106.8
Textile products	2.0	111.2	107.7	110.4	106.4	108.4	110.2	137.0
Iron and steel	9.4	69.0	69.7	74.6	70.7	99.8	105.9	115.1
Other manufactures	11.6	108.3	107.9	107.3	112.0	125.5	137.9	130.9
Logging	.4	31.0	11.2	11.0	7.1	23.9	66.0	114.5
Mining	9.2	124.8	110.8	123.2	114.0	143.0	131.7	133.9
Communications	2.9	90.2	91.6	97.3	109.9	133.1	128.8	121.1
Transportation	19.8	86.7	87.2	91.1	104.4	115.1	126.2	126.2
Construction	20.6	104.6	130.2	78.3	253.9	167.6	157.2	153.6
Services	2.9	88.6	91.9	90.5	102.8	114.4	130.8	129.3
Trade	16.9	102.3	102.6	105.3	109.9	123.7	127.9	123.1
Prairies -All Industries	100.0	94.6	98.7	91.6	128.2	125.8	129.5	128.6
British Columbia -Manufacturing	38.2	79.5	84.1	70.7	79.5	103.8	112.1	111.6
Lumber products	10.7	56.9	57.2	43.3	51.3	70.2	97.0	100.4
Pulp and paper	5.7	91.1	93.9	85.8	101.5	113.0	112.1	101.9
Textile products	1.1	92.5	99.6	88.0	106.4	112.2	118.3	111.7
Iron and steel	3.1	59.8	59.2	63.3	73.8	123.7	117.4	106.2
Other manufactures	17.6	106.3	117.8	97.8	103.8	132.8	128.4	131.6
Logging	6.0	57.6	56.3	33.7	31.1	56.1	108.9	125.8
Mining	8.4	72.8	71.4	71.9	77.7	92.5	111.3	104.0
Communications	3.8	95.1	97.1	97.0	115.6	130.7	125.6	109.4
Transportation	14.2	88.3	89.0	90.1	98.7	110.8	111.6	108.2
Construction	15.9	101.0	100.5	96.4	204.6	131.6	119.4	110.2
Services	3.6	91.3	90.1	85.9	102.4	107.8	116.1	110.0
Trade	9.9	106.3	105.6	105.5	116.0	124.9	122.9	121.3
B.C. -All Industries	100.0	84.0	85.6	77.8	98.9	105.4	113.9	112.1

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1933	Oct.1 1933	Nov.1 1932	Nov.1 1931	Nov.1 1930	Nov.1 1929	Nov.1 1928
Montreal - Manufacturing	61.4	83.4	84.3	79.9	88.8	108.7	116.4	109.1
Plant products - edible	4.7	109.8	109.9	113.0	112.1	122.9	118.9	110.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	98.2	97.7	102.3	104.0	114.1	116.1	109.4
Textiles	13.8	89.3	90.5	86.5	86.0	94.1	94.5	102.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.2	115.3	120.5	112.0	107.3	125.4	122.1	106.9
Iron and steel	11.8	59.8	60.5	45.8	54.9	98.4	122.3	107.3
Other manufactures	20.1	84.2	84.5	85.9	101.3	116.9	123.2	114.1
Communications	3.1	67.9	69.4	77.5	86.4	97.4	117.0	110.6
Transportation	10.6	93.3	93.8	99.9	109.7	116.6	121.6	130.5
Construction	8.9	71.9	75.4	68.3	96.9	119.0	163.3	140.6
Trade	12.4	122.4	121.6	121.5	128.7	138.8	135.5	127.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	86.4	87.3	84.8	95.4	112.6	121.8	115.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.4	93.2	97.9	96.9	114.4	120.6	124.9	123.4
Leather products	21.0	101.7	113.7	101.7	116.3	103.6	112.1	106.1
Other manufactures	40.4	89.3	90.6	94.6	113.4	128.9	131.0	133.0
Transportation	11.9	104.7	104.4	112.6	129.4	127.3	120.3	107.9
Construction	8.6	91.9	96.1	83.0	164.4	256.2	220.6	114.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	94.7	98.3	98.5	120.0	135.3	133.6	126.6
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.9	88.1	87.2	87.3	98.0	108.4	117.3	115.3
Plant products - edible	5.9	104.0	103.1	105.0	114.8	121.4	127.3	119.3
Printing and publishing	9.1	105.4	102.6	107.3	110.1	117.8	125.8	120.4
Textiles	12.9	90.5	92.1	90.7	92.1	106.1	112.7	108.8
Iron and steel	7.9	58.7	59.7	57.3	71.0	94.5	112.0	118.8
Other manufactures	26.1	92.3	91.0	90.3	104.3	109.4	116.5	114.1
Communications	3.5	70.3	72.2	80.7	88.7	96.7	120.6	107.4
Transportation	6.6	91.4	92.2	97.9	124.3	136.4	137.2	138.3
Construction	2.7	52.0	49.0	69.4	109.2	163.8	205.2	188.2
Trade	21.1	116.3	115.6	115.6	127.2	124.4	126.9	116.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	91.5	90.9	92.5	105.6	115.5	125.0	119.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.7	83.9	82.9	85.3	99.5	114.6	111.9	120.5
Lumber products	4.2	43.4	42.4	46.3	67.8	114.9	80.9	138.6
Pulp and paper	16.7	84.2	81.2	84.1	91.8	104.8	110.9	109.1
Other manufactures	25.8	98.5	99.0	100.7	119.8	123.1	125.8	123.0
Construction	13.9	120.9	108.0	88.4	201.9	203.2	249.7	170.5
Trade	15.2	108.8	105.0	110.2	119.5	122.9	120.9	113.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	95.5	93.2	94.1	118.6	124.6	125.0	118.9
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.5	77.2	73.3	73.9	85.8	96.3	126.0	114.4
Textiles	22.2	87.7	87.1	81.3	83.4	89.8	100.6	95.1
Electrical apparatus	9.3	76.2	76.5	93.0	112.6	112.1	144.6	131.3
Iron and steel	23.9	59.7	48.9	50.4	63.6	82.3	137.4	121.0
Other manufactures	25.1	93.9	95.2	94.8	109.0	116.2	124.7	113.4
Construction	3.3	52.1	39.7	65.2	217.5	170.1	269.6	186.4
Trade	7.0	100.6	101.0	102.9	112.6	124.7	131.6	106.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	79.5	75.4	77.8	96.3	102.0	130.4	115.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.0	77.8	79.2	58.7	61.8	110.7	126.4	154.5
Iron and steel	56.3	66.4	69.8	47.0	48.5	108.3	122.8	156.7
Other manufactures	25.7	125.1	117.3	106.4	114.5	120.8	140.8	146.0
Construction	.9	12.1	14.0	18.5	45.2	148.7	196.0	161.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	76.7	77.6	62.5	67.7	116.5	134.9	155.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.4	85.7	86.6	87.0	95.9	113.4	123.2	123.5
Animal products - edible	5.9	114.8	112.0	111.0	104.5	110.6	127.3	124.1
Plant products - edible	3.9	99.9	105.7	108.0	107.8	107.7	113.3	114.2
Printing and publishing	5.8	92.9	93.2	98.8	93.7	113.6	120.0	113.5
Textiles	5.9	116.7	113.5	113.4	109.9	114.1	114.8	134.6
Other manufactures	27.9	74.9	76.5	76.9	87.4	115.2	129.0	126.5
Transportation	10.2	71.0	71.5	73.8	87.5	97.1	108.6	115.6
Construction	1.9	24.1	30.6	30.2	54.9	92.7	69.1	69.6
Trade	30.0	90.0	89.4	94.2	97.9	107.8	118.2	121.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	81.5	82.3	84.3	93.5	108.6	115.8	115.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	37.0	82.2	83.5	81.8	90.4	105.1	106.9	101.1
Lumber products	7.1	49.1	47.0	46.3	56.5	65.5	83.8	78.6
Other manufactures	29.9	97.7	100.6	98.4	107.5	125.6	119.1	112.8
Communications	8.3	93.6	95.6	96.7	107.7	128.5	123.1	105.4
Transportation	20.1	94.1	93.6	98.9	103.1	105.6	112.0	106.2
Construction	6.4	44.3	45.5	62.0	110.3	94.3	91.3	89.3
Services	6.5	90.9	89.7	83.9	99.4	104.5	113.7	110.1
Trade	21.7	105.8	105.8	104.9	117.6	126.4	123.9	120.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	85.1	85.9	87.9	101.9	110.4	111.6	106.6

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1933

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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Published by Authority of the Hon. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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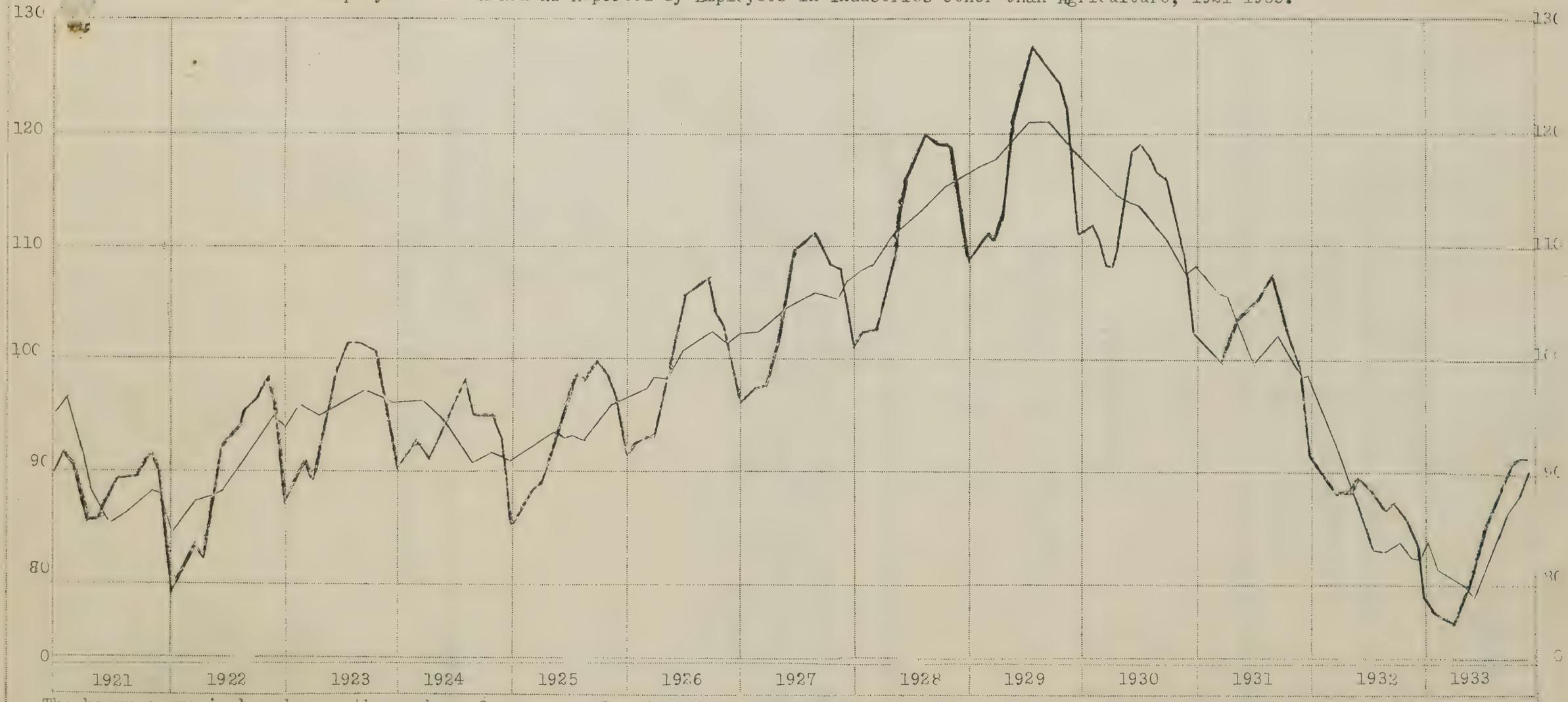
OTTAWA

1933

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA.

Issued Dec. 27, 1933.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Chief, General Statistics Branch:	S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
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Employment at the beginning of December showed a further expansion, the eighth consecutive gain reported since Apr. 1. This latest increase, (like that on Nov. 1), was particularly interesting because it reversed the downward movement which hitherto has invariably characterized the situation in the early winter. During the present month, statistics were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 8,428 employers whose payrolls were enlarged from 845,793 on Nov. 1 to 850,486 at the beginning of December. Reflecting this gain, the index (1926 average = 100) rose from 91.3 on the former date to 91.8 on Dec. 1. This is the highest figure in two years. The losses experienced on Dec. 1, 1932, had reduced the index by between one and two points, to 83.2; this was over 10 p.c. lower than on the date under review.

The increases at the beginning of December completed for the present year the period of expansion that has been indicated by leading employers since the early spring. During the last eight months of generally advancing activity, the co-operating firms have added approximately 147,000 persons to their staffs. As has previously been pointed out in these monthly surveys of employment, the proportion of the wage-earning population included therein is large, but if data were available for all industries and all employers, the number of workers shown as having been re-instated would considerably exceed the increase mentioned above. In conformity with the improvement in recent months, the general index has risen from 76.0 at the beginning of April to 91.8 on Dec. 1, a gain of 15.8 points, or nearly 21 p.c. During the same eight months in 1932 and 1931, there were declines of 4.3 and 0.6 points, respectively, while in 1930 and 1929, there were increases of 0.7 and 8.7 points, respectively, in this comparison.

The improvement on the date under review occurred largely in logging and retail trade and on highway construction, where the personnel of unemployment relief camps increased with the advent of the cold weather. The gains in logging and trade are seasonal; those reported in the former, providing work for over 15,700 men, were the largest ever shown in this record of twelve years. Activity in bush operations is greater than for several years past. On the other hand, manufacturing was seasonally slacker, chiefly in the food, leather, textile and lumber industries, while mining, transportation, building and railway construction also showed curtailment as compared with the preceding month.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Four of the five economic areas registered heightened activity, the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia showing improvement, while firms in the Prairies reported curtailment.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has been downward on Dec. 1 in preceding years of the record, but this unfavourable movement was reversed at the beginning of December of the present year, when the index, rising to 93.4, reached its highest point for the year. It was also nearly ten points higher than on Dec. 1, 1932. Most of the increase this year took place in logging, although construction and trade were also brisker. On the other hand, manufacturing, (especially of animal food, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel products), coal-mining and shipping reported reduced activity. Data were received from 597 firms employing 65,473 persons, as against 63,186 on Nov. 1.

Quebec.- There was a further increase in activity in Quebec, according to statements from 2,044 employers of 250,403 persons, or 554 more than in the preceding month. Though not large, this gain was of particular interest because it was contrary to the usual seasonal movement indicated at the beginning of December in the years since 1920, in only one of which (viz., 1922) was there a gain noted on this date. The increase reported on Dec. 1, 1933, was the eighth consecutive advance made by the employers furnishing monthly data on employment, the trend having been upward since Apr. 1; during this period of expansion, nearly 52,000 workers have been added to their staffs. The index has risen from 73.1 at the beginning of April to 92.3 on Dec. 1, or by over 26 p.c., a gain that contrasted very favourably with the reduction of nearly 6,000 persons, and approximately 2.5 p.c. in the index, that had been reported by the employers furnishing

statistics for the same period in 1932. The usual seasonal losses had been recorded on Dec. 1, 1932, when employment was in smaller volume. Construction work decreased on the date under review, and there was also curtailment in manufacturing, steam railway operation and services; within the manufacturing group, the largest declines occurred in textile, leather, lumber, food, pulp and paper, electric current and clay, glass and stone factories. On the other hand, shipping was more active in an effort to clear up about the harbours before the winter close-down; local transportation also showed improvement, trade was seasonally brisker, while logging reported very pronounced increases.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed its eighth successive increase, which was also the ninth monthly gain indicated during 1933; this was a longer period of expansion than in any other year since 1928, when a total of nine increases had also been reported. During the consecutive months of heightened activity in the present year, more than 56,900 workers were reemployed by the co-operating employers, in comparison with the reduction of over 26,100 workers noted in the corresponding period in 1932. The index, rising from 91.4 on Nov. 1, 1933, to 93.3 at the date under review, showed an increase of 19.2 p.c. as compared with the 1933 low of 78.3 on Apr. 1; it was also decidedly higher than the Dec. 1, 1932, index of 84.1. The firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1933, (3,741 in number) had 352,860 employees, compared with 345,640 at the beginning of November. Services, retail trade, logging and highway construction recorded considerable improvement since the preceding month. Communications, mining, transportation and manufacturing, however, showed curtailment, largely seasonal in character. Within the group of factory employment, the leather, lumber, textile, clay, glass and stone and food industries reported reductions, those of a seasonal nature in canneries being most pronounced; on the other hand, rubber, tobacco and beverage, electric current and iron and steel works were more active.

Prairie Provinces.- Further marked declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review; the 1,234 reporting employers had let out 6,627 workers, reducing their staffs to 111,714 on Dec. 1. Retail trade, communications and logging increased their personnel. On the other hand, mining, transportation and construction reported decreased employment, while manufacturing showed little general change. Employment at the beginning of December was at a higher level than on the same date in 1932, although the losses then indicated had been on a rather smaller scale.

British Columbia.- Improvement was noted on Dec. 1, 1933, the first time in this record of twelve years that activity has increased at the beginning of December. The gain occurred largely in mining, retail trade, logging and highway construction; in the last named, it mainly represented unemployment relief works. On the other hand, manufacturing was decidedly slacker, chiefly in food factories, where the decline was seasonal in character. A reduction had been recorded on Dec. 1, 1932, when the index was between 11 and 12 points lower. The 811 firms reporting for the date under review had 70,036 employees, as compared with 68,777 in their last statement.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1931; the curves are based upon the figures given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

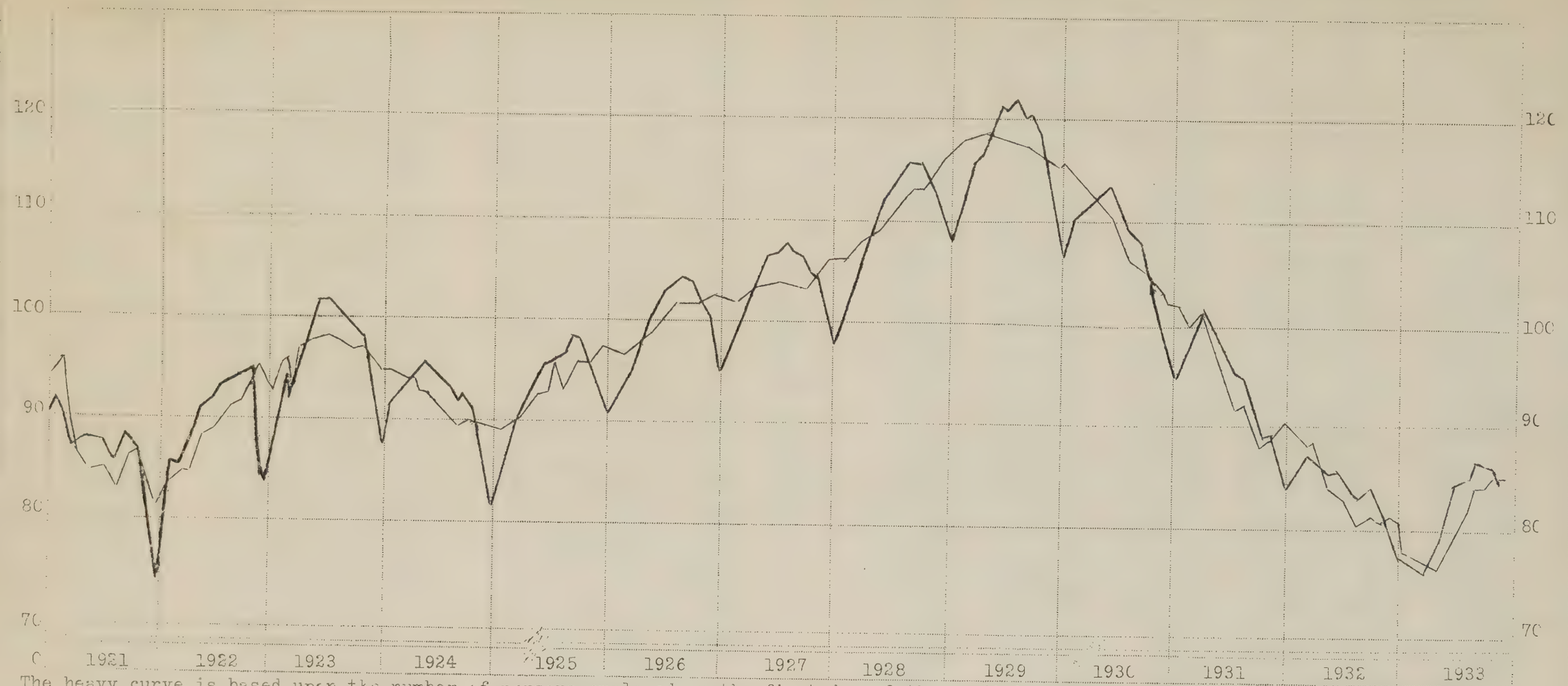
Of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Winnipeg showed improvement as compared with Nov. 1; firms in Ottawa reported practically no change on the whole, while lessened activity was indicated in Montreal, Quebec City and Vancouver.

Montreal.- There was a decrease in the employment afforded by the 1,153 co-operating firms, whose staffs were reduced by 2,945 persons to 124,393 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing showed lowered employment, mainly in textile and leather factories, and highway construction was also duller. On the other hand, retail trade and transportation reported improvement. The gains in the former were seasonal, while those in the latter took place chiefly in shipping, due to activity preceding the close of navigation. A general gain had been noted on the same date of last year, and the index of employment was then fractionally higher.

Quebec.- Industrial activity in Quebec City declined, 183 workers being laid off by the 156 employers whose returns were received, and who had 11,755 employees on Dec. 1. The largest contractions were in manufacturing, mainly in leather factories, while transportation, particularly in the shipping branch, afforded considerably more employment, in anticipation of the winter shutdown. A much larger recession had been indicated on the same date in 1932, but the index then was higher.

Toronto.- Continued increases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by 1,242 firms who employed 110,414 persons, as compared with 109,904 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, and services and construction also reported greater activity, while manufacturing and transportation were slacker. Within the former, textile,

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1921-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the manufacturers reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

iron and steel and leather factories made reductions in their working forces. Losses had been registered on Dec. 1 of last year, and the index of employment was then fractionally lower.

Ottawa.- Very little general change was shown in Ottawa, improvement in construction and trade being offset by decreases in manufactures and transportation; 159 employers recorded a combined payroll of 12,138 workers, as against 12,153 in their last report. Employment was rather more active than at the beginning of December, 1932, when a general loss had been indicated.

Hamilton.- An increase occurred in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 25,235 persons was employed by the 254 firms furnishing data, who had 25,049 employees on their Nov. 1 staffs. Manufacturing as a whole was rather slacker, due to curtailment in the food group, while there were moderate gains in electrical apparatus and iron and steel plants. In the non-manufacturing division, highway construction also showed a betterment, but other industries reported only small changes. The index was a few points higher than on the same date of a year ago, when a reduction had been noted.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- There was an advance in the Border Cities, mainly in iron and steel plants. Statements were tabulated from 146 employers with 10,207 workers, compared with 10,030 in the preceding month. A gain had also been indicated on Dec. 1, 1932, but employment was then at a lower level.

Winnipeg.- Employment improved in Winnipeg, according to data received from 401 firms employing 35,137 persons, as compared with 34,486 on Nov. 1. Little general change took place in manufacturing, while trade and telephones showed heightened activity, that in the former being seasonal in character. The index was slightly higher than on the same date of last year, when a large decline in employment had been noted.

Vancouver.- There was a slight contraction in Vancouver, according to 350 employers of 26,432 workers, or 98 fewer than on Nov. 1. Manufacturing, mainly of food products, was slacker, but trade showed improvement in preparation for the holiday season. A reduction had been reported at the beginning of December, 1932, but the index then was fractionally higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

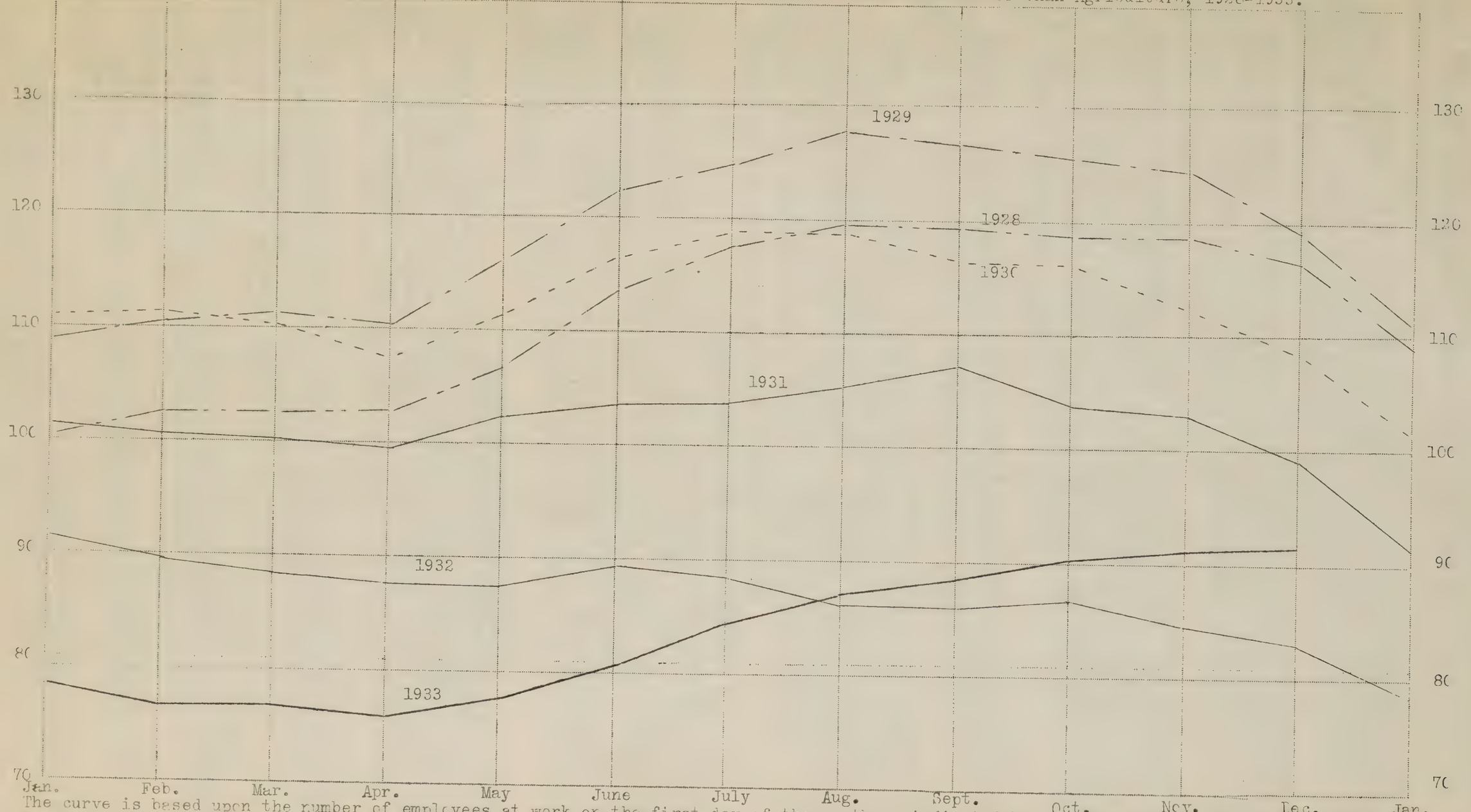
Manufacturing.- A seasonal decrease in employment occurred on Dec. 1 in manufacturing establishments, 5,087 of which employed 420,468 operatives, compared with 430,442 on Nov. 1. This decline of rather more than two points approximated the average loss recorded in the twelve preceding years for which data are available; after correction for the seasonal movement, therefore, the index showed very little change from that for Nov. 1. Tobacco, rubber, chemical and electrical apparatus works reported heightened activity, but there were reductions (in some cases of a seasonal character) in the food, leather, textile, lumber, pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, electric current and non-metallic mineral product industries. A smaller general decline had been indicated on Dec. 1, 1932, but the index was then over four points, or five p.c. lower; on the same date in 1931, an improvement (which was very unusual for the season) had occurred, while decidedly larger losses had been noted at the beginning of December in 1929 and 1930.

A significant feature of the present situation is that the index on Dec. 1 was ten points or 13.4 p.c. higher than at the beginning of 1933, while on the contrary, employment has been in smaller volume at the close than at the opening of each year since 1930. Thus in 1932, 1931 and 1930, there were declines of 3.6, 4.1, and 5.9 points, respectively, in this comparison. During 1933, the general movement in manufactures was uninterruptedly favourable from the beginning of the year until Sept.1; in the last quarter, however, there were seasonal contractions, but these were on a smaller scale than usual. The Dec. 1, 1933, payrolls exceeded those reported for Jan. 1 by over 50,000 workers; since these are employed in approximately 5,000 establishments, it follows that the average factory staff reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has increased by rather more than ten persons during the present year.

Logging.- Continued advances were shown in logging, according to 270 companies with 45,989 persons in their employ, or 15,728 more than in the preceding month. This increase was the greatest ever reported in any previous month for which statistics are available; the index was decidedly higher than in any other month since the early part of 1930. All provinces shared in the upward movement indicated in bush operations, those in Quebec being largest.

Mining.- The extraction of coal and other non-metallic minerals afforded less employment at the beginning of December than in the preceding month, while metallic ore mining showed practically no general change. Returns were compiled from 259 mine operators whose

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1933.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

forces were reduced from 50,112 workers on Nov. 1, to 48,223 on the date under review. A smaller falling-off had been registered on Dec. 1 of a year ago, but the index was then between five and six points lower.

Communications.- A minor decrease in personnel was noted on telegraphs, while telephones showed a slight improvement. On the whole, 22 persons were released from the payrolls of the companies and branches reporting in this group, which had 21,305 employees on the date under review. The index was lower than in the early winter of 1932, when little change had been indicated in the group as a whole.

Transportation.- Transportation was dull, according to returns from 376 employers of 93,776 persons, compared with 95,618 in the preceding month. All three branches - steam railway, local and water transportation reported contractions in employment. General curtailment on a smaller scale had occurred at the beginning of December, 1932; employment then, however, was in rather greater volume.

Construction and Maintenance.- Seasonal declines on a large scale were registered in railway construction, and building was also seasonally slacker, but there were considerable gains in the highway division, largely representing unemployment relief works; the result was practically no change in the group as a whole. The forces of the 1,029 contractors furnishing data aggregated 110,207 employees. This total was decidedly larger than that reported on Dec. 1, 1932, when the contraction recorded had been much more extensive. The number of persons employed in projects for the relief of unemployment this year is greater than in 1932.

Services.- Moderate improvement was indicated in services, chiefly in hotels and restaurants. Returns were compiled from 400 establishments with 22,536 persons on their payrolls, or 268 more than at the beginning of November. Losses had been shown on Dec.1, 1932, and the index was then below its level at the date under review.

Trade.- Important additions to staffs were recorded, on the whole, in this division at the beginning of December; the gains being larger than those noted on Dec. 1 of either 1931 or 1932. The index was higher than on the same date a year ago, but lower than at the beginning of December in the preceding year. The 926 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 87,982 persons in their employ, or 2,669 more than in their last report. The expansion took place wholly in retail stores, wholesale establishments releasing some employees, as has been their practice on Dec. 1 in most years of the record.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

There was a further improvement in employment on Oct. 23 as compared with the preceding month, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 12,883,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 18.1 on Oct. 23, 1933, compared with 18.4 (revised figure) on Sept. 25, 1933, and 21.9 on Oct. 26, 1932. The latest press reports state that 2,280,017 workers were unemployed on Nov. 20, 1933, as compared with 2,298,753 on Oct. 23, 1932, and 2,799,806 on Nov. 21, 1932. Figures were also issued showing that those in employment numbered 31,000 more than in the preceding month, and 597,000 more than a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Recent press despatches state that the United States Department of Labor had issued figures showing a decrease in employment in manufactures during November, the first recorded since March; the decline, which amounted to 3.5 p.c., was seasonal in character. There was, however, an increase of 29.6 p.c. in the numbers at work as compared with March, 1933, while the increase in employment over November, 1932, amounted to 20.2 p.c. It is estimated that some 2,500,000 more persons were at work in November than in March, 1933.

New York.- According to the New York State Bureau of Statistics and Information, factory employment showed rather more than the usual seasonal decline from October to November. The preliminary index, based on the 1925-27 average as 100, declined from 69.6 in October to 67.4 in November, 1933; there was, however, an increase of 14.6 p.c. in this index as compared with November, 1932.

Massachusetts.- Reports received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,142 representative manufacturing establishments showed a decrease of 9,711 persons, or 4.7 p.c., in their staffs in November as compared with October. They employed 198,339 workers.

Illinois.- Industrial employment decreased 2.6 p.c. between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15, according to reports from 1,755 establishments received by the Illinois Department of Labor.

Wisconsin.- The index of employment in factories in Wisconsin, (based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100) stood at 80.0 in October, as compared with 79.7 in September, 1933, and 60.5 in October, 1932.

Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1931-1933.

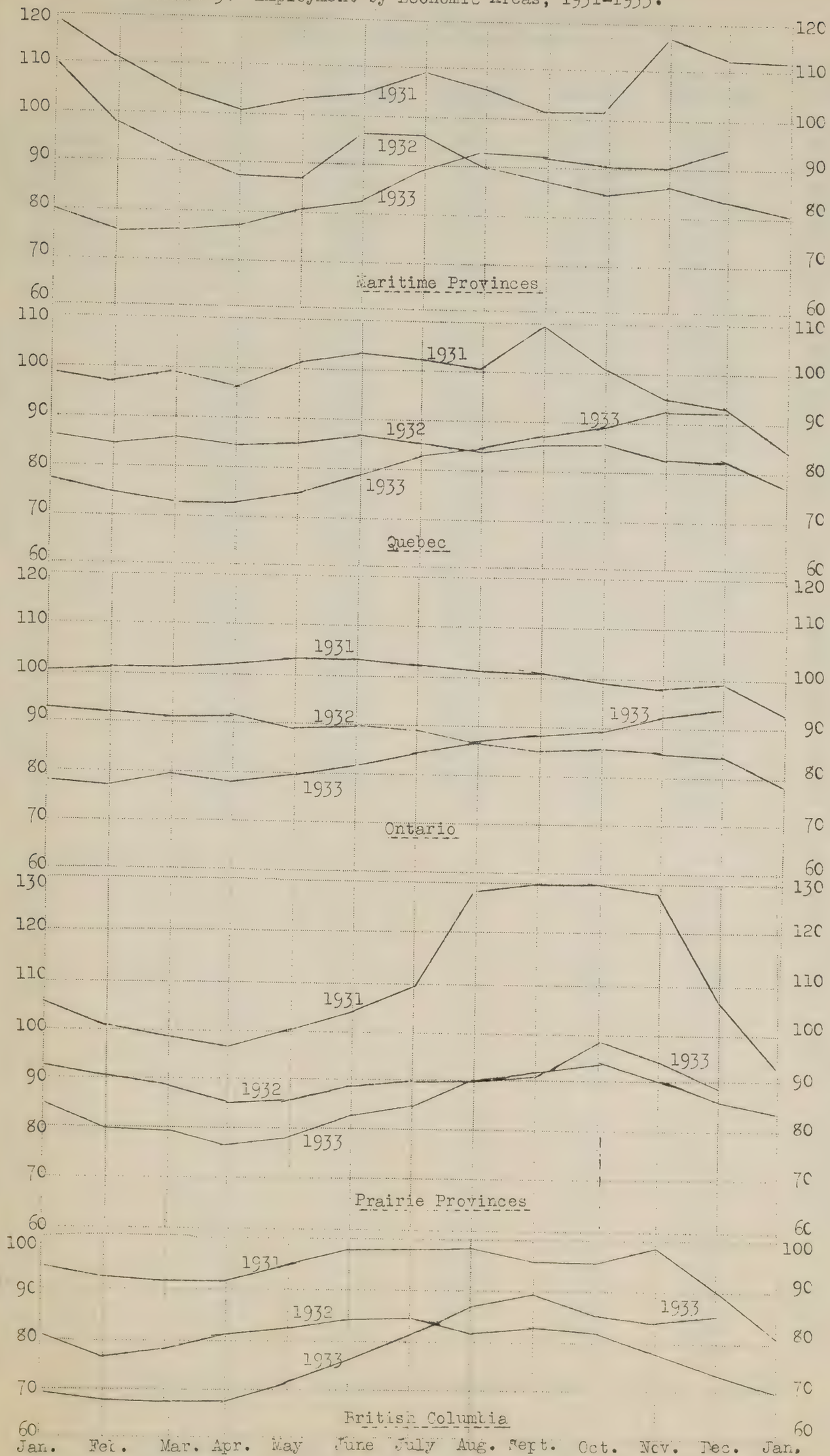


TABLE I.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	100.4	79.8	91.5	94.9	78.9
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	103.4	89.5	100.5	100.8	84.8
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	102.3	93.9	99.5	98.6	86.7
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept.1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept.1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.0
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept.1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8
Aug. 1	87.1	93.0	84.8	86.6	90.5	87.3
Sept.1	88.5	91.5	87.0	88.1	90.7	89.2
Oct. 1	90.4	90.9	89.1	89.6	98.7	85.6
Nov. 1	91.3	90.2	92.2	91.4	94.6	84.0
Dec. 1	91.8	93.4	92.4	93.3	89.3	85.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1933.						
	100.0	7.7	29.4	41.5	13.2	8.2

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922	95.9	-	102.7	-	-	-	100.1	78.5
Dec. 1, 1923	94.8	-	99.7	100.4	93.1	-	90.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1924	94.3	99.6	96.6	98.3	81.4	-	85.5	90.0
Dec. 1, 1925	98.3	95.4	100.4	96.3	93.3	92.9	93.7	95.8
Dec. 1, 1926	101.9	102.3	103.8	99.9	101.7	98.7	107.9	101.4
Dec. 1, 1927	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Dec. 1, 1928	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept.1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept.1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4
Aug. 1	82.4	99.5	86.9	92.7	77.5	80.9	81.7	85.2
Sept.1	84.4	99.7	88.4	93.1	77.7	76.2	82.2	87.4
Oct. 1	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Nov. 1	86.4	94.7	91.5	95.5	79.5	76.7	81.5	85.1
Dec. 1	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1933.	14.6	1.4	13.0	1.4	3.0	1.2	4.1	3.1

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Dec. 1, 1921	88.3	85.8	110.5	102.5	89.2	98.7	69.4	78.0	95.5
Dec. 1, 1922	96.3	94.9	152.9	107.5	87.2	106.5	75.2	79.9	96.2
Dec. 1, 1923	96.9	95.5	148.4	110.8	91.1	105.1	76.7	88.7	96.0
Dec. 1, 1924	91.9	88.7	153.6	103.8	94.0	99.9	71.5	89.5	98.3
Dec. 1, 1925	96.5	95.3	139.3	101.3	96.8	101.4	78.7	90.6	103.1
Dec. 1, 1926	102.3	101.5	139.2	109.0	102.2	101.5	91.3	97.9	108.9
Dec. 1, 1927	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.5	106.9	121.2
Dec. 1, 1928	116.7	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept.1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept.1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept.1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8
Aug. 1	87.1	85.2	48.9	97.4	83.6	81.2	88.4	111.8	110.5
Sept.1	88.5	86.8	48.3	100.4	83.8	82.5	88.4	113.8	111.8
Oct. 1	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Nov. 1	91.3	86.5	110.3	109.7	81.1	81.4	94.6	107.9	115.6
Dec. 1	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.8	94.6	108.8	119.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1933.	100.0	49.4	5.4	5.7	2.5	11.0	13.0	2.7	10.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 4:- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1933	Nov.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Dec.1 1928
MANUFACTURING	49.4	84.4	86.5	80.3	89.6	100.6	112.8	112.9
Animal products - edible	2.2	101.0	104.8	95.0	99.0	102.9	110.1	112.2
Fur and products	.2	88.7	91.7	81.0	82.5	101.2	90.2	90.8
Leather and products	2.1	86.8	96.1	86.7	84.6	81.5	94.3	93.9
Boots and shoes	1.4	87.7	101.0	90.8	87.8	81.8	95.3	-
Lumber and products	3.6	59.0	61.5	50.6	62.3	74.9	93.6	95.4
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	46.0	49.7	36.2	45.9	58.5	79.6	84.9
Furniture	.8	79.1	76.3	73.9	97.6	110.0	124.3	121.4
Other lumber products	1.0	76.5	86.8	76.2	84.9	96.9	112.0	108.6
Musical instruments	.1	44.4	44.3	43.9	74.4	81.9	100.0	116.4
Plant products - edible	3.5	103.1	116.2	102.9	107.7	111.6	115.8	111.8
Pulp and paper products	6.3	88.1	89.0	86.1	94.2	102.7	113.4	110.0
Pulp and paper	2.6	74.1	77.4	70.2	81.1	92.7	108.4	106.1
Paper products	1.0	103.7	101.7	99.3	100.2	104.9	115.3	115.3
Printing and publishing	2.7	101.4	100.0	102.9	109.9	115.2	119.6	113.7
Rubber products	1.3	89.2	87.0	86.1	95.3	108.5	135.0	145.0
Textile products	10.3	103.5	105.4	96.3	94.3	98.8	105.8	108.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	116.6	116.2	105.4	99.4	100.5	104.9	110.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	82.3	81.6	76.9	79.6	84.1	85.7	106.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	130.7	130.0	112.9	103.2	93.0	99.3	110.5
Silk and silk goods	.9	427.3	425.5	367.2	324.4	303.6	230.4	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.3	120.2	122.5	115.1	108.5	111.2	117.2	113.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	88.8	92.9	85.0	87.0	94.7	101.6	103.9
Other textile products	1.0	81.9	83.4	73.5	78.1	85.4	101.1	107.8
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	118.7	117.4	121.7	119.4	123.9	130.3	125.6
Tobacco	1.1	119.9	113.4	125.4	113.8	113.4	119.7	117.9
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	115.9	124.1	115.6	127.3	139.9	147.0	137.1
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	128.0	122.7	105.2	102.9	137.3	189.4	159.4
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	114.8	113.4	106.9	114.1	118.8	122.6	114.0
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	57.7	62.1	53.9	88.8	111.4	129.1	120.1
Electric current	1.5	104.9	109.1	110.6	126.6	131.9	129.7	123.9
Electrical apparatus	1.2	96.3	95.1	101.5	132.4	149.7	161.7	128.9
Iron and steel products	9.7	63.0	63.0	60.1	75.3	94.5	110.9	116.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.1	74.3	72.4	63.7	73.3	97.8	118.0	125.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	.9	68.3	67.4	67.7	89.6	109.8	131.3	124.2
Agricultural implements	.3	30.6	30.2	24.2	27.3	33.4	96.7	111.6
Land vehicles	4.5	63.3	63.0	62.1	76.5	94.3	98.4	108.8
Automobiles and parts	1.0	61.3	60.0	50.9	62.8	90.8	94.0	122.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	43.2	44.8	54.5	64.5	109.1	124.8	108.7
Heating appliances	.4	84.7	89.9	72.0	86.9	114.8	133.5	122.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	51.3	51.9	46.2	85.2	131.3	174.3	154.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	64.7	64.8	62.8	74.1	96.5	116.0	121.3
Other iron and steel products	1.5	68.8	69.9	65.3	83.2	92.4	111.4	117.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	93.8	93.8	79.8	101.7	120.9	132.7	126.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	125.9	127.8	118.2	120.8	133.9	148.4	131.5
Miscellaneous	.5	103.6	103.7	98.4	98.2	107.6	110.7	109.1
LOGGING	5.4	166.5	110.3	56.2	73.1	106.5	212.3	178.1
MINING	5.7	105.5	109.7	99.9	107.5	117.8	127.2	121.0
Coal	2.8	88.2	94.2	93.4	99.3	109.4	112.7	113.4
Metallic ores	2.2	159.7	159.4	134.0	134.9	138.8	154.8	130.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	80.1	84.9	65.3	92.1	114.1	136.9	134.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.5	81.0	81.1	89.3	100.5	115.3	127.5	114.7
Telegraphs	.5	84.5	85.4	84.6	100.8	116.0	129.7	122.8
Telephones	2.0	80.1	80.0	90.5	100.4	115.2	127.0	112.6
TRANSPORTATION	11.0	79.8	81.4	83.9	93.5	102.5	108.4	112.2
Street railways and cartage	2.8	111.0	111.9	116.6	117.0	122.0	127.5	118.2
Steam railways	6.5	69.9	71.3	72.9	86.7	97.4	102.2	111.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	87.3	90.5	94.2	96.9	102.9	114.4	111.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	13.0	94.6	94.6	67.6	128.8	127.3	119.0	113.2
Building	2.0	42.5	45.0	37.4	86.8	123.3	150.8	125.0
Highways	8.4	194.6	184.9	115.4	244.2	197.9	125.7	111.8
Railway	2.6	55.4	62.1	56.3	68.7	91.5	84.3	102.5
SERVICES	2.7	108.8	107.9	103.7	116.1	123.9	125.3	117.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	106.2	104.5	94.8	112.0	123.6	123.8	112.9
Professional	.2	121.5	115.1	125.3	123.6	122.1	117.1	116.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	109.9	111.5	111.8	119.5	124.9	130.7	124.2
TRADE	10.3	119.1	115.6	117.8	125.6	134.8	135.4	127.4
Retail	2.7	126.5	121.1	124.8	133.7	143.4	143.2	133.7
Wholesale	7.6	102.1	102.7	101.3	107.5	115.8	117.7	113.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	91.8	91.3	83.2	99.1	108.5	119.1	116.7

1/The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Areas and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Dec.1 1933	Nov.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Dec.1 1928
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	32.8	83.6	88.4	76.4	81.8	92.5	101.3	105.9
Lumber products	3.4	56.0	65.3	35.2	47.6	57.8	65.7	80.1
Pulp and paper	5.8	145.0	156.8	130.4	129.8	138.0	116.4	117.6
Textile products	4.6	81.7	82.0	73.2	75.9	75.4	89.5	98.8
Iron and steel	9.7	78.8	82.6	73.3	80.4	96.4	119.5	118.4
Other manufactures	9.3	83.2	86.6	84.1	88.1	100.0	101.2	105.9
Logging	11.5	358.3	154.9	80.3	207.7	144.9	226.1	113.5
Mining	20.0	88.3	97.2	94.4	103.4	110.6	111.2	111.6
Communications	2.7	81.7	83.1	86.6	115.1	146.7	130.9	112.3
Transportation	10.5	59.8	65.6	63.7	73.0	83.9	91.0	86.4
Construction	13.8	100.2	93.2	97.7	244.1	163.7	143.9	128.4
Services	1.4	134.3	133.5	139.3	163.4	158.3	131.2	134.0
Trade	7.3	116.4	104.9	111.0	118.0	130.0	133.2	122.1
Maritimes -All Industries	100.0	93.4	90.2	83.8	112.7	109.5	113.3	108.1
Quebec Manufacturing	54.9	85.6	88.1	83.5	92.2	103.0	113.8	109.9
Lumber products	2.7	63.5	67.0	59.0	71.7	82.2	99.0	90.3
Pulp and paper	7.3	79.5	80.6	80.0	84.2	94.9	109.8	107.1
Textile products	16.1	104.4	108.0	95.8	95.5	99.8	104.9	106.9
Iron and steel	8.0	61.4	61.6	59.4	78.7	97.2	112.4	109.3
Other manufactures	20.8	93.6	97.2	95.5	105.0	116.5	125.2	117.3
Logging	8.6	266.0	175.9	106.8	106.0	149.2	250.1	212.9
Mining	2.0	119.4	118.9	92.1	109.1	128.5	158.5	141.4
Communications	2.1	76.9	75.7	84.0	96.1	110.2	118.1	116.2
Transportation	11.2	87.0	85.4	91.4	98.9	102.5	109.4	112.0
Construction	10.8	71.2	81.5	46.0	80.3	97.2	105.1	90.0
Services	2.3	97.3	98.8	94.5	105.0	110.1	101.0	105.5
Trade	8.1	133.7	130.0	132.1	136.6	145.1	138.0	130.4
Quebec -All Industries	100.0	92.4	92.2	82.9	94.7	106.7	118.4	112.6
Ontario Manufacturing	57.9	84.6	86.1	80.3	89.5	100.0	114.1	115.4
Lumber products	3.5	56.5	59.5	55.5	69.4	80.8	95.4	98.7
Pulp and paper	6.8	89.9	89.9	88.2	97.3	103.2	116.2	113.2
Textile products	11.7	104.8	105.0	98.6	93.8	99.8	108.3	110.0
Iron and steel	12.1	60.7	60.2	56.4	70.6	91.1	111.8	119.2
Other manufactures	23.8	100.7	104.6	85.8	106.3	112.0	123.2	119.6
Logging	3.3	130.6	95.3	28.7	52.6	106.6	267.9	196.2
Mining	3.9	138.9	141.7	119.8	129.4	131.9	150.1	130.8
Communications	2.3	75.8	77.3	86.1	96.2	107.3	131.0	113.2
Transportation	7.5	74.1	76.8	78.2	90.7	102.9	108.8	113.7
Construction	12.3	122.3	100.7	81.3	145.6	137.1	140.0	132.0
Services	2.8	132.0	128.7	122.9	134.4	146.0	152.5	125.5
Trade	10.0	124.3	120.6	122.8	134.3	139.9	137.4	126.2
Ontario -All Industries	100.0	93.3	91.4	84.1	99.3	108.2	123.1	119.7
Prairie Provinces -Manufacturing	28.9	86.3	86.4	83.9	95.9	107.0	113.7	121.2
Lumber products	1.9	74.4	72.1	64.0	64.3	85.6	113.7	126.7
Pulp and paper	2.8	85.9	83.9	88.7	101.5	109.1	113.1	107.5
Textile products	2.1	105.9	111.2	103.9	109.6	101.2	98.8	137.6
Iron and steel	9.9	69.3	69.0	71.0	87.1	99.4	99.9	114.9
Other manufactures	12.2	107.0	108.3	99.9	110.5	121.9	134.7	130.0
Logging	.6	49.2	31.0	23.7	4.8	35.0	170.7	207.7
Mining	9.3	119.0	124.8	118.9	116.5	137.1	131.5	136.2
Communications	3.2	94.0	90.2	104.6	104.7	124.8	134.7	121.9
Transportation	20.3	84.4	86.7	88.9	99.5	108.1	114.8	124.6
Construction	15.9	76.7	104.6	61.3	129.2	143.3	108.4	121.3
Services	3.2	90.6	88.6	88.4	100.2	109.4	121.4	123.4
Trade	18.6	105.1	102.3	105.5	110.3	123.8	134.3	128.9
Prairies -All Industries	100.0	89.3	94.6	86.7	106.0	118.6	119.0	125.3
British Columbia - Manufacturing	36.0	75.9	79.5	64.4	77.2	93.2	106.7	104.9
Lumber products	10.6	57.4	56.9	37.2	46.9	62.3	90.8	92.9
Pulp and paper	5.6	90.7	91.1	77.1	101.6	114.5	113.9	102.4
Textile products	1.1	89.5	92.5	89.1	103.2	106.8	114.3	112.0
Iron and steel	3.1	58.8	59.8	60.3	71.7	111.5	110.2	108.8
Other manufactures	15.6	96.0	106.3	90.1	103.1	114.8	121.2	119.0
Logging	6.5	63.9	57.6	32.6	33.8	58.8	100.3	128.8
Mining	8.4	73.9	72.8	69.6	78.0	88.8	110.0	103.1
Communications	3.7	93.0	95.1	96.1	111.5	122.9	124.8	107.6
Transportation	13.7	87.4	88.3	88.6	93.2	107.3	106.6	105.4
Construction	18.5	119.8	101.0	89.7	153.0	125.3	103.9	97.8
Services	3.5	89.5	91.3	84.9	98.8	109.6	110.4	109.8
Trade	9.7	106.0	106.3	106.2	114.3	126.8	125.5	124.4
B.C.-All Industries	100.0	85.4	84.0	73.8	90.5	100.0	108.3	107.9

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1933	Nov.1 1933	Dec.1 1932	Dec.1 1931	Dec.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Dec.1 1928
Montreal - Manufacturing	61.5	81.7	83.4	81.2	91.8	104.4	113.0	108.3
Plant products - edible	4.8	109.5	109.8	112.0	112.5	120.6	120.8	111.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.0	100.6	98.2	103.3	105.4	115.0	117.1	109.9
Textiles	13.2	83.5	89.3	79.7	82.1	89.2	92.5	98.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.3	113.2	115.3	122.3	113.6	118.3	118.5	117.1
Iron and steel	12.0	59.6	59.8	56.6	76.2	93.8	113.5	108.5
Other manufactures	20.2	82.9	84.2	83.3	98.9	112.4	121.2	110.3
Communications	3.2	68.4	67.9	76.9	85.5	95.2	115.5	113.8
Transportation	11.4	97.7	93.3	106.7	117.8	110.4	118.8	122.1
Construction	7.1	56.1	71.9	55.7	87.4	101.2	131.6	125.6
Trade	13.1	126.6	122.4	127.4	130.7	146.4	138.0	130.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	84.5	86.4	85.1	96.7	108.6	117.1	113.0
Quebec - Manufacturing	57.4	85.8	93.2	93.3	108.2	116.7	122.5	120.9
Leather products	16.2	76.7	101.7	91.6	109.0	101.4	108.3	101.2
Other manufactures	41.2	90.0	89.3	94.1	107.9	123.8	129.9	131.8
Transportation	16.4	140.2	104.7	109.0	111.4	105.8	111.8	106.7
Construction	8.3	86.9	91.9	86.0	103.8	234.9	190.9	89.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	92.9	94.7	95.9	108.7	128.0	127.1	122.1
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.0	87.0	88.1	85.2	96.3	105.0	114.5	115.5
Plant products - edible	5.8	102.3	104.0	105.0	114.8	117.8	124.2	118.2
Printing and publishing	9.3	106.4	105.4	105.7	114.6	116.7	126.2	123.0
Textiles	12.5	89.0	90.5	85.1	87.8	98.0	106.8	107.3
Iron and steel	7.7	57.4	58.7	57.5	70.4	90.2	109.8	121.5
Other manufactures	25.7	91.0	92.3	88.1	102.5	108.0	114.3	113.5
Communications	3.5	70.5	70.3	78.9	86.8	95.6	114.7	109.3
Transportation	6.3	88.8	91.4	96.4	120.2	134.7	132.8	136.8
Construction	3.2	61.8	52.0	62.6	108.4	138.3	190.8	178.7
Trade	21.7	120.6	116.3	118.8	131.5	134.8	131.8	124.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	92.0	91.5	91.2	104.8	113.8	122.9	120.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	45.6	81.9	83.9	84.3	93.3	103.5	107.0	112.7
Lumber products	4.0	41.7	43.4	44.8	54.1	60.0	67.5	96.0
Pulp and paper	16.8	85.0	84.2	84.0	92.9	103.9	110.4	110.1
Other manufactures	24.8	94.4	98.5	99.1	108.9	121.5	120.4	122.6
Construction	15.3	133.3	120.9	87.0	180.0	170.5	183.4	138.3
Trade	15.7	111.6	108.8	110.6	124.9	128.0	120.9	116.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	95.4	95.5	92.6	112.7	116.0	121.8	115.1
Hamilton - Manufacturing	79.9	76.8	77.2	72.8	83.9	95.2	123.3	117.0
Textiles	22.2	87.7	87.7	79.8	86.9	92.9	98.9	96.8
Electrical apparatus	9.5	78.0	76.2	93.4	109.7	109.5	145.6	133.4
Iron and steel	24.0	60.2	59.7	50.9	63.9	78.6	132.8	114.3
Other manufactures	24.2	91.0	93.9	90.0	99.8	115.8	122.2	117.2
Construction	3.8	60.5	52.1	57.4	196.9	203.0	277.5	184.2
Trade	7.0	101.2	100.6	106.0	115.8	130.0	131.5	119.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	80.0	79.5	76.6	94.0	104.6	128.7	118.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	81.5	80.0	77.8	61.0	68.1	109.9	114.1	141.3
Iron and steel	56.0	68.8	66.4	51.0	58.3	108.2	107.9	140.8
Other manufactures	25.5	115.6	125.1	101.9	108.8	116.8	138.8	143.3
Construction	1.4	17.3	12.1	20.3	40.5	115.8	182.4	148.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	78.2	76.7	63.7	72.3	113.6	123.5	142.5
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	48.2	85.6	85.7	81.5	95.5	107.9	116.1	121.1
Animal products - edible	5.8	116.7	114.8	98.7	110.6	108.2	121.0	120.4
Plant products - edible	4.0	100.9	99.9	103.7	106.8	103.1	108.4	113.1
Printing and publishing	5.7	94.6	92.9	99.9	104.5	115.6	121.5	116.3
Textiles	5.6	111.5	116.7	106.0	113.3	105.6	107.0	131.2
Other manufactures	27.1	74.7	74.9	70.5	87.5	106.6	117.7	122.2
Transportation	9.8	70.4	71.0	74.4	86.4	92.2	95.7	111.8
Construction	2.0	25.9	24.1	25.2	54.3	68.9	54.8	63.9
Trade	31.2	94.3	90.0	93.2	97.6	109.1	123.5	127.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	83.3	81.5	82.2	93.2	104.3	113.8	116.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	36.0	79.8	82.2	76.2	88.0	97.7	103.9	94.3
Lumber products	6.8	48.0	49.1	37.1	51.6	58.7	80.0	74.6
Other manufactures	29.2	94.4	97.7	94.6	105.6	118.0	116.4	104.5
Communications	8.2	92.0	93.6	96.3	105.6	122.3	123.1	104.7
Transportation	20.2	94.0	94.1	99.6	98.8	105.6	109.9	102.1
Construction	6.5	45.7	44.3	59.2	99.9	96.1	79.2	83.2
Services	6.6	90.3	90.9	84.0	97.5	104.5	108.8	111.2
Trade	22.5	109.3	105.8	106.3	116.4	130.8	128.4	125.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	84.9	85.1	85.8	98.3	107.4	109.4	102.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.